

RESOLUTION

ON THE

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR

1903-04

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REVIEW ON THE REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1903-04.

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Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the Revenue Department, No. 2200-A, dated Nagpur, the 5th April 1905.

READ—

Reports of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners on the Revenue Administration
• of their Divisions and Districts for the year ending the 30th September 1904.

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

RESOLUTION.

As in 1902, the monsoon of 1903 began late and was not established until well into July. Throughout August and September the rainfall was heavy, with opportune breaks from time to time. The rain lasted until the middle of October, giving the finishing touch to an excellent kharif, but somewhat delaying the preparation of the land for the rabi sowings. These favourable conditions had a marked effect in rehabilitating the rice districts, which have suffered so much from the precarious rainfall of previous years. In Bhandara and Balaghat some shortage is reported in the rice crop on account of difficulty in procuring seed, and in these districts and in Raipur and Bilaspur a further set-back was caused by an unfortunate prediction that the year would be one of unusual drought. Many cultivators hesitated to sow their rice fields. In Chhattisgarh kodo was substituted for rice over a large area in the belief that at all events some return might be got from the lighter crop. The result was that the kodo sown in low-lying land was swamped by the continuous rain and the credulous cultivators lost heavily by their over-caution. In the Nagpur country the season was not suited for the staples of cotton and juar, but though the outturn was poor, prices ruled high and the cultivators had little cause for complaint, considering the great prosperity which has been their lot of recent years. The rabi harvest was generally up to the average, despite the absence of cold weather rains. Stormy weather prevailed in February and the beginning of March, and in the northern districts it was accompanied by hail in places, which did considerable damage in isolated tracts and necessitated the suspension of revenue in a few villages. The Commissioners of the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions notice that there has been a distinct advance in cropping in the northern districts and that wheat is gradually taking the place it held before the famines. Altogether the year was one of marked recovery throughout the Province. It is unfortunate that the season now current has again been one of short rainfall, and there has been serious damage done to the rabi by frost in some of the northern districts. But the excellent harvests of 1903 have enabled the cultivators to bear up against the fresh failure and only in the Saugor District do present conditions give any cause for anxiety.

2. The statistics of the area occupied for cultivation in malguzari villages show an increase in every district except Hoshangabad. In Chhindwara the figures for the jagirs have been included for the first time, and this accounts for the greater part of the rise of over 200,000 acres which this district exhibits. The fall in the area of *sir* due to transfers of proprietary right has been 13,550 acres, excluding Chhindwara. In the previous year the area in which *sir* rights had been extinguished was over 18,000 acres. The decrease is satisfactory and may be expected to continue as old mortgages are foreclosed and as malguzars are no longer able to part with cultivating rights in their *sir* at will. The areas held by absolute occupancy and occupancy tenants show as usual a slight decline in nearly all districts except Nimar and Sambalpur, where all new tenants have right of occupancy. Ordinary tenants have made practically no attempt to purchase occupancy rights: the Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division assigns as a reason for this that their position under the new Tenancy Act is deemed sufficiently secure. Leaving out of account the Chhindwara District, the area in the occupation of ordinary tenants shows an increase of over 200,000 acres, to which all the Divisions contribute. The rent-roll of the Province now stands at 121 lakhs of rupees. Rental collection was

successful almost everywhere, and if realizations on arrear account be included, it will be seen that malguzars have generally been able to collect something more than the year's demand, particularly in the Nagpur districts and in Chhattisgarh. In Hoshangabad the temporary abatements which had been given after the last famine fell in, and the collections on account of current demand fell short by nearly a fifth. But realizations on account of arrears almost make up for the deficiency, and are only six per cent. short of the normal demand. The Commissioner of the Nagpur Division refers to a custom prevailing in villages owned presumably by money-lenders of encouraging tenants to leave rent in arrears with a view to charging interest. The malguzars are sure of their money among the well-to-do tenants of Nagpur, but as pointed out by Mr. Carey, a more usual reason for rents being in arrear is that payments are first set against grain debts, a practice which it is difficult to combat, but which can be to some extent met by explaining to tenants the provisions of Section 11 of the Tenancy Act.

3. As was to be expected the Divisional reports speak of a marked advance in the condition of the agricultural classes. Cultivation has increased, wheat and other valuable staples are taking the place of the inferior crops which had to be resorted to when there was difficulty in procuring more expensive seed-grain, people have had to be less helped in the way of grants of takavi and the wages of unskilled labour are going up almost everywhere. The cotton districts of Nagpur, Wardha and Nimar, which have enjoyed a series of good years combined with high prices, show the greatest prosperity. Fair progress has been made in the chief rabi-growing districts, and of the rice tracts the Chhattisgarh country has now perhaps made most way towards recovery. In the current year the eastern districts had a better rainfall than those of the Wainganga valley and a good rabi harvest has now been reaped in Chhattisgarh. Improvement has been slowest in the Chanda District, which lost a considerable portion of its population in the famine years by emigration to Berar. The Commissioner of the Nagpur Division thinks there is also a tendency to await the results of the settlement which is now being made in the district before strenuous efforts to recover lost ground will be made. The Saugor District has also again fallen on evil days, more particularly the eastern Khurai tract, where the rabi has suffered severely from the recent frost.

4. During the year enquiries were instituted with a view to the remission of long standing arrears of takavi advanced in the famines. The result of these enquiries will be referred to later on, but the action taken proved a great boon to the poorer classes of cultivators, on whom the burden chiefly lay and who had, in spite of the lapse of time, been unable to pay what they owed. The special measures for the conciliation of cultivators' debts were vigorously pushed on in the districts of Hoshangabad, Betul and Bhandara, and are now approaching completion. In Hoshangabad the immense total of 73 lakhs of rupees has been remitted. Much of this was no doubt irrecoverable, but a fresh start has been given to people who could never otherwise have regained their position as cultivators and they have been enabled to hold on to their land. In Bhandara Mr. Craddock considers the results obtained to have been very satisfactory, and but for the relief given he thinks that both in this district and in Balaghat the failure of the rice crop in 1902 would have been followed by the permanent ruin of a great part of the tenantry. One of the conditions of debt conciliation is that the repayment instalments are suspended when Government suspends revenue and rents, and this has helped to keep the cultivators going while at the same time saving the arrangements made from premature break down.

5. Irrigation projects were pushed on during the year, chiefly in the rice country and in some of the northern districts where embankment of land for rabi cultivation is meeting with success. The Commissioner of the Chhattisgarh Division refers to the problem which confronts the spread of irrigation in parts of these Provinces. The year being one of superabundant rainfall, water was not wanted for the ordinary rice crop and the extent of land irrigated fell to the smallest proportions. In the current year, when there was no rain in September, cultivators were prepared to pay any price for water for their fields. Mr. Phillips considers that the effects of the lesson thus given will remain and that people will readily avail themselves of facilities for irrigation and be prepared to pay for them, even if in some years artificial watering is but little required. Progress continues to be made in the field of Agriculture, but an access of strength to the

staff of the Department is urgently called for. Proposals for the appointment of Deputy Director of Agriculture have been submitted to the Government of India. Mineral enterprise is being extended in the Nagpur Division and in Jubbulpore, and in Chhindwara the opening of the Pench Valley Coal-field has been commenced. The increased demand for labour which has been brought about by the briskness of the cotton trade, by the spread of the mining industry and by the construction of irrigation and railway works, has led to a marked rise in wages in almost all parts of the Province. In the southern districts particularly the competition for labour among the various forms of employment has been very keen, and workmen for the manganese mines have in some cases had to be imported from the eastern districts.

6. The reports speak favourably of the relations between malguzars and tenants. The Chief Commissioner is pleased to see Mr. Craddock's remarks upon this subject in connection with the working of the Tenancy Act. If anywhere the recent legislation might have tended to upset easy relations it would have been in the Nagpur country, where its provisions are best understood and where the people are always ready to dispute about their rights. But Mr. Craddock considers that it has not stirred up strife and that the assured position which it gives to the tenants is yearly becoming stronger and more respected. Sir Frederic Lely is also gratified to learn that Mr. Napier's firm but judicious treatment of the Chamars in Raipur has led to a decrease of turbulence amongst them and a greater regard for the law. Towards Government measures the people have been well disposed, with the notable exception of plague. The reports of the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions both contain reference to the prevalence of the unreasoning belief that the disease was being spread by Government agency.

7. The statement appended to this review exhibits the financial results of the loan transactions of Government for the past five years. The most notable features of the transactions of the year under report have been the remission of nearly 12 lakhs of rupees out of loans which had been outstanding since the famines, and the large repayments which borrowers were able to make owing to the excellence of their crops. As already noted, the loans remitted were almost entirely due from the most broken-down cultivators who had again and again been given time to pay, but who had been unable to do so. The writing-off of this large amount not only afforded a much-needed measure of relief, but enabled the accounts, which in several districts had fallen into some confusion, to be set straight and brought into proper order. Recoveries exceeding 21 lakhs were made on account of both classes of loans, principally in the rice districts, where outstandings were heaviest and where liberal advances had been given in the previous year when the harvest failed. The Chief Commissioner views with much satisfaction the manner in which these advances were paid by the cultivators. In Bhandara and Balaghat recovery was made practically in full, and in Raipur, where the large amount of $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs had been given out, the results were almost equally successful. In making these loans the joint responsibility of all the cultivators in the village who took them was strictly insisted on. The principle has found favour with the cultivators, it has conduced largely to the demand being collected so satisfactorily, and it has greatly reduced the trouble of keeping the accounts, one aggregate entry for the village sufficing instead of a multitude of individual items.

8. Advances for field improvements were taken chiefly in the districts of Chanda and Bhandara, where a system of tank construction on the grant-in-aid principle is being followed, and in Nimar, where the cultivators in ryotwari villages have come forward to take loans for clearing their fields and for building irrigation wells. Elsewhere the demand for these advances was limited, and little expansion is to be looked for until there have been some settled seasons and cultivators have regained confidence. A beginning is about to be made with the starting of co-operative credit societies in some of the districts of the Nagpur Division and in Hoshangabad. Ground will be first broken in the districts where conciliation of debts has been undertaken, and the experience of the officers who have carried out these proceedings will be taken advantage of in devising schemes which will be acceptable to the people and are therefore likely to meet with success.

9. There was an increase of Rs. 63,588 in the demand of ordinary land revenue on the roll, which at the close of the year stood at Rs. 85,80,036. The principal increases took place in the

Statement E.

Chanda District, where the settlement of the Warora Tahsil was revised, and in Raipur, where new zamindari takolis were announced during the year.

10 The land revenue collections of the year have been very satisfactory.

Statement F.

In almost every district realization was made practically in full, and the revenue accounts are now more clear than they have been at any period in the past ten years. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs had been suspended in Raipur in 1902-03 on account of the failure of the rice crop; this was subsequently remitted in conformity with the policy that had been followed in other districts where the harvest had failed. In the year under report suspensions amounting to over Rs. 25,000 had to be ordered on account of the destruction of the spring crops by hail-storms in a few scattered localities in the northern districts. In the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Divisions nothing had to be suspended or remitted out of the current demand, a state of affairs which has not been experienced since the year 1895-96.

11. There has been a general decrease in the issue of processes of all

Statement G.

kinds for the recovery of the land revenue, more particularly under warrants of arrest, of which 236 were issued as compared with 338 in the preceding year. Only six defaulters were confined in the Civil Jail. The number of warrants for attachment of property was only slightly less than last year, but attachment was effected in but 1,024 cases against 1,713 in 1902-03, while the number of sales actually carried out fell from 197 to 61. The reports speak of enhanced punctuality in the payment of the revenue and on the general suppression of the system of informal notices of demand. During the year the Chief Commissioner prescribed the opening of a register to be kept up for a series of years, in which the coercive processes issued against each village will be shown from year to year. From this register it can at once be seen which malguzars habitually make default, and the Tahsildar can then direct the issue of a more severe form of process than a notice of demand, which would probably fail to secure the payment of the arrear. Instructions were also issued regarding the recovery of land revenue by tahsil peons, the previous orders on the subject leaving some doubt as to how far they could in executing warrants of arrest or attachment accept payment of the amounts due. Clear directions were given maintaining the responsibility of malguzars for themselves paying their land revenue into the treasury and forbidding the collection of arrears by the process-serving staff. The opportunity was at the same time taken of insisting on the recovery from the defaulter of all miscellaneous charges incurred in attaching property and conveying it to the tahsil, the practice of exacting unpaid assistance from outside persons in such matters being put a stop to.

12. The number of transfers of land, which had shown a tendency to rise

Statement J.

in the previous year, has fallen considerably in the year under report, both in the case of private sales and in sales by order of the Civil Courts. Under the former head 1,195 villages or shares of villages changed hands during the year as compared with 1,310 in 1902-03, and under the latter 470 as compared with 596. The Raipur District forms an exception to the general rule. Sales under both heads increased in number, although for part of the year the execution of decrees transferred to the Collector was in abeyance on account of the distress caused by the failure of the 1902 rice crop. The malguzars in this district have been severely hit by the constant succession of bad years, and are perhaps as a class less substantial than in any other part of the Province. The fact that better prices were almost everywhere obtained in both cases of transfers points to gradual recovery in the land market. There has been a continued rise in the consideration money paid, private transfers, which are the surest index of the value of land, realizing 19.5 times the revenue assessed as compared with 17.5 times in the preceding year. It is satisfactory to note that a majority of the transfers were in favour of agriculturists, in the Nagpur Division quite two-thirds of the sales being to cultivating classes. In Hoshangabad, however, the expropriation of the agriculturist land-owner continues unchecked; the proprietary body in this district is heavily indebted, and several bankrupt estates have had to be relinquished from Court of Wards management, most of which are now passing to their creditors.

13. There were 342 partition cases for disposal, of which 182 were settled

Statement K.

at the end of the year, leaving a balance of 160 or 13 more than at its commencement. This branch of work is particularly heavy in the Nagpur and Wardha Districts. A ruling of the Judicial

Commissioner has been given during the year, holding that all questions regarding the ownership of *sir* land are questions of title which require to be disposed of as civil suits. In such cases the Deputy Commissioner can decline to grant the application for partition until the question in dispute has been settled by a competent Court. It is necessary that Revenue officers disposing of partition work should bear this principle clearly in mind; its observance will conduce to the saving of much delay and misapplied energy in dealing with such cases.

14. Statement L gives statistics regarding certain of the more important branches of revenue business, and exhibits more particularly the action taken under some of the principal sections of the Tenancy Act. It has been prepared in the revised form recently suggested by the Government of India. There were 389 applications under Section 116 of the Land Revenue Act by *lambardars* to recover arrears of revenue by summary process, as against 350 in the preceding year. This useful provision has found most acceptance in the Nagpur Division, where 153 applications were filed. In 128 cases tenants applied to recover a penalty from their landlords for levying rent in excess of the amount due; in the previous year there were 106 such cases. In 47 cases decision was given against the landlord, but penalties were hardly ever imposed, as it was generally found that mistakes had been made in collecting suspended or remitted rents, and all that was asked for was a refund. The distraint sections of the Tenancy Act are hardly ever used; as the Commissioner of the Nagpur Division remarks, it is probable that they are very little known. Cases for avoidance of surrenders or transfers under Sections 36, 47 and 71 of the Tenancy Act numbered 321 as against 249 in the previous year. In only 50 cases were the applications wholly or partially successful. The applications were most numerous in the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Divisions; that many of the attempts to set aside transfers were either frivolous or fraudulent may be inferred from the fact that in only one case in ten was the relief sought for granted. In 35 cases in the Raipur District, where transfers of occupancy tenant holdings were sought to be avoided, no less than 34 were dismissed. There were 633 applications for permission to transfer cultivating rights in *sir*, an increase of 5 over the preceding year's return. More than half of the applications were successful. As mortgages executed before the passing of the Tenancy Act disappear, it may be expected that the number of these cases will diminish. That there was no sign of this during the year is to be attributed to the season having been a good one and to creditors having brought pressure on *malguzars* for payment of their debts.

15. Notices for enhancement of the rents of ordinary tenants have fallen from 573 to 521, the districts of Nagpur and Wardha accounting for 388 cases out of this number. The excellence of the recent cotton harvests in these two districts is mainly accountable for this, but *malguzars* have not been very successful in obtaining enhancements. In 73 cases the tenants accepted enhancement on receipt of notice; in 61 cases, where enhancement was not accepted, the *malguzars* applied for ejection, but in only 36 were the tenants' rents enhanced. In no case was ejection actually ordered by the Revenue officer. Applications by ordinary tenants for the purchase of occupancy rights have again diminished, only 31 having been made during the year as against 83 and 188 in the two preceding years. As already remarked, the assured position now held by ordinary tenants under the new Tenancy Act is probably the reason for so little recourse being had to this method of acquiring the superior right. There were 1,353 proceedings for ejection of tenants in execution of decrees for arrears; the number of these proceedings was 2,014 in 1901-02 and 1,644 in 1902-03. More than half the cases ended in ejection, in the Nerbudda Division the proportion rising to nearly 70 per cent. With a favourable season tenants were better able to pay, and there was, therefore, all the more reason why persistent defaulters should receive no indulgence. Mr. Craddock is still of the opinion that too much favour is shown by Revenue officers to people of this class; the matter is one of great importance and Sir Frederic Lely would repeat the instructions which he gave in last year's review that the provisions of the law must be more strictly adhered to and a prompt example made of hardened offenders. 880 tenants applied for reinstatement after illegal ejection as compared with 937 last year. More than two-thirds of the applications were unsuccessful; many of them are made under a misunderstanding of the law or in order to avoid the expense of a civil suit, but the provision is a very useful one in cases of real hardship.

16. By far the chief ground of litigation between landlord and tenant is the recovery of arrears of rent. The number of these suits rose from 9,831 to 10,365, and malguzars were successful in 83 per cent. of the cases they took into Court. The increase in the number of suits is attributed in some of the northern districts to the better chances which the favourable circumstances of the year afforded for malguzars to recover their outstandings. In a year of poor crops it hardly pays a malguzar to go to the Civil Court if nothing is likely to come of the decree which he gets.

Statement M.

17. The number of decrees transferred to the Collector for execution was about the same as in the preceding year. The Chief Commissioner is pleased to observe that this class of work is being more promptly disposed of and that greater discrimination is being observed in the matter of summarily dealing with cases where there is no hope of saving the property. The pending file has been reduced from 1,709 cases, with which the year commenced, to 1,517, and a considerable proportion of these are so shown as leases have been granted or instalments fixed in conciliation proceedings. Sale took place in 366 cases as compared with 481 in the year 1902-03.

Statement N.

18. The Divisional reports refer to continued improvement in the disposal of the general revenue business. The pending file has been reduced and there has been a satisfactory decrease in the number of cases pending for three months and over. The sub-divisional system is now in working order in most of the larger districts; in some it has not been found possible to maintain the full staff of executive officers required during part of the year, and temporary dislocation of work has resulted. But care has been taken as far as possible to avoid transfers of officers appointed to sub-divisions, and the system has worked satisfactorily, and has, the Chief Commissioner believes, conduced to greatly increased efficiency in the general administration.

Statement O.

19. The manner in which the village officers discharge their duties is spoken of with general approval by the district officers. The remuneration of the agents of non-resident mukaddams has now been everywhere brought on a proper footing. But in more than one of the district reports mention is made of the insufficiency of the kotwars' dues. In Sambalpur orders have been issued for ensuring the adequate remuneration of the village watchmen in connection with the revision of settlement which is now proceeding. Similar steps will be taken in the Mandla District which has been brought under settlement. From Saugor it has been reported that many of the kotwars are not sufficiently paid, and the Chief Commissioner has recently found it necessary to grant cash allowances to kotwars in villages where the crops have been destroyed by the frost. With the general advance which has taken place in the wages of unskilled labour, it is probable that there are other districts where the remuneration given to the kotwar is lower than it should be. The matter is one which will have to be considered in connection with the orders of the Government of India on the report of the Police Commission. The reports show that much attention has been given to ascertaining that kotwars are paid their dues, the responsibility of the mukaddam being strictly insisted on for seeing that this deserving class of public servants are not allowed to go unpaid.

20. The report on the Departments of Land Records and Settlements has been separately printed. There were a number of changes in the Land Records establishment, the most important of which were the appointment of Assistant Superintendents in six districts and revision of the Revenue Inspector staff in the ryotwari tract of Balaghat. The Chief Commissioner is pleased to notice the satisfactory results which are shown in paragraph 17 of the report to have followed from the strengthening of the supervising staff in the Chhattisgarh districts. The financial position of the Patwari Fund formed the subject of a reference to the Government of India. The receipts fall considerably below the expenditure, and to make both ends meet it will be necessary to transfer the charges of the supervising establishment to Provincial expenditure in whole or in part. In some districts, as mentioned in paragraph 24 of the report, it is essential to give the patwaris better pay, more particularly in remote and unhealthy tracts, and the Chief Commissioner trusts that the means will be found for carrying out this reform when the fund is relieved of some of the present claims upon it.

21. Mr. Standen has drawn special attention to the importance of map correction by patwaris, and Sir Frederic Lely desires that the matter should receive very careful notice on the part of district officers. It is essential that this portion of the record should be accurately maintained, and future reports should contain an account of what is being done in each district to secure that the village maps are kept thoroughly up to date in every detail. The condition of the maps in the Baihar Tahsil of Balaghat has necessitated their overhauling by a special Survey establishment in the present year. The renewal of traces received adequate attention during the rains, but the Director is doubtful whether this may not in future be interfered with by the work which the patwaris have to do in connection with the issue of licenses under the new Forest Grazing Rules. It is possible that as the procedure regarding the latter is better understood, the patwaris may find the task lighter than they have in the present year when the system was first introduced, but the future working of the rules will require to be watched. Village boundary marks are reported to be well looked after, and the maintenance of traverse stations has received increased attention, although the Director considers that there is still considerable room for improvement. The duty of maintaining these marks is specially enjoined on mukaddams under the Land Revenue Act, and the Chief Commissioner sees no reason why their responsibility should not be enforced in the manner which has been adopted in Jubbulpore, where failure to comply with a written notice given by the Revenue Inspector brings the case forthwith before the Deputy Commissioner.

22. The year was one in which the supervising staff was not called upon to perform extraneous duties in connection with revenue abatements or suspensions, and there has been an all-round improvement in the outturn of testing of village papers by Revenue Inspectors and by Superintendents of Land Records and their Assistants. In Nagpur and Bhandara, however, the Director considers that a higher standard should have been attained. Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars have also done an increased amount of checking, and more has likewise been done by Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants. The report still refers to some officers keeping no record of their testing of patwaris' papers, and the Chief Commissioner would again call attention to the instructions issued in paragraph 16 of last year's review upon this subject. Sir Frederic Lely is in entire agreement with Mr. Standen that no attempt should be made to lay down a minimum amount of check to be performed by each district officer. The Deputy Commissioner should see enough of the work of the Revenue Inspector's circle to satisfy himself that the Inspector is attentive to his duties and that his work has been properly supervised by the Assistant or Extra-Assistant Commissioner in charge of the tahsil, by the Tahsildar, and by the Superior Land Record Staff. The more detailed work of checking is the special duty of these officers, and it is the business of the Deputy Commissioner to see that they do not neglect it.

23. The filing of village papers was done with fair punctuality in most districts, and shows considerable improvement upon previous years. Mr. Standen mentions the good example shown by the patwaris of the Bilaspur District in this respect. The writing up of the circle note-books has been completed in all districts except four, and the revision of the village note-books has been carried out everywhere except in Nagpur and Damoh. The number of sanads for improvements granted during the year was 236 against 308 in the previous year. The result is disappointing except in the districts of Wardha and Nimar; but as has been remarked in connection with the giving of advances for land improvement, land-owners have first to repair the losses they have suffered in recent years before thinking of embarking upon fresh schemes of expenditure.

24. The number of patwaris punished is slightly less than in 1902-03, and the return would have been still lower but for the new system of punishment which had been tentatively introduced in the districts of Raipur and Bilaspur. Tahsildars and Superintendents of Land Records were empowered to inflict small fines on patwaris, provided the same patwari should not be fined more than twice in the same year and that an appeal should lie to the Deputy Commissioner. The plan is reported to have worked satisfactorily, and the arrangement has now been extended to other districts. In Mandla and Balaghat the patwaris have done badly and punishments have been frequent. It is difficult to get men to work in the remoter parts of these districts on the pay offered, and the material employed is necessarily very inferior. There is a very

satisfactory decrease in the punishments inflicted on Revenue Inspectors. The Chief Commissioner agrees with Mr. Standen as to the general excellence of the material which Government possesses throughout the Province in this section of the Land Record Staff.

25. The operations connected with the revision of the malguzari settlement were continued in Chanda and Sambalpur and work was also commenced in Mandla. Since the close of the year the sanction of the Government of India has been received to the inception of settlement in the three tahsils of Raipur, where revision has still to be done, and in Bilaspur. In Chanda re-settlement operations have been greatly interfered with by the bad seasons, but good progress has been recently made, and the Commissioner of Settlements hopes that by the end of the present hot weather all the remaining rent-rate and assessment reports will have been submitted and announcement almost completed. In the zamindaris, where owing to the scattered nature of the cultivation and the immense distances to be covered the work has been particularly irksome, operations are almost approaching completion. In Sambalpur a great deal of work has been done and good progress is being made; the staff are thoroughly conversant with their duties, thus enabling work to be correctly as well as rapidly accomplished. The revision of the Mandla settlement was commenced in December 1903, the operations being confined to the Mandla Tahsil. Progress was at first slow, as the patwaris were in many cases found to be inefficient and sickness was prevalent among the staff. But excellent progress was made when these difficulties were overcome, and attestation was carried out over an area of 1,091 square miles. The announcement of the revised takolis in the zamindaris of the Raipur District was completed by Mr. J. R. Scott, the Settlement Officer. Mr. Scott has now retired from the service, and the Chief Commissioner desires to acknowledge the valuable work which he has done in the Settlement Department of these Provinces, work entailing much exposure and exertion on an officer approaching the end of his career. The ryotwari settlement was brought to a conclusion in the districts of Nimar, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara and Betul. In Chanda the ryotwari villages are still in a very backward state, and only a small proportion of them have been regularly settled. Sir Frederic Lely is much indebted to Mr. Standen for his able management of the Settlement Department. He has been unsparing in his efforts to have the work of settlement energetically pushed on, and his careful examination of the proposals of his Settlement Officers has been of great value to the Administration.

26. During the year special attention has been paid to the development and improvement of the ryotwari estate in the Provinces. The long succession of bad seasons had resulted in the ryotwari villages being often left to shift for themselves, district officers being too occupied with other work to give them the care they required. This has now been changed, and in all districts where ryotwari is of importance the Divisional reports speak of useful work having been accomplished and substantial progress made. The total area occupied has risen to nearly three-quarters of a million acres, new land to the extent of over 60,000 acres having been taken up during the year. These figures include patch cultivation as well as regularly-settled ryotwari villages, but it is in the latter only that the special measures to be now described have been taken to help the ryots and improve their lot. The ryotwari estate is of special importance in the districts of Seoni, Mandla, Nimar, Chanda and Balaghat; there are also a fair number of villages in Betul and Chhindwara. In the Harsud tract of Nimar the settlement has been revised, the assessment being lowered considerably as it was found the rents charged were in many cases too heavy. In the Baihar Tahsil of Balaghat an Assistant Settlement Officer is at present engaged in a thorough scrutiny of the areas excised for cultivation. The survey numbers available for occupation will be re-arranged; they frequently contain land which was ill-suited for cultivation, while good land has been included in the areas set apart as village waste. Similar steps will be taken in the Mandla ryotwari villages in the course of the settlement which is now going on.

27. An allotment of Rs. 33,000 was made in the year 1904-05 mainly for improvements in the water-supply of ryotwari villages. This is of special importance in Seoni and in the districts of the Nerbudda Division, more particularly Nimar, where over considerable tracts water is very scarce and in newly established villages the ryots have not the means to sink wells for themselves.

In Mandla provision has been made for helping the ryots to embank their fields in black-soil villages. The Mandla ryots are for the most part very backward and they will have to be shown the advantages which embanking affords before there can be much hope of their taking to it on their own account. In Chanda and Balaghat the construction and repairs of irrigation tanks has been pushed on, over half a lakh of rupees having been given for this purpose. Water rates will be levied on the land irrigated from these tanks. In Nimar the construction of irrigation wells was undertaken in ryotwari villages by the Irrigation Department, but the Chief Commissioner has decided that in the best and more settled villages, where work was being chiefly carried on, the ryots should be left to build irrigation wells for themselves. The Deputy Commissioner has been successful in inducing ryots to come forward to take advances for making wells, Rs. 8,500 having been given out during the year under report. The construction of roads to open out the ryotwari tracts is proceeding in Nimar and Balaghat. In the former district the road from Burhanpur to Dhertalai on the Berar border will open up the fertile Tapti Valley, which is now being rapidly settled by good cultivators from Berar and Khandesh. The Chief Commissioner is pleased to observe that the provision of schools in the chief ryotwari tracts is receiving careful attention.

28. One of the chief difficulties in settling new villages lies in procuring men of sufficient force of character and substance to be patels. In Nimar the new colonization has been specially successful as good patels are numerous, but in the more backward districts the ryots are largely aboriginal and the patels being of the same stock are unable to advance their villages. In the Baihar Tahsil the Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat has been successful in getting patels of a better class for many of the villages, and people from the low country are being induced to take up new land, especially in places where irrigation facilities are being provided. In the matter of collection of the land revenue patels have done well in the year under report; it is of the greatest importance that every encouragement should be given them to carry out this important duty, their commission being promptly paid and interference by the Tahsildar confined to cases of pronounced default. The acknowledgments of the Administration are specially due to Messrs. Mayes and Low for the useful work they have done in advancing the spread and stability of ryotwari cultivation in their districts.

29. The office of Chief Commissioner was held by Mr. Hewett until the 16th of March 1904, when he was succeeded by Sir Frederic Lely.

30. The Divisional reports were punctually received with the exception of that from the Chhattisgarh Division, which was four weeks late. Sir Frederic Lely notices a marked improvement in the manner in which the statements submitted with the district reports have been prepared. The report on the Departments of Settlements and Land Records was not received until March, and the publication of this review has been delayed in consequence.

31. The thanks of the Chief Commissioner are due to the Divisional Commissioners for the willing help which they have at all times given him, and he desires to congratulate them on a successful year's administration of their charges. His acknowledgments are also due to the Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars whose services have been brought to favourable notice in the Commissioners' reports.

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

[True Extract.]

B. ROBERTSON,

Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Central Provinces.

*Statement showing the financial results of the loan transactions of Government
for the five years 1899-1900 to 1903-04.*

Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02	1902-03.	1903-04.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance on 1st October ...	19,00,214	20,12,782	49,24,064	37,31,775	37,16,425
Amount advanced ...	2,37,040	38,50,733	3,11,757	12,11,266	3,35,721
Total ...	21,37,254	58,63,515	52,35,821	49,43,041	40,52,146
Amount recovered ...	1,23,792	6,41,184	13,97,974	11,89,704	19,49,578
Amount remitted ...	680	2,98,267	1,06,072	36,912	11,46,379
Total ...	1,24,472	9,39,451	15,04,046	12,26,616	30,95,957
Closing balance on 30th September ...	20,12,782	49,24,064	37,31,775	37,16,425	9,56,189
Amount of interest recovered ...	12,803	26,500	35,935	51,473	76,233
Percentage on mean outstanding (i. e., $\frac{1}{2}$ opening + closing balance).	0.65	0.76	0.83	1.38	3.26

Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance on 1st October ...	8,85,725	10,11,446	9,22,842	7,73,291	8,13,671
Amount advanced ...	1,82,190	63,554	66,602	1,70,148	85,469
Total ...	10,67,915	10,75,000	9,89,444	9,43,439	8,99,140
Amount recovered ...	56,469	1,47,194	1,86,721	1,26,594	1,62,954
Amount remitted ...	...	4,964	29,432	3,174	47,976
Total ...	56,469	1,52,158	2,16,153	1,29,768	2,10,930
Closing balance on 30th September ...	10,11,446	9,22,842	7,73,291	8,13,671	6,88,210
Amount of interest recovered ...	4,814	16,228	18,261	12,296	12,455
Percentage on mean outstanding (i. e., $\frac{1}{2}$ opening + closing balance).	0.51	1.68	2.15	1.55	1.66

NOTE.—The figures have been supplied by the Comptroller. They differ from those given in Statements C and D, which have been compiled from the district reports. These differences will form the subject of a special inquiry.

ANNEXURES.

- A.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Jubbulpore Division, Central Provinces, for the year 1903-04.
- B.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Nerbudda Division, Central Provinces, for the year 1903-04.
- C.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Nagpur Division, Central Provinces, for the year 1903-04.
- D.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Chhattisgarh Division, Central Provinces, for the year 1903-04.
- E.—Statistical Tables.
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ANNEXURE A.
REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1903-04.

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

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Maximum limit of the Report—10 pages.

Land Revenue Report of the Jubbulpore Division for the year 1903-04.

PART I.—THE AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

1. The monsoon of 1903, though beginning with the unpunctuality to which we are now becoming accustomed, was on the whole extremely favourable. The rainfall of June was much below the average in all districts except Seoni, but the subsequent rain was continuous, in Seoni and parts of Jubbulpore almost too much so, and lasted well into October. This October rain, while it gave the finishing touch to an excellent kharif harvest, caused some delay in the rabi sowings, but this was fortunate, as the crops had to do without winter rain at the usual time. The rain which eventually fell in February and March was too late to do much good, and it was accompanied in all districts, except Seoni, by hailstorms, which in Saugor, Jubbulpore, and Damoh necessitated some suspensions of revenue.

2. The rice crop was above the normal in every district, and in Seoni where rice is most important and has in recent years failed most often and most seriously, this year's crop was a bumper. The large and small millets both did extremely well, and the kharif as a whole was the best we have had since the pre-famine days. Wheat and gram are returned as slightly below the normal figure in Jubbulpore and Seoni, but well up to it elsewhere, and the rabi crop as a whole may be taken as fully up to the average.

3. There has been a further general advance in the character of the cropping and the proportion of wheat and rice to minor crops is steadily returning to what it was before the famine. In the Seoni report a marked increase is noted in the area under cotton, hitherto trifling, and there is talk of starting a ginning factory at Seoni. There is plenty of good cotton land in the district, and if the present high prices are maintained we may expect to see a considerable development.

4. The total area included in holdings has risen, according to the statistics, by 120,000 acres, but over 68,000 acres of this are in the Mandla District, where some of the increase is probably due to alterations of area on re-survey.

5. I feel indeed some doubt of the correctness of the Mandla figures. The district has had several years of prosperity, and has not the same leeway to make up as have Saugor and Damoh. I should not either on general grounds or from my own observations during my tours have expected any very marked increase in the figures. But those published in the Crop and Weather Report show an even larger extension of cultivation. Two-thirds of the increase is recorded in malguzari villages; if therefore the figures are correct they show that there is no ground for the complaint, which has sometimes been heard, that the ryotwari villages attract tenants away from the malguzars.

6. The detailed statistics of tenures show very large increases in ordinary tenants' holdings. The area held in privileged rights continues to decrease, though, owing to sub-division, the number of holdings increases. In Jubbulpore the average area held by an absolute-occupancy tenant is now $8\frac{2}{3}$ acres, and that of an occupancy tenant $6\frac{2}{3}$ acres. Omitting the Mandla District, for which the figures are incomplete, the total rental demand of the Division is shown as Rs. 29,26,631 against Rs. 28,77,699 last year. Of this total the collections, on arrear and current account together, amounted to Rs. 28,40,332, or about 97 per cent., which is practically the same as last year's figure. One can hardly believe that in a year such as this was the malguzars did not as a body collect their rents in full, and I think there must be a mistake in the Seoni figures, where the percentage works out to 92 only.

7. The District reports all speak of continuous improvements in the condition of the agricultural classes. Now that the Powars of the Seoni rice tract have been set on their legs again by a bumper crop there is only one limited tract in the division, the Khurai Tahsil of Saugor (including the Dhamoni pargana) which can be said still to show marked traces of the famines. The future of this tract is still uncertain. The large rabi embankments constructed by Government have proved very successful. But the scope for them is not unlimited, and the best that can be hoped from them is that they will form nucleus, round which cultivation will again develop. There is not yet much sign of efforts at reclamation by private persons, and on the other hand it seems clear that many malguzars are deliberately throwing their lands out of cultivation for the sake of the profits to be obtained from grazing and the ghi trade. It is noted that the number of cattle grazed in Government forests in Saugor has increased enormously, while the export trade in dried meat continues to flourish.

8. Large concessions have been granted during the year, wholesale remissions of *takavi*, and an extension by five years of the Saugor settlement. The tenants as a body are probably as well off now as they ever have been or will be; malguzars are less prosperous, but I do not think this can be ascribed to famine; the causes I think lie deeper.

9. The relations between malguzars and tenants are generally reported to be satisfactory, more satisfactory perhaps to the tenant than to the malguzar. The forest grazing and nistar rules now work smoothly, and the only grievance that was causing anything like general grumbling has been removed by the *takavi* remissions. The same Government which grants these remissions is believed by thousands to be at the same time engaged in reducing the population by means of plague.

10. The District Agricultural Associations have met with fair regularity. Enthusiasm has waned a little as was to be expected, but something is being done, especially in Damoh. The year having been a favourable one for irrigation the small Government works in Jubbulpore proved useful and excited some interest. Eighty-three sanads for improvement were distributed during the year, mainly in Mandla where settlement is in progress.

11. The outstandings on account of agricultural loans were reduced during the year from Rs. 4,94,805 to Rs. 1,45,460. The total collections of principal and interest amounted to Rs. 2,11,661, and about Rs. 1,66,737 were written off as irrecoverable. Collections were good in all districts. Of the balance outstanding more than half was in the Damoh District, and practically the whole of this has been written off since the close of the year. Collections of Land Improvement and Famine loans amounted to Rs. 23,823, and remissions to Rs. 16,424, leaving a balance outstanding of about Rs. 68,000, and of this also a part has been written off since the close of the year. Having returned from leave only last week I have not yet had an opportunity of examining any of the tahsil *takavi* accounts, but they should now be everywhere in good order, and Tahsildars and their staff will thus have been relieved of a great mass of most troublesome work.

12. About Rs. 26,000 was paid out during the year in Agricultural loans, the bulk of it in Saugor, and about Rs. 3,000 in Land Improvement loans. The Saugor loans were nearly all distributed in the Khurai Tahsil, in which, in one way or another, a very large amount of Government capital has now been sunk. It will probably be wise to curtail these advances in future, but provided they are given with discrimination, and on the security of embanked land, they should be a safe investment. Outside Saugor the demand for *takavi*, either for seed and bullocks, or for land improvement, is still very small.

PART II.—LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

13. No remissions of land revenue were given during the year under report, and the suspension on account of hail only amounted to a little over Rs. 10,000, of which the bulk was in the Jubbulpore District. The total demand according to the kistbandi was Rs. 20,58,687, and the revenue was collected in full in every

district except Saugor and Mandla, where the balances were respectively Rs. 24 and Rs. 40. All unremitted arrears were also collected except in Saugor, where Rs. 723 are still outstanding from a village which is under Kham Tahsil.

14. The ryotwari revenue was collected in full in Seoni and Saugor, but there were arrears of about Rs. 50 in Jubbulpore, and of about Rs. 500 each in Damoh and Mandla.

15. The Seoni District shows this year a clean sheet under every head of revenue, and Jubbulpore goes very near it. The total arrears of all kinds for the Division are less than Rs. 2,000. This is a most satisfactory result of the continuous efforts which have been made during the past two years by Deputy Commissioners and Tahsildars to restore the habits of punctuality which had been so shaken by the famines. I am told that in the Sehora Tahsil, which had become notorious for "passive resistance," the Tahsil office is now besieged on the kist days by crowds of impatient revenue payers. This happy state of affairs, if it can be maintained, will bring further relief to harassed Tahsildars.

16. There was a great reduction in the number of coercive processes of all kinds. There were 110 arrests and 470 attachments of movable property against 127 and 819 last year, and the actual sales of movable property fell from 157 to 39. Under these circumstances the fact that only 258 notices of demand were issued, against 670 last year, needs I think no apology. The system of informal notices ("*takidi fhirists*") has now I believe ceased; the habitual defaulters have been marked down and are not allowed the privilege of preliminary notice, and in other cases the figures which I have given above show that notices are seldom required.

PART III.—LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

17. The usual verifications of muafi grants were conducted by Tahsildars. A Settlement officer was posted to Mandla in November 1903. Proposals were submitted for the re-imposition of the original rents and revenue in some 800 villages of the Saugor District in which abatements had been granted in previous years; orders have been received since the close of the year, and the work has now been put in hand.

PART IV.—REVENUE COURT WORK.

18. The number of private transfers by sale or mortgage of mahals or shares shows but slight variations, and I do not think that any useful deductions can be drawn from the figures. The average price obtained at private sales has again risen in Saugor from 13 to 16 times the land revenue, but the figures are lower in Damoh (15—13), Jubbulpore (18—17) and Mandla (30—25). The greater majority of transfers appear to be in favour of agriculturists.

19. The number of institutions of partition cases has fallen everywhere except in Jubbulpore. In Mandla the settlement has for the time put an end to these applications and there is a clear file. In Jubbulpore the pending file has risen from 5 to 13 cases, owing apparently to the Deputy Commissioner's endeavours to improve some results which appeared to him unsatisfactory. There are, however, no very long pending cases, the oldest in the Saugor District being little more than a year old.

20. Applications for permission to transfer *sir* land continue to grow in number, especially in the Jubbulpore District, where the explanation given is that the return of prosperity induces creditors who have hitherto been lenient to press their claims. In the Seoni report it is noted that in nearly all these cases there is an agreement by the transferor to compensate the transferee if sanction is refused. Apart from *sir* cases the most popular sections continue to be Sections 82 and 85 and Section 92. Under both of these heads the numbers have risen, and this also is ascribed to returning prosperity. There has also been a much freer use of Section 64 (enhancement of ordinary rents) in Saugor and Damoh, and in Jubbulpore the number of cases under Section 116 (recovery of arrears from lambardars) has risen from 12 to 41.

21. Suits between landlord and tenant have decreased in number in all districts except Jubbulpore, where there has been a considerable increase both in suits for

arrears of rent and in suits for recovery of possession. The return of better times is assigned as the cause both of the increase and of the decline. There must, I think, be some other reason in the case of Jubbulpore, but after all the totals are so small in comparison to the mass of tenants' rents that generalisation must be very uncertain.

PART V.—OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

22. The management of ryotwari villages has received more attention during the past year. It is only in the Seoni and Mandla Districts that ryotwari cultivation is of importance. I made a special tour through both districts with a view to examining the administration of the ryotwari villages, and submitted notes, embodying my conclusions on which the orders of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner have since been received. A marked improvement has been effected in the Seoni villages by substituting resident for non-resident patels. The Irrigation Department is devoting its attention in this district to small irrigation tanks in ryotwari villages, and in Mandla a considerable sum has been allotted for construction of field embankments and provision of wells. The localities for wells have been selected, but the embankment projects have yet to be worked out. Rupees 3,000 is being spent on wells in Seoni. Instructions have also been given for the more considerate management of the "minhai" areas. *Takavi* amounting to Rs. 1,286 was advanced in the Mandla villages. The occupied area continues to increase rapidly; Rs. 6,000 has this year been added to the rent-roll in Mandla and Rs. 1,200 in Seoni.

23. The disposal of land acquisition work has been on the whole prompt and satisfactory, and there are no very old cases pending.

24. The pending file of Collector's cases has been reduced in every district except Damoh, where the Deputy Commissioner complains that the work is too heavy for the single Executive Assistant, and Seoni, where the same might perhaps be said. In about three-fourths of the cases sale was in one way or another avoided. Having been away for half the year I cannot say whether the tendency noticed last year to show excessive leniency to undeserving judgment-debtors still exists, but as the sales have been more numerous I presume that this tendency is disappearing. In the majority of cases ex-proprietors retain occupancy rights in their *sir* land.

25. The state of the pending files again shows a marked improvement, except in Saugor, where however the small figure shown against pending cases last year is now found to have been incorrect. For the Division as a whole the pending cases are only about 6 per cent. of the total number for disposal; the cases of long standing are very few, and most of those more than a year old are Collector's cases in which leases have been given. I consider that on the whole revenue work is disposed of very promptly. Further improvement may be looked for if it is possible to maintain the Sub-divisional staff at its present strength.

26. Lambardars have found their duties easier this year, but the Saugor and Damoh reports still speak of the trouble given by the multiplicity of pattidars. The Deputy Commissioner of Saugor notes that more use might have been made (as was done in Jubbulpore) of Section 116. Useful help can be given in some cases by this means, and should certainly be given when it is asked for, and the section applies, but the difficulties are I think mainly due to the system of appointing several lambardars in one village and allowing them, or in some cases allowing pattidars, to pay in their revenue separately. This may often facilitate collections at the time, but it weakens the lambardar's position.

27. The work of the mukaddams is generally well spoken of, but in Jubbulpore it is said that many of them have very little influence, and in Saugor that they do not give the kotwars much assistance in recovering their dues. I think that the remuneration of mukaddum-gumashtas has now generally been put on a proper footing.

28. The kotwars are now generally able to recover their dues. There were, however, 39 applications for help in Mandla and 78 in Seoni, which is remarkable

considering that these two districts are now the most prosperous in the Division. The defaulters were usually malguzars, and their default was not due to poverty. The Mandla kotwars continue to resign and abscond freely. The ryotwari kotwars, both in Mandla and in Seoni, are often underpaid; the revision of their remuneration is in hand. The Deputy Commissioner of Damoh thinks that kotwars ought to be paid for the work they do for the police. They should perhaps be more freely rewarded for police work; the reports do not show to what extent this is done. On the whole the kotwars are reported to have done good work, and in the Murwara Tahsil in particular they rendered good service in connection with plague.

29. The number of days spent on tour by Deputy Commissioners varied from 60 days in Damoh to 119 days in Saugor. Various reasons combined to prevent the Deputy Commissioner of Damoh from doing as much touring and inspection as he should have done. This is particularly unfortunate as there is only one Executive Assistant attached to the district. In Jubbulpore the Deputy Commissioner has always to spend much time at head-quarters, and he also for a great part of the year had an inadequate staff. In Mandla the Deputy Commissioner spent only 82 days on tour, and the Extra-Assistant Commissioner 22, which is quite inadequate in a district in which the difficulties of communication and character of the people place great power in the hands of the subordinate officials. A great deal of touring was done by Sub-Divisional Officers in Jubbulpore and Saugor. The Tahsildars, Murwara, Saugor and Dindori spent less than 100 days in camp. Generally speaking, I think that the touring was insufficient, except in Saugor; and I think that a great deal more will be done this year. Except in Damoh all Tahsil offices were duly inspected.

30. Mr. Crump and I between us spent 190 days on tour, and inspected nine of the 13 Tahsil offices.

31. Four of the districts changed hands during the year, the Seoni District twice, and in Damoh the Deputy Commissioner was absent for three months on leave, while I was myself absent for half the year. Under these circumstances it is difficult to select any officer for special commendation, but all Deputy Commissioners deserve credit for their successful efforts to restore order and punctuality in the collection of revenue. The Assistant and Extra-Assistant Commissioners who are specially mentioned in the reports are Mr. A. K. Smith (Saugor), Mr. Ratnaparkhi (Saugor) and Mr. Hazari Lal (Seoni). Among Tahsildars the following are specially commended: Wali Muhammad (Tahsildar of Khurai), Kasim Sharif (Tahsildar of Damoh), Muhammad Ali Haqqani (Tahsildar of Mandla), and Imdad Husein (acting Tahsildar of Seoni). The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore has mentioned no names, and I therefore add those of Mr. Krishnaji Anant, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, and Khan Sahib Ahfaz-ur-Rahimi, Tahsildar.

CAMP MAJHOLI:
The 15th December 1904.

M. W. FOX-STRANGWAYS,
Commissioner,

Jubbulpore Division.

ANNEXURE B.
REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1903-04.

NERBUDDA DIVISION.

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Maximum limit of the Report—10 pages.

Land Revenue Report of the Nerbudda Division for the year 1903-04.

PART I.—THE AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

1. The monsoon began late. But throughout August and September and well into October the rainfall was heavy and continuous. In most districts then the rainfall was up to average if not in excess, but the distribution left much to be desired as the rainfall was practically concentrated within $2\frac{1}{2}$ months instead of being spread over a period of 4 months. In heavy soils the kharif was waterlogged and swamped, weeding was impeded and the preparation of land for the winter crops could not be satisfactorily carried out. In the plateau districts, moreover, the earlier ripening millets were damaged by heavy rain at harvest time. During the cold weather there were no welcome showers, but at the beginning of March a series of severe hail-storms did much damage to wheat and gram in a limited number of villages in Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur and Chhindwara, entailing some suspensions of revenue. On the whole the crops of the year were below normal in Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur. In Betul they were about average. The districts that fared best were Chhindwara and Nimar.

2. The occupied area within malguzari villages again shows a slight increase and to this result all districts have contributed.
 Statement A. The fall in the *sir* area is of course due mainly to transfers of proprietary right, the expropriated landlords becoming occupancy tenants under Section 45 (2) of the Tenancy Act, and in a smaller degree to partitions.

There is, as usual, a decline in the areas held by absolute occupancy and occupancy tenants. That the former area should recede is natural enough for there are no accretions to balance losses. In the case of occupancy tenants the losses likewise outweigh the gains. The position of the ordinary tenant under the new Tenancy Act is deemed sufficiently secure, and the provisions for the purchase of occupancy right are practically a dead letter. In the area held by malik-makbuzas there is hardly any variation.

3. The rental demand has increased from $28\frac{3}{4}$ to $30\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, which is mainly due to the lapse of abatements in Hoshangabad. In Narsinghpur there is a slight decline. I have lately been examining the statistics of a number of Narsinghpur villages in connection with the question of continuing abatements, and I find that the rent-rate has adjusted itself to an extent that I should have hardly anticipated to the altered circumstances of deteriorated villages. The increase in the demand in the three other districts is a welcome indication of progress. A comparison of the rental incidences indicates that the increased payments are mainly for new land included in holdings. There has been no rise of the rent-rate except in Nimar.

4. Rental collections contrast as follows with those of the previous year. The percentages are of total collections on the current demand :—

			1902-03.	1903-04.
Hoshangabad	...	...	109	94
Narsinghpur	...	...	103	96
Nimar	...	...	...	95
Chhindwara	...	...	100	100
Betul	...	...	105	100

The results are not so good as in the previous year when crops were singularly good almost throughout the Division. I think a point or two may be added to the percentages of most districts, as my inspections of rental accounts in the course of my tours indicate that arrears are often less than the statistics indicate. I have, for instance, recently found sums outstanding against ryots whose holdings have for several years been held by their malguzars under usufructuary mortgages. Further, in several partitioned villages where possession of the *sir* is not disturbed and each pattidar becomes an occupancy tenant of

another I have found large sums shown as arrears which were merely awaiting adjustment which will probably be ultimately effected by the transfer of a few rupees from one pocket to another when the various items are set off one against the other. The recoveries in Narsinghpur appear to me in accord with the character of the season's outturn. In Hoshangabad they may be deemed quite satisfactory in view of the increase of the demand following on the lapse of the abatements. As a matter of fact Rs. 9,70,000 were collected as compared with Rs. 9,58,000 in the previous year of excellent harvests. Arrears in Betul and Chhindwara are not startling, indeed, in many villages they are trifling. In others, however, the ryots in spite of a succession of fair or good crops display laxity in squaring up completely their rental accounts. This is especially the case in villages held by members of the money-lending class or malguzars with a grain-lending business. Payments are frequently credited against grain-loans contracted for agricultural purposes or money loans raised for marriage or other kindred expenses. The percentage of recovery in Nimar would be higher if account were taken of the important class of malik-makbuzas who paid 99½ per cent. of the demand on current account. It appears to me it would be useful for purposes of contrast if patwaris reported annually the total arrears of rent outstanding on the 30th September for the three preceding years.

5. The condition of the agricultural classes has continued to improve. Evidences of recovery from the effects of famine are furnished by (i) the increase in the cropped area which is now somewhat in excess of the normal, (ii) the substitution of wheat and other valuable crops for the less remunerative millets which temporarily took their place when seed-grain was expensive and (iii) the increase in the number of plough-cattle. The demand for taccavi for purchase of live-stock is now very limited and my inspection of village note-books during my tours shows that the ravages of the famine period in this line have for the most part been made good. The Nimar and Chhindwara districts are fairly flourishing throughout. Grain bins are reported to be filling up and grain debts to have been largely paid off. The weaker spots of Betul are in the enjoyment of an abatement scheme. The heavy mortality of the famine is still felt in this district and the letting out of relinquished holdings is no easy matter as our experience in Court of Wards administration indicates. I have just submitted proposals for the continuance of abatements in those villages of Narsinghpur which are still deteriorated owing to the *kans* weed having taken firm possession of the soil, or for other reasons. Hitherto abatements in this district were based on a reduction of the cropped area, but during the year under report a few concessions have been made to villages in which the cash assets have spontaneously declined owing to the inability of tenants to pay so highly for *kans* infected areas. The case of the depressed villages in the Hoshangabad Tahsil has been also reported for the orders of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner. Some further concessions seem requisite in this tract, and they should apparently extend to the rental as well as to the revenue.

6. Prices of food-grains generally ruled lower than in the previous year and the labouring classes have benefited therefrom as well as from the extensive employment offered by railway extension in Chhindwara and the doubling of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line from Khandwa to Itarsi. The wages of coolies are rising rapidly and labour is often not to be had even for Government work, such as the cutting of the public garden grass bir at Hoshangabad. The difficulty of obtaining police recruits in districts, such as Nimar, is also a sign of the times. The present rate of remuneration is not calculated to attract men when an ordinary cooly gets a monthly wage of almost Rs. 8 and female cotton-pickers in the season can earn 4 to 6 annas daily.

Low prices do not benefit malguzars and ryots who have produce to dispose of, but cotton cultivators have had nothing to complain of in this line, and an impetus has been given to the growth of this fibre. Cotton ginning factors are being established at many points on the railway line and an extension of cotton cultivation is portended though doubtless the capitalists who start these ventures look also to Bhopal for the supply of raw produce to keep their gin-
employed.

7. The Deputy Commissioner of Narsinghpur reports that dhya cultivation is still practised by Bharias on the southern border of his district. It will be a serious matter for the local rainfall if these hills are denuded of forest growth, and he is rightly taking steps to stop this system of cultivation which has been prohibited in the Jagirs as well as in Khalsa tracts.

8. Hitherto the plague has affected only the inhabitants of towns and not the villagers of this Division, but during the year under report the disease has interfered with agricultural operations in Hoshangabad and impeded rabi sowings in the Western Tahsils of Harda and Seoni. The agriculturists of Narsinghpur suffered much inconvenience last cold weather from enforced residence in the open, but I am not aware of any loss of agricultural efficiency in this district entailed by the prevalence of the epidemic.

9. Debt conciliation has been vigorously prosecuted in Hoshangabad and Betul and the operations are now drawing to a close in both districts. Up to date approximately 73 lakhs have been remitted in the Hoshangabad district in favour of the tenant class. In Betul where the debts of malguzars as well as tenants have come within the purview of the Conciliating Officer nearly 11 lakhs have been wiped off the slate. The conditions of these two districts are very different and credit was very much more inflated in the Nerbudda valley at the time of the wheat boom than was ever the case in Betul which is a relatively poor agricultural country. A debt that would be deemed trifling in Hoshangabad presses heavily on a Betul agriculturist and impairs his efficiency as a cultivator.

10. Attempts are being made to awaken the interest of the agricultural classes in improved methods of cultivation by the establishment of the Experimental Farm at Povarkhera and the opening of several demonstration farms. Some land has been embanked at Government expense in the Hoshangabad district with a view to decide whether the system of inundation practised in Jubbulpore and the east of Narsinghpur can be pursued with advantage lower down the Nerbudda valley. This experiment is still in its infancy. At Khaparkhera in Hoshangabad potatoes are now grown on a considerable scale, which result is attributable to Court of Wards administration.

Agricultural associations have been formed in most districts and membership seems to be esteemed as second only to a seat in Darbar or exemption under the Arms Act. One gentleman in Betul who takes an interest in horticulture is assisting in the improvement of the school gardens near his village. Some schoolmasters in Narsinghpur and Betul have attempted demonstrations of agricultural methods on a small scale, and I have recently seen a very fine field of cotton at Shahpur in Betul which has been grown on Berar methods by the malguzar under the guidance of the schoolmaster who is an Amraoti man.

In Nimar the awakening of interest has taken a practical turn, but in the other districts little but talk has as yet been indulged in by the agricultural associations. In the way of agricultural improvements the people have done little themselves and only 62 sanads have been distributed which is even less than in the previous year. The Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, reports that there is reason to suppose that Revenue Inspectors and other officials are still lax about reporting improvements, but I question whether many were completed. My offers of taccavi for construction of wells and embankments in Narsinghpur, Betul, and Chhindwara met with little response until quite recently. Looking to the much larger amount advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act during the year under report there should be many more sanads granted during the current year. I have recently learnt from the Deshmukh of Bhaidehi in Betul that he has employed a skilled operative with a view to assist his tenantry in blasting operations connected with the sinking and deepening of irrigation wells. In Nimar at present there is really some enthusiasm for improvements and these take the form mainly of irrigation wells for the extension of rabi cultivation. In Narsinghpur land embankment is the style of improvement which finds most favour.

11. The relations between landlords and tenants are as a general rule quite satisfactory. Very few cases of oppressive treatment by landlords are brought to notice by petition or enquiry during my annual tours.

The feelings of the people in respect to Government measures are in the main friendly. Conciliation operations, abatement measures and the reduction of the assessments in the Nimar ryotwari tract were naturally viewed with favour. The systematic destruction of locusts at the outset found opponents who were actuated by religious scruples. But common sense ultimately prevailed and the campaign was conducted in most districts with vigour while the people now attribute the disappearance of these pests to their own personal efforts.

12. The question of the establishment of Credit Co-operative Societies has been mooted in Hoshangabad and has been favourably received. It is looked upon as a natural complement to conciliation operations, and it should, judging from the reports I have received, be possible to launch a number of schemes as soon as a Registrar is appointed and rules have been framed under the Act.

13. But in other ways the people adopt a suspicious and unreasonable attitude and absurd rumours are from time to time current in respect to such matters as the spread of plague by Government officials and the encouragement of emigration. Wells have been deserted for days as they were supposed to be plague poisoned. Mr. Skinner reports that inoculation for plague and even the taking of specimens of blood from plague patients are viewed with suspicion, and the Deputy Commissioner of Betul holds that most of the absurd rumours about plague can be traced to the Mulkwal disaster, of which the most exaggerated accounts have been current in his district. It is disappointing to notice that these rumours find some credence even with educated gentlemen of position. Otherwise one would have confidently prescribed the wider extension of education as the natural antidote to such superstitions and prejudices.

14. Allusion was made in last year's report to the detailed overhauling of the accounts under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. As a result the amount due at the commencement of the year under report was found to be Rs. 1,73,651 instead of Rs. 1,84,558 as previously reported. Large sums (about Rs. 55,000) have been remitted and substantial amounts (over Rs. 93,000) have been collected. At the close of the year the total balance outstanding amounted to Rs. 51,009, of which only Rs. 6,402 was overdue.

The amount loaned out during the year under report was Rs. 25,700 as compared with Rs. 25,400 in the previous year. The Nimar ryotwari tract is our principal customer at present, but the demand for loans in Chhindwara has somewhat increased. In the three other districts there have been fewer applications for taccavi, and as far as my observation goes the number of tenants who sow their own seed is increasing annually. The system of advancing money on joint responsibility is growing in favour and is a useful means of gauging the real necessities as well as the honesty of purpose of applicants.

15. Last year the advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act amounted to only Rs. 1,625. This year efforts have been made to render these loans more popular, and with this object I have directed that such concessions should be made as are within the competence of the Deputy Commissioners and myself.

The results are on the whole encouraging as Rs. 37,400 have been loaned out. Mr. Mayes has been most successful in Nimar, where Rs. 23,425 have been advanced for the construction of irrigation wells and the clearing of land, &c. The balance of loans outstanding has in consequence of these advances increased from Rs. 28,608 to Rs. 50,860, but of this only Rs. 763 is overdue. The collections made during the year are satisfactory, but it has been necessary to remit Rs. 1,900.

PART II.—LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

16. The land revenue demand of the Division was reported as Rs. 21,59,741 last year, but the correct figure is Rs. 21,59,757.
 Statement E. The difference in Betul is due to the discovery of some mistakes and in Nimar to the addition of Rs. 60 to the demand as sanctioned in Secretariat letter No. 1194, dated the 27th February 1904. During the year under report the demand has risen to Rs. 21,68,399.

The decrease in Hoshangabad is mainly due to the transfer of 38 villages of the Damjipura and Desli tracts to Nimar, where there is a corresponding increase. The increases and decreases in Narsinghpur are mainly accounted for by the lapse of some abatements and the grant of similar concessions to other depressed villages. But it is probable that the continuation of many of the lapsed abatements will be deemed necessary by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner to whom the case has recently been submitted, and my proposals, if sanctioned, will involve the reduction of the land revenue on the roll on 1st October 1904 as shown against this district.

17. The arrears outstanding at the close of the previous year amounted to Rs. 2,391-7-2 in the districts of Narsinghpur and Chhindwara. These have all been collected.
 Statement F. Part I (a).

18. The difference in the demand as shown in column 2 of this statement and that entered in column 2 of statement E is due to the fact that Rs. 192-4-0 in Hoshangabad was transferred under orders conveyed in Secretariat letter No. 3001, dated the 21st May 1904, to land revenue not on the roll. The Rs. 2 added to the Chhindwara roll on account of a malik-makbuza escheat should apparently have been shown in the fluctuating kistbandi. Allusion has been made above to the disastrous hail-storms which worked havoc last March within limited areas of Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Chhindwara. They necessitated the suspension of land revenue amounting to Rs. 15,054-6-2. Apart from this the land revenue has been collected in full with the exception of Rs. 2 in Chhindwara. Surplus collections have been kept within bounds, but it seems impossible to clear the accounts altogether, as lambardars who remit by money order often make mistakes as to the exact amount payable by them. Before each kist falls due, post-cards are issued to all revenue payers to whose credit advance collections stand in the khationis, and in this way advance collections have been reduced from Rs. 4,005 to Rs. 293.
 Statement F. Part I (b).

19. As to cesses the only arrears now outstanding are due to suspensions on account of the hail-storm mentioned above. Surplus collections have here also been substantially reduced in consequence of the strict adoption of the procedure alluded to in the previous paragraph.

20. At the close of last year the arrears on account of land revenue not on the roll as shown in the printed report aggregated Rs. 57,006. But account was not taken of some remissions that had been sanctioned. Further remissions have been granted in the course of the year wherever the necessity for leniency was established. The accounts of Betul and Chhindwara have thereby been entirely cleared of all arrears which is a desirable result seeing that the old summary settlements are being replaced by regular settlements which will be payable for the first time in 1905. There are still some balances in Hoshangabad and Nimar aggregating Rs. 3,100-2-1, but two-thirds of this sum has been recommended for remission, and apart from the small amounts that have been postponed by the Conciliating Officer, Hoshangabad, for future recovery, the rest should prove susceptible of being collected during the current year especially if the til crop turns out as well as present prospects indicate. Owing to the development of the ryotwari estate in Nimar the total demand on current account has increased from Rs. 1,22,129 to Rs. 1,30,835. The decline in Betul and Chhindwara is due to the handing over to the Forest Department of patch cultivation which it is not intended to form into ryotwari villages and settle in regular fashion.
 Statement F. Part III.

21. The total demand has not varied greatly, but in Hoshangabad receipts have risen mainly in consequence of the demand for metal on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for doubling the line and owing to a freer use of the provisions of Section 127, Land Revenue Act, against proprietors who failed to report changes in ownership. The arrears are all due from the Mohpani Mine. This concern is being transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner has given the Manager time up to the 31st December 1904 to pay up the royalty, by which time it is understood the affairs of the Company will be liquidated.

22. The revenue has come in with comparative ease this year and there is a marked reduction in the number of coercive processes properly so called. There were only 27 arrests against 84 in the previous year. Orders of attachment of moveable property declined from 1,312 to 680, actual attachments from 307 to 93, while sale was resorted to in only 2 cases as compared with 38 last year. No estates were brought under direct management and those that were attached in previous years were released. Only one village was transferred to a mortgagee under Section 94 (d), Land Revenue Act, because of the indebtedness and incapacity of the proprietor. On the other hand in accordance with the instructions of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner a greater resort was had to notices of demand, 276 being issued against 143 in the previous year. The exercise of the requisite discretion will in future be facilitated owing to the preparation of the newly prescribed register of processes. We shall then have the basis for the exercise of a discretion which will at the same time remain unfettered. The Deputy Commissioner of Hoshangabad reports that the Sub-Divisional Officers of his district have duly supervised the action of Tahsildars in this line.

PART III.—LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENTS.

23. I have no remarks to offer under this head.

PART IV.—REVENUE COURT WORK.

24. The number of private sales of mahals or shares in mahals is practically the same as in the previous year. There were more sales in Betul and fewer in Narsinghpur. More plots were sold in Nimar where there is now a great demand for land and high prices are realized.

Fewer mahals but a larger number of plots have been sold by order of Court, foreclosed or mortgaged with possession. Nimar again accounts for most of the variations in respect to plots. Regarding the transactions as a whole for the Division better prices have been obtained in private sales and sales by order of Court, *viz.*, 21 and 16 years' purchase against 19 and 13 in the previous year. On the other hand the consideration money is much less in the case of mortgages with possession. It is difficult to account for such features. The Chhindwara and Betul reports show how the statistics may be affected by fancy and phenomenal prices being realized in a few cases or by the consideration money being swollen by addition of interest to a figure far in excess of the true value of the property concerned.

The Deputy Commissioner of Hoshangabad states that in the majority of cases the transferees did not belong to the agricultural classes, while in Nimar 400 out of 738 transfers were in favour of the money-lending classes. In Narsinghpur and Betul, however, 75 out of 106 and 125 transfers, respectively, were to agriculturists. Of 118 sales and foreclosures in Chhindwara 85 were to agriculturists and 33 to the money-lending class. In the three last mentioned districts the agriculturists appear to have held their own.

25. The number of institutions was 40 as compared with 42 and 36 in the two previous years. Chhindwara as usual contributed more than half the cases. There were 29 cases pending at the

close of the year against 31 at the commencement. Only 15 however were disposed of by actual partition. Most of the cases that came up to my office for confirmation had to be returned. Partition work is worse done than any other class of revenue business. There are doubtless considerable difficulties in reconciling conflicting interests. The splitting up of ryots' holdings in various pattis is objectionable; it is likewise inexpedient that pattidars should lose their *sir* rights and become occupancy tenants in one another's pattis. Judging from my experience on tour such an arrangement leaves far too much scope for future quarrels, due it may be to non-payment of rent or other causes. Moreover the objects of Section 45 (2) of the Tenancy Act are thereby defeated. But if any approach to compactness is to be obtained some such sacrifices must be made in one direction or another. To my mind it would be well to rate the advantages of compactness a little lower. It is true that an incompact partition cannot be ultimately crystallized into a perfect partition. This disadvantage the parties must be prepared to accept, while from the point of the view of the State the maintenance of the joint responsibility of co-parceners is a desideratum. In Chhattisgarh I have come across many partitions that have been privately effected without the intervention of Government officers. To each pattidar a few tenants are allotted and the rent of one is taken as an adjusting factor and split so as to equalize shares. Each pattidar gets his own *sir* and *khudkasht* and the waste is, if necessary, apportioned. Under such a system I have known villages to prosper and quarrels to abate, and personally I should prefer to see partitions effected on some such lines which do not apparently transgress the provisions of Section 136 L of the Land Revenue Act that have been so framed as to leave a wide discretion. Efforts have been made to dispose of long pending cases, but the prevalence of plague and the incapacity of Amins have caused considerable delays in Narsinghpur and Nimar. The Chhindwara case that dates from 1901 is delayed for the decision of an objection relating to *sir* and *khudkasht* fields which is now on appeal to the Divisional Judge. Protracted enquiries are often due to a failure on the part of the partitioning officer to visit the spot during the camping season. Many difficulties disappear when the case is tackled in the village.

Cases under important Sections of the Tenancy and Land Revenue Acts.

26. Applications under Section 116, Land Revenue Act, have fallen from 133 to 106.

Applications to be placed in possession of surrendered occupancy holdings or to set aside a transfer made by an occupancy tenant continue to be very few. Most such cases emanate from Chhindwara and Nimar. There were only 7 applications to confer occupancy right.

27. During the last three years the number of applications to transfer cultivating rights in *sir* has gradually declined from 213 to 164 as was to be anticipated. Applications of this nature are rarely made and still more rarely granted unless these rights are endangered by previous mortgages bearing date prior to the revision of the Act. Such mortgages are necessarily limited in number and most cases arising in connection therewith should shortly be settled. A few applications have been filed by malguzars who desired to sell cultivating rights in their *sir* land while retaining to themselves the proprietary rights therein. It has been ruled by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner that such cases do not come under Section 45 (2) of the Tenancy Act. This class of business has in most cases been promptly dealt with.

28. There was only one application to enhance the rent of an occupancy tenant. The number of notices of enhancement served on ordinary tenants in Narsinghpur and Chhindwara has largely declined while in the other districts the provisions of Section 64 to 66, Tenancy Act, are rarely used. The abstinence of the Narsinghpur malguzars from attempts to enhance may be attributed to the fact that in the previous year many applications for ejectment in default of tenants agreeing to enhancement failed in their purpose owing to the Revenue Officer holding that existing rents were high enough. The rent-rate of

Narsinghpur is much higher than in any other district of the Provinces, vide column 30 of Statement A, and in some villages it shows a tendency to decline as stated above in paragraph 3.

29. There has been less resort to the Revenue Officer for execution of decree by ejectment of tenant, the figures for the last 3 years being 692, 541 and 496, respectively. With improved harvests the paying capacity of ryots has increased in most tracts and rental arrears are less than they were a few years ago. Almost half these cases emanated from the Narsinghpur district, where tenants are more recalcitrant than elsewhere and 89 ejectments took place.

30. The number of applications instituted by tenants for reinstatement after illegal ejectment has fallen from 217 to 150, which may be attributed in part to the ruling of the Judicial Commissioner that the provisions of Section 92, Tenancy Act, only apply when a tenant has been ejected by his landlord, and not to ejectments in other ways.

It is noticeable that only 71 out of 173 cases decided under this head were successful. Judging from my inspections of various Revenue offices there is some misclassification in connection with cases under this section. But the failure of tenants in applications of this nature as also the small success attained in suits by tenants for recovery of possession (16 out of 71) points to the conclusion that many shady claims are advanced that do not bear detailed investigation.

31. There have been only two suits for ejectment of tenants on the ground that the holding consists entirely of *sir* land or under section 52 (b) of the Tenancy Act. The bulk of the litigation between landlord and tenant is as usual in connection with the recovery of rental arrears. The number of such suits has increased from 3,055 to 3,455, and I should infer from the facts that only seven decrees have been executed by sale or distraint of produce and that the intervention of the Revenue Officer has been less invoked under Sections 84 and 85 of the Tenancy Act, that greater success has been attained by malguzars in execution proceedings. I alluded in last year's report to the indisposition of ryots to pay their rents. This has necessitated a greater recourse to the Civil Courts especially in Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur where tenants are less amenable than in more backward tracts to the advice of Revenue Officers who have analysed outstandings village by village in the course of their tours and have warned all defaulters of the risk they run of being expropriated or sold up if they fail to pay the rent due on their land. Matters are certainly improving in this respect, but it takes time for the demoralization caused by famine concessions to disappear.

PART V.—OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

32. All long pending cases have been disposed of during the year under report with the exception of one relating to acquisition of land by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company for enlarging the station of Chhindwara. There has been some confusion in connection with this case owing to the ignorance of the officers of the Company as to the exact area previously acquired. The matter has now been cleared up and a revised notification has issued.

In Nimar there has been some delay in dealing with this class of work, but revenue remission proposals have now been submitted for all cases of date anterior to March 1904.

The acquisition of land for doubling the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line between Khandwa and Itarsi is now receiving attention from the Collectors of Nimar and Hoshangabad, and in Chhindwara land has also to be acquired for the extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to the Pench coal-field.

33. During the past two years the number of cases for disposal has fallen from 1,538 to 1,061 and the pending file has been reduced from 719 to 500. In over 100 of these pending cases

leases have been granted. The arrears of work that accumulated in the famine have been worked off and conciliation operations in Betul have considerably reduced the number of sales ordered by Civil Court in that district. In Hoshangabad it has not been found possible to extend conciliation to the proprietary body and as many members are heavily indebted the number of sale cases must I fear increase.

This class of work has been more promptly disposed and greater discrimination is now exercised. Where a case is obviously hopeless owing to the heavy indebtedness of the judgment-debtor, a summary enquiry is made and the case is speedily sent up for orders. Attention is then concentrated on those cases where reasonable hopes are entertained of benefiting the debtor.

In 178 cases sale has been averted by payment of claim and in 21 by temporary alienation.

Altogether 197 sales have been effected, but half of these are of unimportant malik-makbuza holdings in Nimar, as may be gathered from the fact that the revenue paid on land sold in 93 cases is only Rs. 2,027. In all the cases in which shares in villages or *sir* fields were sold (with one exception in Hoshangabad) ex-proprietors have retained possession of their *sir* as occupancy tenants.

The Deputy Commissioner of Narsinghpur has failed to report the amount of encumbrances subject to which sale was effected. In the other districts the prices realized appear quite reasonable, as allowing for encumbrances, 20 to 26 years' purchase was realized.

34. The lambardari system has worked well in all districts but Narsinghpur. In the latter district I ascertained in the course of my inspections that numerous pattidars were allowed to pay fractional shares of the land revenue direct into the treasury thereby adding very greatly indeed to the work of the Wasil-baki-navis. This is the case in both tahsils. The matter had also attracted the notice of Mr. Batchelor, the acting Deputy Commissioner, who took steps to put an end to the practice.

Lambardars.

The Deputy Commissioner, Betul, makes no mention of lambardar gomash-tas. In the four other districts 142 such appointments were made. The Deputy Commissioner of Narsinghpur does not explain the necessity of so many appointments in his district (81 as compared with a total of 293 lambardar gomash-tas), but it may I believe be attributed to the fact that during the famine the record of appointments of village officials had been neglected. This was discovered by an inspection of village note-books on tour and steps were then taken to bring all appointments into accordance with the law.

35. Mukaddams and mukaddam gomash-tas have with few exceptions worked well. I believe the majority of the gomash-tas are now fairly adequately remunerated. Where possible some land has been given to them. Failing that a cash stipend has been fixed which is often paid by deduction from the gomash-ta's rent if he holds land in tenant right. The village note-books are of invaluable assistance in checking the remuneration and ascertaining whether it has been duly paid.

Mukaddams.

35. Kotwars have as a body rendered useful service, but it is an unfortunate circumstance that 41 punishments including 35 dismissals were necessary in Betul. Care is taken to impress on mukaddams their responsibility for the recovery of kotwars' dues. On the whole I am satisfied that their dues are regularly paid both by malguzars and tenants. There are doubtless some exceptions. Where tenants are concerned the kotwars have no compunction about invoking the aid of the Tahsildar, *e. g.*, there were 92 applications for realization of kotwars' dues in the Nimar District and the same number in Narsinghpur. But the village drudge is often afraid to lodge a complaint against his malguzar which renders it all the more necessary for Revenue Officers to make proper enquiries during the course of their tours. The remuneration due is entered in the village note-book and realizations as far as tenants are concerned are noted in the Rasid-bahis.

Kotwars.

37. The number of cases instituted has risen by nearly 1,000, the principal increase being in Nimar where Revenue business is particularly heavy owing to mutations of malik-makbuzas who are very numerous and work in connection with the ryotwari tract. During the past 2 years the pending file has been reduced from 2,425 to 1,346 cases. It is creditable to the Nimar administration that only 346 cases were pending at the close of the year. Having regard to the amount of business to be transacted in Chhindwara, the decrease in the number of cases instituted, and the addition to the staff of a second Executive Assistant, I consider the pending file (367) too heavy. There were only 98 cases pending in Betul at the close of the year, and there should not have been more than 200 pending in Chhindwara.

The number of long pending cases has been materially curtailed, and most of those pending over 6 months are Collectors' cases.

38. The Deputy Commissioners of all districts have spent sufficient time on tour and all tahsilis have been inspected by them except Narsinghpur. The amount of touring done by Messrs. Mehdi Hasan, Kowre and Lothe, Executive Extra-Assistant Commissioners, was hardly adequate. A Sub-Divisional Officer should I hold spend at least 4 months of the year touring about his charge.

The Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildar, Multai, have spent an insufficient period in camp, but now that a Munsiff has been appointed in this Tahsil, an improvement in this respect may be expected. Other Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars have toured sufficiently.

My cold weather tour extended through all 5 districts, and lasted for 101 days. I was also on tour in the rains for 35 days. I inspected various departments of four District Offices and all the Tahsil Offices except Sohagpur.

39. The ryotwari estate of this Division is important in Nimar and forms some compact blocks in the Harsud and Burhanpur tahsils. In the three districts of Hoshangabad, Betul and Chhindwara there are a number of scattered villages. Narsinghpur has no ryotwari villages. It is under contemplation to retransfer some of the villages in the Malni tract of Hoshangabad to the Forest Department. The soil is relatively poor and there is not much demand for land. On the other hand, the tract is likely to be of more use to agriculturists if reserved under forest management as a grazing area. The villages of Nimar and Hoshangabad are for the most part regularly settled and a regular settlement is now being introduced into the villages of Betul and Chhindwara.

Statement B indicates that in Nimar mainly owing to the establishment of new ryotwari villages there has been an increase during the year in the areas allotted for occupation by ryots and patels. The accuracy of the Betul figures is open to suspicion. The statistics of the regular settlement are awaited. The decline in Chhindwara is due to the rendition to the Forest Department of patch cultivation plots which were deemed unsuitable for regular settlement in the Revenue Department.

Sub-leasing is too common in the Burhanpur Tahsil by Bohras and others and an attempt is being made to combat this evil. The revenue rate throughout the estate is very light. It varies from 2 or 3 annas in Betul and Chhindwara to about $7\frac{1}{2}$ or $7\frac{3}{4}$ annas per acre in Nimar and Hoshangabad. The Nimar rate has been lowered on revision as it was found somewhat too stiff in some tracts in view of the fact that payment is made for all land occupied including fallow and areas not yet subjugated.

40. In Chhindwara all areas relinquished were re-allotted. For Betul and Hoshangabad no information on this head is forthcoming. The following figures for Nimar are instructive :—

Tahsil.		Area allotted during year.	Area relinquished during year.	Total allotted up to date.	Area available for allotment.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Harsud	...	18,188	7,862	143,662	41,452
Burhanpur	...	3,505	1,437	63,244	13,873
Khandwa	...	4,324	Nil.	15,088	1,127

Relinquishments in Harsud are due partly to the impoverishment of certain ryots in the famine and partly to assessments being too severe. The last defect has recently been removed on the revision of assessment of the tract. In Khandwa Tahsil the demand for land is very keen as the villages are not so deeply embedded in jungle and the climate is less malarious. There were no relinquishments in this tahsil and only 1,127 acres remain for allotment. The question of excising more forest land is under consideration, and the Honourable the Chief Commissioner has further consulted the Conservator, Northern Circle, on the proposals of the Deputy Commissioner.

The climate in the uncleared portion of Burhanpur is still unhealthy, and the ryots of one village who hailed from Khandesh and Berar decamped in a body. But Mr. Mayes anticipates that the bulk of the unallotted area will be taken up during the next 5 or 6 years.

41. Revenue has for the most part been punctually paid, but it has been necessary to remit some arrears. This subject has already been dealt with in paragraph 20 in commenting on Statement F, Part III.

42. The great need in all four districts is the improvement of the water-supply. This has been recognized by the Administration; allotments have been granted for the current year, and provision made in the budget for 1905-06. Work has been started in Hoshangabad, Nimar and Betul, but in Chhindwara nothing was done before the last monsoon. The construction of 5 wells has been sanctioned and the sinking of 8 more is contemplated. I trust that this important matter is now receiving attention. Difficulties have been experienced in Betul owing to the hardness of the rock to be pierced. Blasting by skilled operatives will be necessary and the services of such are not easily obtained in jungle tracts. Six wells are in course of construction in this district and one has been finished. The Deputy Commissioner promises to frame a comprehensive programme during his cold weather tour. In Hoshangabad 16 villages require an improvement in the water-supply and in 3 work has been started. The Deputy Commissioner estimates that about Rs. 6,500 will be required to supply the needs of the other 13 villages.

43. The Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department are constructing wells for drinking and irrigation purposes in the Harsud and Burhanpur tahsils, but the Honourable the Chief Commissioner has now decided that no more irrigation wells are to be sunk, and that it is safer to leave any such venture to the people themselves. I have therefore asked for a larger allotment under the Land Improvement Loans Act. In the Khandwa Tahsil Rs. 1,000 has been expended by Government on the improvement of water-supply.

44. An exhaustive list of wells that are required in the tahsils of Harsud and Burhanpur has been submitted by the Deputy Commissioner. Many villages are still uninhabited for want of a proper water-supply. It will take some years to complete this programme.

45. The improvement of communications is another important matter. A road from Burhanpur to Dhertalai is under construction with a view to opening up the Manjrod tract in the Tapti valley. A road scheme for the Harsud ryotwari tract framed by the Deputy Commissioner is also under examination by the Public Works Department. In both these regions more schools and post offices are required, as being isolated and compact they cannot share existing institutions with malguzari villages. The Nimar District Council cannot well afford at present to spend more money on Education as the wages of masters have been raised and the provision of buildings for new schools requires attention. But the ryotwari villages pay cesses and are undoubtedly entitled to share in the expenditure on schools. This is recognized in Hoshangabad and a school will shortly be opened in Suktawa on the Betul border.

46. A few years ago practically all collections were made direct by the Tahsildars in Betul and Chhindwara. This erroneous procedure has been rectified and the patels of these districts now render as much assistance as their compeers of Nimar and Hoshangabad. Pateli commission has been regularly and promptly paid.

Of Rs. 8,895 collected in Hoshangabad the patels paid in Rs. 7,318 and received Rs. 1,015 as commission.

In Chhindwara about $\frac{5}{8}$ ths and in Betul nearly the whole of the revenue was realized by patels.

In Nimar out of Rs. 1,01,616 all but Rs. 3,069 was collected by patels who received Rs. 11,004 as commission. The patels of Burhanpur and Harsud make on an average about Rs. 50 a year from this source. Apart from this they are allowed to hold more land than ordinary ryots.

47. In the Hoshangabad District Rs. 1,769 have been loaned to ryots under the Agriculturists' Loans Act on joint security. In Betul Rs. 200 has been advanced under the same Act. The Chhindwara report is silent on the subject. In Nimar substantial aid has been given, *viz.*, Rs. 9,273 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and Rs. 8,407 under the Land Improvement Loans Act for constructing and deepening wells, clearing land and embanking fields.

48. The patels have on the whole performed their ordinary duties as mukaddams well, but they are not usually the class of men to encourage ryots to settle or to improve cultivation. In Burhanpur Tahsil, however, the patels who have immigrated from Khandesh and Berar are more enterprising and intelligent and some of them have brought in relatives and caste fellows to assist in opening out the country.

49. My cordial acknowledgments are due to all the Deputy Commissioners for the assistance they have rendered me in revenue administration throughout the year as also for the punctuality observed in the submission of their annual reports. Among Assistant Commissioners Mr. Crosthwaite's services deserve special mention. Of the Extra-Assistant Commissioners Messrs. Mehdi Hasan, A. R. Bambewala, Syed Abdur Rahman and Hafiz Walayatullah have done best, and I am also indebted to Mr. L. T. Sheorey for much good work. Rao Sahib Ganga Singh, Pandit Rambhau and Mr. Sundarlal have prosecuted conciliation operations with equal vigour and success. The Tahsildars whose services have been most conspicuous are Mr. Abdus Samad (Sohagpur), Mr. Muhammad Yakub (Narsinghpur and Burhanpur), Mr. B. N. Dube (Hoshangabad), Mr. Kekre (Narsinghpur), Mr. Premshankar (Betul). Mr. V. R. Paradkar, Naib-Tahsildar, Khandwa, has continued to merit approval.

My acknowledgments are also due to Messrs. U. Sen and R. Godfrey who both worked hard during their incumbency of the post of Superintendent of my office.

L. S. CAREY,

Commissioner, Nerbudda Division.

The 22nd December 1904.

ANNEXURE C.
REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1903-04.

NAGPUR DIVISION.

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Land Revenue Report of the Nagpur Division for the year 1903-04.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

1. Except for its lateness in arrival, the monsoon of 1903 was an old fashioned one, heavy rainfall extending well into September and October. These conditions were most welcome in the rice districts, which had so long been hoping for some good fortune; and though the cotton and juar cultivators of Wardha and Nagpur were not so pleased, they had little cause for complaint, as high prices of cotton and karbi fully made up for shortness of yield. Some of the heavier lands in these districts were ploughed up and sown with rabi crops; and there was a large extension of double-cropping in the rice districts. The rabi crops were generally good, but were considerably short of bumper for want of cold-weather rain.

2. The advantages of the good monsoon in the rice districts, particularly in those tracts of Balaghat and Bhandara which had suffered most in 1902-03, were somewhat discounted by shortness of seed, and by a very unfortunate prophecy of the astrologers that the rain was going to fail. The late arrival of the rains confirmed this prophecy in the minds of the people, and notable instances occurred of failure to sow. Scarcity of labour and want of means interfered with the proper weeding of some of the broadcast rice, and reduced the area of transplanted rice; but after the almost complete failure of the rice crop over large areas in the previous year, the degree of recovery reported from the rice districts has been most encouraging.

3. Once more, however, I have to report a serious failure of the rice crop in the current year, which, though, with the stocks available from the preceding year and the generally good character of the crops in neighbouring districts, it need cause no apprehensions of actual distress, yet means one more set back in the return of these districts to prosperity, and strongly emphasizes the necessity of pushing on with large irrigation works in those tracts like Katangi and Chandpur where the failures are most frequent and most severe.

4. The area occupied for cultivation by proprietors and tenants shows an increase of 37,000 acres over that of the previous year, every district contributing to the increase. The scope for expansion in Wardha and Nagpur is becoming limited, but in the three rice districts there is still much lost ground to be made up and plenty of new waste to be broken up as population expands.

Changes in tenures disclose no very striking features. There is the usual small wastage in area held in absolute-occupancy right due to purchase by proprietors or failure of heirs; but in the case of occupancy tenants this is counterbalanced by purchase of occupancy rights by ordinary tenants—a practice which is growing in favour in Wardha and in parts of Nagpur—and by conversion of *sir* land into occupancy land of ex-proprietors on transfer, or in the course of partition proceedings. The extent of increase from these last two causes can be exactly measured by the diminution in *sir* land.

5. There is an expansion of *khudkasht* land in Wardha and Nagpur coupled with an increase in the area of *sir* land sublet. The anomaly to which the Nagpur report alludes is only apparent. High cotton prices tempt the absentee landlord to sublet his *sir*, and the cultivating malguzar to extend his home-farm, while the man who cannot cultivate all his home-farm will naturally let the *sir* in preference to the *khudkasht*, which would, if let, be lost to him. An increase in *khudkasht* in Balaghat is a

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good sign, accompanied as it is by a small decrease in the area of *sir* land sublet. During late years of depression there were many proprietors who were quite unable to keep their home-farm under cultivation.

6. Rent collections (the record of which is yearly increasing in accuracy) have been satisfactory. Chanda is still unable to furnish complete returns, but in the other districts collections on current account are reported to be 98 per cent. in Nagpur, 94 per cent. in Wardha, 91 per cent. in Balaghat and 71 per cent. in Bhandara. If collections on account of arrears are included, the proportion of a year's demand collected in these districts was in Wardha 102 per cent., Nagpur 112 per cent., Bhandara 110 per cent. and Balaghat 93 per cent. I have recently had an opportunity of looking into the rental arrear accounts in a number of villages in Wardha and Nagpur. The amounts outstanding on account of poverty are quite insignificant, but one finds great apathy on the part of malguzars in respect of rich absentees, who are allowed to leave their rents in arrears for two and three years. Lambardars invariably said "the debts are quite good and they will be paid." A few proprietors encourage tenants to leave rents in arrears with a view to charging interest on them. In one Nagpur village nobody had paid any rent last year because the malguzar, who lives in Nagpur, had never been to collect it. The tenants all kept the money by them until the current year's harvest was assured. I shall have some more remarks to make on this subject in the Court of Wards report, but generally I may say that in non-deteriorated tracts any shortage in rent collections is entirely due to the slackness of landlords.

7. The condition of the agricultural classes has continued to improve; the improvement is perhaps slowest in the rice tracts of Chanda, where there is a strong tendency to wait for the result of the settlement before really strenuous exertions are made. The amount of debt in the cotton tracts has much diminished, and in the majority of villages there one meets with much prosperity and contentment. The enormous sub-rents which people will pay for cotton lands are, however, constituting a danger in certain Marwari-ridden tracts of the Katol tahsil. These rents are recovered in advance, and are based on the expectation of high prices and good yields. One finds near Kelod numerous instances of an absolute-occupancy tenant who a few years ago leased his land to a Marwari in satisfaction of debt for a term of years. The land is annually sublet by the Marwari to different persons at eight or ten times the statutory rent of the holding collected in advance. The Government, the landlord, the original tenant, and the sub-tenant derive no advantage from the improved profits of the land, the whole of which are absorbed by the greedy middleman. It is distinctly a case of the "exploitation of the cultivating by the commercial classes" (see page 277, Volume I of the Revenue Manual). This was a feature of the wheat boom in Hoshangabad in the early nineties, and it promises to be a growing feature of the cotton boom in Nagpur and Wardha. Section 61 of the Tenancy Act will have to be applied, and I am addressing the Deputy Commissioner on the subject, but I feel considerable doubt whether we can do much good. If we declare the casual sub-tenant of the moment an ordinary tenant on his present rent, he will be only too glad to give up the land, and one can hardly instruct him deliberately to leave his rent in arrears and then plead for a reduction under Section 78, nor will any benefit accrue to the original tenant, who will be no nearer getting back his holding.

8. Very little has been done in the matter of grants of sanads—11 were given in Nagpur and 1 in Chanda. I do not think that the Land Records Staff make consistent efforts in bringing to notice improvements. Here and there a particular Inspector shows special energy in this matter. But the set of the agricultural classes in Nagpur and Wardha is steadily towards improvement, both in the direction of field embankments and improved cultivation. The treating of juar seed with sulphate of copper has become quite established in parts of Nagpur and Wardha, and there are quite a number of landlords in both districts who are showing increasing interest in improved implements and improved seed. The movement will steadily increase.

9. Conciliation proceedings are nearing completion in Bhandara, and I feel very well satisfied with the results. There have of course been failures, as has appeared in the course of some of the Collectors' sale cases and *sir* transfer cases from this district and from Balaghat, but in some of these the debtor, though not saving the whole property, which the conciliators tried to save for him, has managed to rescue a portion instead of losing all. Had it not been for these proceedings these districts must have become hopelessly insolvent in 1902-03. Much of last year's rice crop would not have been sown, and of such yield as there was the greater part would have been attached by creditors, who after conciliation could only claim the instalments fixed. A special report on the proceedings will be submitted in February, so that I will not burden this report with details of the operations.

10. Regarding the attitude of the people towards Government measures I may state that the *rasid-bahi* system of privileged grazing rates for agricultural cattle in Nagpur and Wardha is much appreciated, and, so far as I have gathered from Forest Officers, has not been abused. The Sironcha people have raised an outcry against their grazing rates being levelled up to Chanda rates generally, but this is the natural result of a raising of rates, and from all I have seen of the new settlement proceedings of the Sironcha tahsil, the people of that tract have no real grievance.

11. I have nothing to add to the remarks contained in paragraph 12 of my last year's report on the relation of landlords and tenants. I remember some dire prophecies some years ago that our tenancy legislation would destroy the then patriarchal relations of these classes. I did not believe them then, and I believe them still less now. When relations are patriarchal, no one has any need to go to the Tenancy Act; when they are bad, possibility of redress must tend in the long run to reduce oppression. As mutual rights become better and better known, they will become mutually more and more respected. The Tenancy Act fails most when it is intended to save persons from the consequences of their own folly, but against arbitrary ejection or enhancement its effect is yearly becoming stronger.

12. The loan transactions of the year afford more satisfactory reading than they have for many years past. Last year the complete examination and consolidation of accounts was reported for Balaghat; the same process has now been satisfactorily completed in Bhandara. In Chanda there was no special officer available, but, owing to Mr. Patwardhan's exertions, this work was completed; there were, however, some discrepancies requiring explanation which required the return of the papers to Chanda. Mr. Low's proposal to have an annual audit of takavi has much to recommend it.

Transactions under both the Loans Acts in Wardha and Nagpur were on a small scale, and the current instalments both of the ordinary loans and of those remaining from the famines were collected in full in Wardha and with only trifling arrears in Nagpur.

13. The outstandings in Bhandara under the Agriculturists' Loans Act (exclusive of the special advances of July 1903) amounted to Rs. 3,98,104 or with interest Rs. 4,15,238. Out of this sum Rs. 1,84,169 were remitted, and the balance, consolidated under one head, was to be collected in instalments spread over four years.

In Chanda the first instalment of the examination of loan accounts resulted in the remission of Rs. 21,593, but final consolidation could not be made until the whole operations were completed.

14. The great feature of the year was the collection of the special seed advances made in the three rice districts; they were all made on joint responsibility and were to be paid with the rent instalment on the 10th January. It had been instilled into the people by all officers that Government had come to their rescue so many times when the sahuks had turned a deaf ear, that it was their bounden duty to pay punctually, and the assistance

of mukaddams (who were often themselves borrowers) was enlisted. The response was wonderful in Bhandara and Balaghat, where the greatest credit is due to the Tahsildars as well as to the people. In Chanda, where the tahsils are larger, the borrowers more scattered, and the Tahsildars in nothing like such good touch with the people, the results were not nearly as good. The following figures show the results.

	Chanda.	Bhandara.	Balaghat.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Due	1,01,798	3,00,055	1,32,339
Collected	86,392	2,99,976	1,32,337

In addition to these collections the instalments of consolidated loans fell due in Bhandara and Balaghat, while substantial collections were made in Chanda. The total sum falling due for collection and collected under all heads was as follows:—

	Wardha.	Nagpur.	Chanda.	Bhandara.	Balaghat.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Due	11,067	22,918	2,73,340	4,01,199	2,11,467
Collected	11,067	22,665	1,68,421	3,96,083	2,11,343
Balance	Nil.	252	1,04,919	5,116	124

The Chanda loans not having been consolidated results are naturally not so good, but those in Bhandara and Balaghat show how well the people responded when they got a good year. All Deputy Commissioners are loud in praise of the joint responsibility system, which alone enabled the large kharif advances to be collected in full. Some cases were brought to my notice in which one of the borrowers was showing signs of leaving the village. He was detained by the others until he had paid up his quotum. The system contains in itself the germ of co-operative credit, and is becoming more popular.

15. The fresh advances made during the year have not been large, agricultural loans being chiefly given for bullocks, except in Bhandara and Balaghat, where seed advances were again necessary in villages which had sown short areas. Land improvement loans are given in Nagpur for wells and field embankments; in the rice districts for tanks, mainly as the malguzar's share of grant-in-aid works. Applications for works under this system continue to be made in Chanda and Bhandara in greater numbers than the Irrigation Department can keep pace with. In Balaghat, however, there is less keenness shown. The total given out for land improvement exceeded Rs.40,500.

There has been some tendency in the Irrigation Department to aim at a larger work than the malguzars care to undertake, and owing to scarcity of labour and the difficulty of obtaining contractors, rates have had to be raised. New applicants are waiting to see results of tanks under construction before they come forward. The terms of agreements to be taken from malguzars under this system were finally settled during the year.

PART II.—LAND REVENUE COLLECTION.

16. Revision of settlement in the Warora Tahsil or Chanda has added Rs. 16,811; but the reconstitution of the Kirnapur Zamindari in Balaghat caused a decrease of Rs. 3,581, and the transfer of the revenue of Chanda Khas to the head Nazul a further decrease of Rs. 1,634. The transfer of some items of zamindari forest takoli in Chanda has added a sum of Rs. 2,684, and the rest of the changes are due to resummptions of muafis on the plus side, and abatement of land revenue on land acquired on the minus side. The net result is an increase in the fixed demand of the Division by Rs. 14,791, making the total Rs. 27,28,993. The amount standing on the roll for collection during the year was Rs. 27,27,482.

17. The arrear demand was Rs. 67,755, of which Rs. 39,420 in Nagpur was suspended revenue; of this Rs. 25,189 was collected and the balance remained suspended. The arrears in Bhandara amounting to Rs. 16,587 were remitted, and of Rs. 638 in Balaghat Rs. 422 was remitted and Rs. 216 collected. In Chanda alone, where arrears were Rs. 11,110, has delay occurred in their disposal. These were all old unsuspected arrears of old date, and I instructed the Deputy Commissioner of Chanda to examine them in detail and submit proposals. He collected nearly half, or Rs. 5,507, but his proposals as regards the balance reached me only recently, and as they were still not complete I returned them for a final report. The net result is that of the total of Rs. 67,755, Rs. 31,240 were either remitted or suspended, and Rs. 30,912 were collected, leaving the Chanda balance referred to above of Rs. 5,603. Most of this will have to be remitted.

18. Advance collections and some temporary and nominal remissions being deducted on account of land acquired or revenue transferred from one head to another, the net demand for collection was Rs. 27,16,250. The whole of this was collected in full except Rs. 98 in Sakoli and Rs. 1,338 in Chanda. The arrears for the Division were then only 0.05 per cent. of the demand. It was the first year since 1895-96 when there was not a single rupee of the current demand to be suspended or remitted on account of losses to crops. Collections on account of cesses were equally full, Chanda alone showing a trifling balance.

19. We have not yet got the revenue payers into really punctual habits; and Mr. Low had special trouble in getting in the second kist in Balaghat. Rabi crops are very unimportant in that district, and the second kist has had so often to be remitted that after paying the takavi and first kist with commendable punctuality, they thought that they might make a case on their past history for further concessions. They were speedily undeceived, and 423 attachments were ordered, only seven were effected, and in only two cases were moveables sold. In the other districts many more attachments were effected, but out of 1,436 attachments property was sold in only 13 cases.

Chanda, owing to its great distances, is always more difficult to manage, and there were 36 defaulters arrested and 5 imprisoned. In particular villages deterioration has reduced profits. This will be rectified by the new settlement, and the reduction in the size of tahsils ought to improve administration. Mr. Marten, however, took the coercion of defaulters into his own hands, and was careful not to be hard on those who were in real difficulty.

Notices of demand were more generally resorted to except in Balaghat, where, I think, the Deputy Commissioner was right to be vigorous in breaking up the attempt to escape payment of the second kist.

20. Exclusive of notices of demand, which can hardly be termed a coercive process, compulsion or the threat of it was necessary in respect of only 12 per cent. of the revenue, 84 per cent. being collected without pressure of any kind, and 4 per cent. after the issue of notices of demand. On going over the lists of defaulters at tahsil inspections I

find that the selection of process has been generally judicious, but that too much consideration has been paid to wealthy proprietors, who have traded on their name and credit to be dilatory and unbusinesslike. Our tendency of late years has been to err, if anything, on the side of indulgence. I am afraid the very poor character of the current rice harvest will once more retard progress towards punctual revenue payment.

21. Collections of land revenue not on the roll, including ryotwari revenue and revenue due from summarily-settled villages (Statement F, Part III), have also been very satisfactory, 98 per cent. of the current demand being collected. Of the arrear demand 60 per cent. was collected: a good deal of the balance will probably have to be remitted.

The improvement shown in Chanda is very satisfactory, but until the Land Record Staff is free from settlement work there will be delay in respect of summarily-settled villages and patches, of which the annual demand is always communicated very late.

22. Miscellaneous land revenue is principally made up of rents and royalties of quarries, and rents and royalties on mining operations. The total demand was Rs. 17,050 and the collections Rs. 16,820. Last year the collections were over Rs. 19,000, but the reduction of the rate of royalty on manganese has caused a drop. The arrears relate to rents of stone quarries.

PART III.—LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

23. There is nothing worth special notice. Verification of muafis is difficult in Chanda, of which so many of the holders reside in foreign territory; and 35 muafis remained unverified in Warora on account of the Tahsildar's failure to apply for their verification. This officer, whose shortcomings were prominent in other ways, has been transferred to an easier tahsil.

PART IV.—REVENUE COURT WORK.

24. The statistics relating to transfers are satisfactory, the number of voluntary sales has decreased substantially, and the number of compulsory sales is less in a still greater ratio than in the preceding year. Along with this decrease prices have improved. In the cotton districts the average price is 25 times the land revenue, in the rice tracts 10 to 15 times. Even in Chanda there is a marked improvement. Money-lenders are making no head as a general rule, and quite two-thirds of the transfers are in favour of agriculturists.

A single good year has sufficed to revive the land market in Balaghat to a noteworthy degree. The rice tracts of Chanda are the least satisfactory part of the Division in this respect. However, their recovery, if slow, will be sure, if our policy of irrigation and improvement of communications is carried out.

25. Partition work continues to be heavy. There were 74 cases pending at the beginning of the year, and 91 new cases instituted; 43 were adjusted or withdrawn, and 38 have been disposed of by actual partition; 84 were pending at the close of the year; the oldest pending case dates from the 21st January 1903. A great many disputes arise upon the question of *sir* lands held in severalty, or *khudkhast* lands gained by purchase by one of the co-sharers. These have to be disposed of as civil cases. Delays have been caused in many instances by the failure of the partitioning officers to realise this fact; but now that the proper procedure has been brought home to them greater promptness may be expected. The increase in the pending file in Wardha is due to there being only two Executive Assistants for a part of the year. In Bhandara 10 cases have been referred to the Conciliation Officer. There were 8 cases pending on my file at the close of the year, most of which had been referred back for the decision of questions of title in the proper way. The partition of the Bhanpur Zamindari in Balaghat, which was entirely a partition by villages, was the most important case of the year.

26. Under the special class of cases shown in Statement L, it is satisfactory to find greater resort to Section 116 of the Land Revenue Act (140 cases disposed of), which is most helpful in the case of recalcitrant inferior proprietors and co-sharers. The procedure is still not fully understood, informal orders to the Tahsildar to give assistance being sometimes given.

27. Applications under Section 10 of the Tenancy Act to exact a penalty from a landlord for collection in excess of rent have numbered only 25 in the Division. They have mostly related to cases in which landlords collected rents which had been remitted, and in most cases they merely asked for a refund. The distraint sections are hardly ever used and are still known to very few people; applications arising out of these are in consequence very rare.

28. Action under the group of sections relating to surrenders of occupancy holdings and transfer of occupancy and ordinary holdings is fairly considerable in Wardha and Nagpur, and a few cases occur in Bhandara. They are sometimes extremely complicated, involving intricate questions of inheritance, and when, as often happens, the tenant makes a transfer for value, and his wife as next heir steps in and claims the holding, the law is really facilitating a fraud.

29. Applications to transfer *sir* continue to come in fair numbers, and are disposed of with greater rapidity than was at first the case. They are likely to become less numerous as existing mortgages are converted into sales. Of the 148 cases disposed of during the year, 70 related to ancestral property and were referred by me for the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

30. Applications to enhance rents of ordinary tenants have numbered 92 in Wardha, 296 in Nagpur and 5 in Bhandara. Subsequent action has been taken by landlords in 61 cases, but no case ended in ejectment. In Wardha 4 out of the 12 cases were withdrawn or compromised; in 2 cases the application for enhancement was rejected; in 6 cases the enhancement was accepted, three before and three after fixation of fair rent. In Nagpur 65 tenants accepted enhancement on receipt of notice, and out of the 49 cases in which the landlords applied for ejectment, 10 agreed at once and 20 after fixation of rent by the Revenue Officer. The remaining cases were withdrawn or rejected. The great difficulty in these cases is the fact that there has been no regular and sustained rise in prices, but the rental value of land has increased owing to the better outturns of cotton in recent years, and to the substitution of cotton for other crops. Our rules cannot take this into account, nor do they allow for the unexhausted rise in prices prior to the settlement, which the rent fixation at settlement could not take into account. In this last respect our rules are still defective.

31. Applications to have occupancy rights conferred under Section 73 appear not to be numerous, but as a matter of fact this right is frequently conferred without the intervention of a Revenue Officer, and in certain villages the ordinary tenant has paid $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the rent when served with notice of enhancement and satisfies the landlord with money down.

32. There are 275 cases of applications for ejectment in execution of decrees for rent disposed of during the year. Of these 84 are reported as successful, but I am not clear as to whether the success in all cases consisted in the recovery of the sum due or in the ejectment of the tenant. I agree with the Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, however, that Tahsildars are too indulgent to tenants; and from appeals that have come before me I find that the impression is very strong that the most hardened defaulter should always be given time. A man who had paid no rent

for four years, and had twice been given extension, when he offered the money on the day after his ejection (as he could have done at any time during the period), considered it the most terrible hardship that I refused to reinstate him.

33. Something less than a quarter of the applications under Section 92 succeeded, because the section is misused by applicants to save the cost of a civil suit, but in certain genuine cases of ejection it is a most useful provision.

Summary reinstatement.

34. Civil litigation between landlord and tenant now chiefly consists of suits for arrears of rent, of which I am glad to see that the major number were successful. If more suits were brought now there would be fewer to bring later, and laxity in rent collection is (except in years of failure) no kindness to tenants.

Civil litigation between landlord and tenant.

The salutary change in the *sir* law has reduced suits for ejection on the ground that land is *sir*, which were once so numerous and ruinous to tenants, to complete insignificance; and the paltry number of suits brought by tenants for possession is an indication of the protection of tenants which the Settlement *parchas* and the Tenancy Act have been able to afford.

PART V.—OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE BUSINESS.

35. Collectors' sale cases are progressing satisfactorily. The pending file has again been reduced from 646 to 559, of which a considerable number refer to temporary alienations. There were 1,064 cases under disposal. In 63 cases sale was effected. In 47 it was averted by temporary alienation. In 10 it was refused. In 248 the claim was paid; and 151 cases were struck off in default or on compromise. In actual sales the prices realised were fair or good, except in Chanda. They were extraordinarily good in Wardha and Balaghat. Cases are longest drawn out still in Chanda, in which district only has the pending file increased.

Action in Collectors' cases.

36. Land acquisition work is being disposed of promptly, except in Chanda, where distances always hamper work. It has been exceptionally heavy in Nagpur, where large or expensive acquisitions have been in progress, the sums paid in compensation being nearly Rs. 60,000. A good many cases have been carried to the Civil Court and the Court has in some instances awarded more than the Collector's award. The Government is always at a disadvantage in respect of questions of market value, for this is one of the matters in which the Government has no friends, while the other side can produce any number of witnesses; but after studying the cases I came to the conclusion that the District Judge had done his best to strike the balance on the evidence before him and that there was no very strong case for appeal.

Land acquisition work.

37. The general revenue business shows but little change from last year. The districts were all shorthanded at certain periods during the year. The pending file has increased somewhat, but there is a diminution in cases pending over six months and upwards. The institutions in Nagpur were much heavier. The quality of the revenue work continues to improve.

General revenue business.

38. Reports regarding village officers are generally satisfactory, but some signal examples were made of mukaddams who failed to pay kotwars their dues, and of mukaddams and kotwars who neglected their duty during epidemics of plague and cholera.

Village officers.

39. A special paragraph has now been prescribed regarding the improvement of Government estates. There is none in Wardha and Bhandara; and the ryotwari estate in Nagpur is unimportant. A small sum should, however, be set apart for improvements in the poorer villages, and the patel of the Umrer ryotwari village should be changed.

In Chanda there are now 313 ryotwari villages (35 formed during the year) covering an area of 350 square miles; while excised land available for further new villages in due course covers a further area of 473 square miles. Some of this latter area will probably find its way back into forest again, but, on the other hand, the construction of large irrigation works will render further excision in places desirable and profitable.

Chanda.
There are 46 villages still unsettled and 37 more held under the rice rules; of these the patels of about a half have carried out their agreements, and most of the others will do so in time. About 60 per cent. of the numbers in the settled villages are occupied, and the net increase of the year was represented by 100 numbers. A promising commencement has been made in respect of Government tanks constructed by the Irrigation Department in ryotwari villages, and there is a full programme before them. The fine old tanks of Junona and Janola are now being put into thorough order, and several smaller tanks are under construction, the total expenditure having been over Rs. 40,000. A larger sum is now being allotted for miscellaneous improvements to water-supply. The revenue collections aggregating Rs. 27,000 were good, about four-fifths of the revenue being collected by the patels. I have submitted detailed proposals for the better management of the Chanda ryotwari estate. It will never thrive until it has a special supervising staff, and until unsatisfactory patels have been weeded out. I regard allotment through patwaris as a grand error in ryotwari management; allotment through patels subject to confirmation by a special supervising staff is, I feel sure, the only reliable method.

40. In the Baihar ryotwari estate (which is much more compact than that of Chanda) an excellent start has been made by Mr. Low in putting down abuses and offering inducements to settlers. In this he has been ably seconded by the Tahsildar of Baihar, Mr. R. S. Thakur, while Mr. Low, is able to report that the special Naib-Tahsildar has fully justified his appointment.

Balaghat.
The first necessity here is the proper correction of maps, and the better distribution of *minhais* and survey numbers. The necessary steps are being taken to this end. The improvement of the status of patel as well as of his remuneration which has already been sanctioned, though not always given effect to, is proceeding satisfactorily, and 63 patels have been selected as fit to allot land; while progress has been made in replacing inefficient patels by men of good cultivating castes. The selected patels have allotted land to 415 tenants this year, and the Deputy Commissioner has made a small beginning with special colonization grants to intending settlers. Orders could not be received and communicated in time to allow of much being done before the last sowing season. The patels paid in Rs. 18,235 revenue and only Rs. 289 had to be recovered by process.

The Irrigation Department have 12 tanks under construction, with many more to follow; in the coming year water rates will be levied.

41. The report necessarily deals more with what is in process of achievement than what has actually been achieved, but the Deputy Commissioner is able to report a net gain of over 6,000 acres taken up even before special measures had time to have effect. Five villages were given out on the new "pagras" terms and two on ordinary terms, and unless the present season's deficient rice crop frightens people away, next year's report should show really tangible progress. I can testify from personal observation that the more intelligent ryotwari patel is beginning to find that he is quite as well off as the ordinary malguzar. Liquor shops are to be greatly reduced; and it is proposed to add some more schools to the five already existing in ryotwari villages. With a further substantial grant for wells, to be expended this year, the moral and material welfare of our ryotwari villages is receiving due attention.

42. The Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur is never able to be out in camp for long together, and in Bhandara the changes in District Officers broke up the touring season, but the Executive Assistants did sufficient touring; the other Deputy Commissioners all did a proper amount, and Executive Assistants generally spent a long time in camp. The single Executive Assistant in Balaghat can seldom be spared from head-quarters, but Mr. Low made up for this by the frequency and thoroughness of his inspections.

The amount of touring done by Tahsildars was adequate except in Ramtek, and of Naibs except in Hinganghat. My own cold-weather tour was confined to the rice districts and included a month's camping in the Baihar Tahsil. Mr. Crump had inspected the Nagpur Tahsil Office just before my return from leave, and I inspected all the other offices except Umrer, Sakoli, Brahmपुरi and Sironcha.

43. All the Deputy Commissioners have rendered excellent service; and of Assistants Messrs. Pattuck, Khan and Nelson, and among Extra-Assistant Commissioners Messrs. Bagley, Kiernander and Patwardhan, merit special mention.

Among the Tahsildars who have done best, Messrs. Yado Rao and Thakur in Balaghat and Mr. Muhammad Taki in Bhandara continue to be most prominent, but most of the others have done well, and I should like to mention Mr. V. A. Pardhi in Nagpur and Mr. W. R. Mandloi in Chanda. Among Naibs Krishna Rao Vaidya at Ramtek and D. Laxmanswami at Tirora deserve special mention.

NAGPUR: }
The 3rd January 1905.

R. H. CRADDOCK,
Commissioner, Nagpur Division.

ANNEXURE D.
REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1903-04.
CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.
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Maximum limit of the Report—10 pages.

Revenue Administration Report of the Chhattisgarh Division for the
year ended the 30th September 1904.

PART I.—THE AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

1. The monsoon of 1903 began late. Some rain fell in the latter half of June, but it was comparatively slight; and no more fell till about the middle of July. This rainless interval was naturally a time of considerable anxiety. Fortunately, however, from mid-July onwards the character of the season was all that could be desired, and all anxious fears were soon dispelled. The rainfall lasted till past mid-October, not indeed continuously but with opportune breaks from time to time which were most favourable for agriculture. In fact it was abundant without being excessive, and it was well-distributed. The result was the most plentiful harvest that has been known in Chhattisgarh for many years. The outturn of all the kharif crops ordinarily sown was good; that of rice, which is the principal crop in all three districts of the division, was remarkably good. Unhappily in two of the districts—Raipur and Bilaspur—owing to a chance circumstance full advantage was not taken of the bounteousness of the season. The Astrologers had predicted that Sambat 1960 (which corresponds roughly with the agricultural year under report) would be marked by an unprecedented drought culminating in a most disastrous famine. Consequently the more credulous of the cultivators, fortunately a very decided minority though distributed over almost every part of both districts, sowed kodo where rice should have been sown, hoping that at any rate there might be sufficient moisture in embanked and low-lying land to bring the lighter crop to maturity. In the event the kodo sown in rice-land naturally failed for the most part through excessive moisture, and the too credulous cultivators, in place of the magnificent rice crop which they might have got, got no crop at all. In both districts the area under kodo was by reason of this credulity appreciably larger (in Raipur by nearly a quarter of a million acres) and the area under rice appreciably smaller than in the previous year. Curiously in Raipur the increase in the area under kodo more than counterbalanced by far the decrease in the area under rice, while in Bilaspur the deficiency in the area under rice was considerably greater than the excess in the area under kodo. It is matter for regret that the lesson of this bitter experience appears to have been unheeded, for in the current agricultural year also similar credulity was displayed with a similarly detrimental result, unfortunately to a much greater extent. Ordinarily sowing is done about the end of the month Jeth. This year owing to the exigencies of the Hindu calendar there was a second Jeth after the ordinary one. The Astrologers gave out that the auspicious time for sowing would still be the end of Jeth as usual, but that it would be the end of the second Jeth, not the first. Accordingly, when good rain fell before the end of May had come and again early in June, the excellent opportunity thereby afforded for sowing was disregarded, except by a very few cultivators, because the end of the second Jeth was still far off. The rain which subsequently fell was for several days too continuous to allow of sowing, and sowing was perforce delayed till an unusually late period with the result that afterwards rain was most urgently needed for the proper growth of the crop in the month of September, just when the rain failed most completely. Luckily excellent rain fell later—in October—just in time to avert the threatened ruin of the crop; and ultimately a moderately good kharif harvest was secured though it fell very far short of the bountiful harvest of 1903. I am informed that the few cultivators, who in 1904 sowed when the first rain fell, all reaped excellent crops. In the year under report the late rain was particularly favourable for rabi sowings. In Bilaspur full advantage was taken of this circumstance, and the area sown with rabi crops increased by 60 per cent. The promise of a bumper rabi harvest was not fulfilled, but both in Raipur and in Bilaspur the harvest was up to the average. In Sambalpur rabi crops are unimportant.

2. The statistics relating to the area of land held by landlords and the different kinds of tenants do not call for lengthy comment. Both in Raipur and in Bilaspur the total area included in holdings has increased: but in the former district the increase has occurred almost entirely in the Zamindaris, while in the latter, though it is most marked in the Zamindaris, it is considerable in the rest of the district also. In both districts the area held by malguzars as *sir* and the area held by privileged tenants have decreased, while the area held by ordinary tenants, the area held by other tenants in ordinary right, and the area of land other than *sir* held by malguzars have increased. The tendencies of the previous year have thus been continued. It should be noted that in Raipur the total tenant area in the non-zamindari portion has decreased. The decrease is slight, but it seems strange that in an exceptionally prosperous year there should be any decrease at all. The Deputy Commissioner considers it a matter for congratulation that the tenant area in the zamindaris has increased by 5 per cent., noting that in parts of the Kauria and Bindra-Nawagarh Zamindaris cultivation is as efficient as in any part of the district. I agree. In Raipur the rental collections on account of the current demand amounted to 95 per cent., in Bilaspur to 93 per cent. In both districts, if collections on account of arrears be included more than the year's demand was collected. These results may be regarded as satisfactory. The rental collections in Sambalpur have not been given; and the area statistics for that district are admittedly untrustworthy, the land record establishment being still engaged in settlement work. But the Deputy Commissioner notes that there are practically no rental arrears.

3. The excellent harvest naturally led to a marked improvement in the condition of the agricultural classes. In Raipur and in Bilaspur rapid recovery was made from the evil effects of a long series of lean years, and the traces of recent losses were in great measure obliterated. Unfortunately in each district there was a small tract, which, owing to a disappointingly meagre harvest did not share in the general rehabilitation. In the Lāwan tract in the north-east of Raipur the crop was destroyed by grasshoppers, while in the Sarsiwan tract in the south-east of Bilaspur it withered for want of rain. In both districts tenants appear to be much more free from debt than landlords and are therefore in a stronger position. In Sambalpur both landlords and tenants have on the whole been in a prosperous state for many years past, and a year of plenty brought an increase of prosperity. The general health of the year was good. Happily plague visited only one of the three districts and only two places in that district, and its visitation was short. Mortality from all causes was low, though curiously enough it was higher in each of the three districts than in the previous year, which was a year of failure of crops. Crime was normal. And prices were easy.

4. As was to be expected in a year of abundant rainfall, irrigation was resorted to much less than usual. The Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur notes that in his district the area irrigated from tanks decreased from 67,000 acres to 1,000 and the area irrigated from wells (which includes gardens where irrigation is constant) from 4,240 acres to 1,272. It is satisfactory to observe, however, that the benefits of irrigation are rapidly being realised by the people of the division generally. In Sambalpur these benefits have long been thoroughly understood and appreciated. But in the other two districts only two years ago, when large irrigation schemes were being cogitated and prepared, the Revenue Officers could not be at all confident that the facilities for irrigation, if provided, would be readily availed of. The experience gained since then, especially during the past year, leaves very little room for doubt on the point. In September last cultivators everywhere were prepared to pay almost any price for water which would irrigate their fields. An excellent object-lesson was given last rainy season to the people of two villages in Raipur, who, having at the beginning of the season, refused to buy water from a neighbouring Government tank, subsequently, when the rain failed and the water of the tank had been meanwhile sold to others, came forward to offer practically whatever might be demanded for a share of it. It was too late, and they were left to make their own terms with the vendees.

5. Very few *sanads* for improvements were granted in the Division during the year—only 8 in Raipur, only 4 in Bilaspur, and none in Sambalpur. In the last-named district 10 applications for *sanads* were made over to the Settlement Officer for disposal, with what result it is not stated. The Deputy Commissioners of Raipur and Bilaspur indicate that, although the number of *sanads* granted in their districts was small, yet a *sanad* was granted for every improvement for which a *sanad* could have been granted. The latter states that the improvements in his district consist for the most part of ordinary embanking of rice-fields, for which *sanads* could not be granted. The former states that agriculturists, impoverished by the recent famines, have not yet recovered sufficiently to spend money on improvements of a more ambitious kind.
6. The endeavours made in previous years to extend the cultivation of juar and cotton were repeated in the year under report. But the year was most unfavourable, and the movement has undoubtedly received a severe check in consequence. The demonstration-farms established in the Mungeli Tahsil of the Bilaspur District for juar and cotton cultivation failed in their purpose and have now been abandoned; and new demonstration-farms have been established in the Janjgir Tahsil. It is hoped that these will be more successful.
7. Grasshoppers again did a certain amount of damage to the crops. Their ravages in the Láwan tract in Raipur have already been referred to. They appear to have been active in parts of the Bilaspur District also. Here, however, systematic measures for their destruction were organized, which met with great success. The Deputy Commissioner estimates that three-fourths of the grasshoppers in the Janjgir Tahsil were exterminated. Complaints of these pests were also received from a few places in Sambalpur. But the Deputy Commissioner believes that the harm done by them was not extensive. Indeed they do not seem to have caused serious damage anywhere, except in the Láwan tract.
8. During the year six plots in the forest near Ambabhona in Sambalpur were set apart for tassar cultivation. The crop was moderate, and the rearers made a profit of about Rs. 40 each. The tassar silk industry is of some importance in Sambalpur, and considerable attention has been paid during the past few months to the improvement of tassar cultivation. But an account of the action taken will more appropriately find a place in the report for the current year. A similar remark applies to the agave cultivation which is being experimentally tried in the same district.
9. Reference is made in the Raipur and Bilaspur reports to the District Agricultural Associations. In the latter district the Association was established during the year, in the former some time previously. The Raipur Association appears to be doing good work, some of its most prominent members being malguzars of intelligence and influence. As the Bilaspur Association consists of practical men, hopes are entertained that it too will do good work.
10. The relations between landlords and tenants are on the whole good throughout the Division. In last year's report mention was made of the turbulence and lawlessness of the Chamar tenants in some of the villages in Raipur. It is satisfactory to observe that the Deputy Commissioner by strict but judicious action has been able to inspire them with a greater respect for the law and to hold in check their bullying tendencies.
11. The only district in which loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were given to a large extent during the year was Raipur where the advances amounted to more than a lakh of rupees. The necessity for curtailing these loan transactions is recognized. But in Raipur no less than about $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs had been advanced in the previous year,

nearly all of which was recovered from the succeeding harvest, and it was felt that it might be inadvisable in these circumstances to withdraw Government aid altogether too abruptly from cultivators wanting seed. In Bilaspur only about Rs. 5,000 were advanced, and in Sambalpur only about Rs. 3,000, the advances being confined in the former district to the Sarsiwan tract and in the latter for the most part to the Barpali and Bijepur Zamindaris. The expectation formed of the results that would follow the consolidation of agricultural loans in Raipur and Bilaspur in 1902 has unfortunately not been realized. It was hoped that it would lead both to simplicity of accounts and to easy recovery of the arrears. Interest was amalgamated with principal, and only such amount was left outstanding against each debtor as he could reasonably be expected to pay in three annual instalments. But scarcely had the consolidation been completed when another failure of crops occurred, which involved not merely postponement of the recovery of the outstandings, but also further extensive advances, and in the event greater complication of accounts. During the year under report great progress was made in the clearing up of the accounts. Sums clearly irrecoverable or recoverable only with a certain amount of hardship were remitted; and the recovery of sums clearly recoverable without hardship was strictly enforced. At the beginning of the year the total amount outstanding under the Agriculturists' Loans Act was in Raipur nearly 14 lakhs and in Bilaspur more than 3½ lakhs; at the end of the year it had been reduced to rather more than 1½ lakh and to less than ¾ lakh, respectively. But in each district this result was achieved far more by collection than by remission. In Raipur the total demand of the year, including arrears (more than 4¾ lakhs), was nearly 14 lakhs; nearly 9 lakhs were collected, while nearly 4½ lakhs were remitted. In Bilaspur the total demand of the year was over 3 lakhs inclusive of arrears (nearly ¾ lakh); nearly 3 lakhs were collected, while less than Rs. 10,000 were remitted. In both districts the large sums advanced for the kharif sowings of 1903 were recovered practically in full from the kharif harvest following. In addition to the amounts already mentioned more than Rs. 23,000 were collected in Raipur and about Rs. 8,000 in Bilaspur on account of interest. In Sambalpur the total demand of the year was Rs. 10,830, all of which was collected except Rs. 40, while Rs. 8 were remitted.

12. A very small amount was advanced during the year under the Land Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act—Rs. 6,320 in Sambalpur, only Rs. 335 in Bilaspur, and nothing in Raipur. For the last-named district an allotment was originally made, larger than that for either of the other two districts. But the whole of it was subsequently transferred to the allotment under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, as the Deputy Commissioner was of opinion that loans under the latter Act were much more urgently needed. In face of the very small amount advanced for improvements in Raipur and Bilaspur the restricted grant of *sanads* in those districts becomes less surprising. Considerable sums are still outstanding in these districts on account of loans made for improvements in previous years, though a substantial reduction was made in Raipur during the year. In this district more than 1¼ lakh was outstanding at the beginning of the year on account of loans with and without interest and famine loans, nearly ½ lakh was collected and a balance of less than Rs. 81,000 remained at the end of the year. The demand of the year including arrears was over a lakh and more than Rs. 45,000 were collected. A further sum of Rs. 172 was collected on account of interest. In Bilaspur the total amount outstanding at the beginning of the year on account of all three kinds of loans was nearly Rs. 89,000, which was reduced to a little over Rs. 81,000 by the end of the year. The demand of the year was Rs. 13,600 approximately and about Rs. 7,800 were collected. A further sum of Rs. 830 was collected on account of interest. In both districts the bulk of the amount outstanding is on account of famine loans. In Bilaspur a scrutiny was made during the year of the accounts of all three kinds of loans, and fresh instalments were fixed with reference to existing circumstances. In Raipur a similar scrutiny is now being made. In Sambalpur there was no sum outstanding at the beginning of the year on account of loans without interest (for the loans here were never consolidated as in the other districts) or famine loans, but merely a sum of nearly Rs. 29,500 on account of ordinary loans. The demand of the year, including arrears, was Rs. 10,456, of which Rs. 10,266 were collected. A further sum of Rs. 1,828 was collected on account of interest.

PART II.—LAND REVENUE COLLECTION.

13. The changes, which occurred during the year in the land revenue on the roll, resulted in a net increase of Rs. 35,813 in the demand of the division. In Raipur revision of Zamindari takolis gave an increase of Rs. 21,509, resumptions and escheats an increase of Rs. 39, and acquisition of land for a large irrigation tank a decrease of Rs. 130. There was thus a net increase of Rs. 21,418. In Bilaspur the transfer of Zamindari forest takolis from land revenue not on the roll to land revenue on the roll—a transfer which should apparently have been made in the previous year—gave an increase of Rs. 14,310, the escheat of a malik makbuza plot an increase of Rs. 3, and acquisition of land for a road a decrease of Rs. 22. There was thus a net increase of Rs. 14,291. In Sambalpur progressive assessment in a certain village gave an increase of Rs. 25, resumptions an increase of Rs. 82, and the cancellation of a resumption previously sanctioned a decrease of Rs. 3. There was thus a net increase of Rs. 104.

14. The collections of land revenue of all kinds must, I think, be regarded as satisfactory for the division as a whole. In Raipur the year opened with a large amount due on account of arrears of land revenue on the roll, namely Rs. 5,77,816. Nearly the whole of this amount was remitted, and only Rs. 2,398 remained for collection, of which Rs. 2,250 were collected. It seems that it was only through a misunderstanding that the balance of Rs. 148 was left outstanding. In Bilaspur the demand on account of such arrears was Rs. 35,290 of which Rs. 28,619 were collected. The greater part of the balance is due from one malguzar, the Tahudár of Tarenga. In Sambalpur there were no such arrears. With regard to the current demand on account of land revenue on the roll, in Raipur the net amount for collection, after deduction of Rs. 4,390 for abatements granted for deteriorated villages in the Láwan tract and of Rs. 2,191 collected in advance, was Rs. 8,98,646. Of this sum Rs. 8,98,175 were collected. It seems that, the greater part of the balance of Rs. 471 is due from two villages in the Láwan tract where grasshoppers wrought much havoc. In Bilaspur the net demand, after deduction of Rs. 786 collected in advance, was Rs. 5,10,713, of which Rs. 4,95,732 were collected. Again most of the balance is due from the Tahudár of Tarenga, on whose estate the total land revenue assessed amounts to nearly Rs. 20,000. The estate has now been taken under direct management. The proprietor appears to be very heavily involved in debt; and the Deputy Commissioner and I are considering whether anything can be done to extricate him. In Sambalpur the net demand, after deduction of Rs. 9 collected in advance, was Rs. 1,70,812, the whole of which was collected. Nearly the whole of the demand on account of cesses was collected—in Raipur Rs. 78,136 out of Rs. 78,155, in Bilaspur Rs. 46,188 out of Rs. 47,362, and in Sambalpur the whole. Bilaspur shows the largest balance (Rs. 1,174), nearly all of which is due from the Tahudár of Tarenga. On account of land revenue not on the roll the demands were respectively Rs. 2,387, Rs. 14,789, and Rs. 903 in Raipur, Bilaspur, and Sambalpur; and the collections were Rs. 2,137, Rs. 14,777, and Rs. 879. The balance of Rs. 250 in Raipur is mostly due on account of disforested land: but it seems doubtful whether the whole of it can be equitably realised. On account of miscellaneous land revenue Rs. 4,704 were collected against a demand of Rs. 4,847 in Raipur, Rs. 1,821 against Rs. 2,231 in Bilaspur, and Rs. 1,975 against Rs. 2,045 in Sambalpur. The balance of Rs. 70 due in the last-named district is on account of revenue fines imposed in the last month of the year. Only the Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur has touched on the subject of payment of revenue by means of money order. The total amount so paid in his district decreased slightly. It was less than Rs. 7,000. So this method of payment cannot be considered to be very popular. I understand that the Postal Department is considering whether the rate of commission should not be reduced. Advance collections were not unduly large. The largest amount (Rs. 1,478) was in Raipur on account of land revenue on the roll. This was all collected in one tahsil, and its collection appears to have been due to the stupidity of one of the officials. In Bilaspur the advance collections of all kinds were a little more than Rs. 400. In Sambalpur, where the state of the revenue accounts under all heads is excellent, they amounted to only Rs. 15.

15. The total number of co-ercive processes issued in the Division (notices of demand, warrants of arrest, and warrants of attachment) increased appreciably. The whole of the increase occurred in Raipur, where the number rose from 842 to 1,204. As the Deputy Commissioner truly remarks, when there was so much more revenue to collect, the necessity for greater co-ercion in collecting it was only natural. It may be noted, however, that, although nearly 400 more warrants of attachment were issued, the attachments actually effected fell from 326 to 173 and the sales from 26 to 2, while the number of defaulters arrested was only about one-fourth of that of the previous year. In Bilaspur, where also, by the way, there was more revenue to collect, the total number of processes fell from 633 to 535, but the attachments actually effected rose from 12 to 26 and the sales from 1 to 3. In Sambalpur processes fell from 199 to 137. Warrants of attachment indeed rose from 92 to 115, but attachments actually effected fell from 21 to 17, and no property was sold. In Raipur 18 estates were taken under direct management for default in payment of revenue, and in Bilaspur 4. The total amount of revenue involved in the co-ercive action taken was about Rs. 2,66,000 in Raipur, about Rs. 1,36,500 in Bilaspur, and Rs. 22,280 in Sambalpur. Something must be said here about notices of demand. In no district did the number issued reach 50, although there was an increase in two districts (in Raipur from 3 to 31 and in Bilaspur from 42 to 43). In Sambalpur the number fell from 100 to only 18. At first sight it may appear, then, that the resort to this kind of process was quite inadequate. I venture to think, however, that it was not. I feel fairly confident, as I have reported elsewhere, that irregular dunning in the shape of informal *hukmnāmas* and the like is practised to a very small extent, if at all, and that therefore some other explanation must be sought of the infrequent use of the more regular and formal notice of demand. Now it has been laid down in the past that this particular form of process is appropriate only in the case of a defaulter, who is ordinarily punctual but who has failed to pay his revenue on the due date merely through forgetfulness or for some similar reason. In fact it was to be regarded as a kind of reminder that, if the demand was not then paid, more severe measures would be adopted to enforce payment. In Raipur and Bilaspur the number of ordinarily punctual payers of revenue has during the recent years of stress sunk to a very low ebb. Apart from this circumstance in the year under report in both districts it was constantly impressed upon the people by the Deputy Commissioners, by their Assistants, by the Tahsildars and their Naibs, and by the whole of the Land Record Staff that the payment of all Government demands would be exacted with stringency as soon as they fell due. When *takāvi* was given out for the kharif sowings, each recipient was informed that repayment would be insisted on at the next harvest and that no leniency would be shown. When the plenteousness of the harvest was assured, it was made widely known that the land revenue would be punctually and strictly collected. Thus, when the date for payment passed and payment had not been made, there was no need for any formal reminder; and I venture to think that the immediate issue of warrants of attachment was amply justified. It may be remarked that it was necessary to carry into execution only 15 per cent. of the warrants issued in Raipur, and only 5 per cent. of those issued in Bilaspur. In Sambalpur the case is different. Punctuality in the payment of revenue has been the rule there for some time past; and therefore it would naturally be expected that out of a total of 137 co-ercive processes more than 18 would be notices of demand. But there may be a simple explanation. If only half the persons, to whom notices of demand were issued in the previous year, and only three-fourths of those, against whom warrants of attachment were issued, were again defaulters in the year under report, then the issue of 119 warrants of attachment was justified. The number actually issued was 115. However the Deputy Commissioner has not furnished any information, showing how far the defaulters of the year under report were also defaulters in the previous year. I may say incidentally that it seems from the remarks made by the Deputy Commissioner of Raipur regarding lists of defaulters that he has overlooked the revised orders on the subject which were issued only about three months before he wrote his report.

PART III.—LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENTS.

16. The new form, recently prescribed, of the statement of land revenue assignments, whereby such assignments are divided into two classes (1) for maintenance of public servants and (2) on other grounds, has been used for the first time. In no district is there any land revenue assignment for the maintenance of a public servant. Of the other kind there are 62 in Raipur, 47 in Bilaspur, and 262 in Sambalpur.

Revenue assignments.

17. The lapses and resumptions of revenue-free grants, and the escheats of malik makbuza plots, which occurred in the Division during the year, were unimportant.

Lapses and resumptions.

PART IV.—REVENUE COURT WORK.

18. In Raipur both private sales and compulsory sales of both mahals (or shares of mahals) and plots were more numerous than in the previous year; and the increase was greater not only actually but also relatively in sales of the former kind than in those of the latter, although the execution of decrees transferred to the Deputy Commissioner was in abeyance during the greater part of the previous year and in full operation during the year under report. In Bilaspur both kinds of sales of mahals decreased, private sales of plots increased, and compulsory sales of plots neither increased nor decreased. In Sambalpur both kinds of sales of mahals decreased. Only one plot was sold against none in the previous year. In all three districts private sales fetched apparently much better prices than compulsory sales. In Raipur the consideration-money was 19 times the land revenue in sales of the former kind, only 12 times in those of the latter. In Bilaspur the multiples were 28 and 8, respectively, and in Sambalpur 32 and 26. The disparity was, it will be seen, greatest in Bilaspur. The Deputy Commissioner of Raipur, in commenting on the disparity says that the figures convince him "that villages are constantly foreclosed for sums much below their value." But, as I said in last year's report, it is not known to what extent the property sold by order of the Civil Court is encumbered by prior mortgages, and it is not improbable that the comparatively low prices obtained at compulsory sales are determined by such encumbrances. Anyhow it is satisfactory to observe that the consideration-money in sales of all kinds was 31 times the land revenue in Sambalpur against 24 in the previous year, 20 times in Bilaspur against 17, and 16 times in Raipur against 16. These figures seem to indicate that the value of land is steadily rising. In Bilaspur 47 per cent. of the transfers of mahals and 74 per cent. of the transfers of plots were in favour of agriculturists. In Sambalpur 60 per cent. of the transfers were in favour of agriculturists, not including those in favour of persons who combine agriculture with money-lending. Statistics for Raipur have not been given.

19. Partition cases have been satisfactorily dealt with in Bilaspur, where there were no less than 31 for disposal. Out of these 20 were disposed of. Of those left pending one dates from November 1902 and two others from the early part of 1904. The rest are of recent institution. In Raipur out of 8 cases for disposal only one was disposed of, and that without actual partition. The Deputy Commissioner recognizes that this is not a satisfactory rate of progress and has promised to accelerate it if he can. In Sambalpur there was only one application for partition which was rejected. Eight cases came before me altogether, all of which were disposed of.

Partitions.

20. Inquiries into the claims of thekadars under Section 65 A of the Land Revenue Act were most numerous in Raipur, but all the applications which were successful were applications, not for protected status, but for fixation of theka-jama. In Bilaspur in 10 cases out of 18 disposed of protected status was granted. All the successful applicants belonged to the Lormi Taluka. Of cases under Section 116, 23 were successful out of 37 in Raipur, only 2 out of 20 in Bilaspur (one of which related to the Tarenga Taluka), and 9 out of 16 in Sambalpur. It seems that the

Work under certain heads of revenue business.

section is still not properly understood in Bilaspur, as again most of the applications under it were by landlords for recovery of rent from tenants. No less than 62 cases were disposed of in Raipur under Section 10 of the Tenancy Act. In many cases the alleged excess recovery of rent was established (suspended rent having been wrongly recovered) but was found to have been made in good faith. In only 13 cases were penalties imposed. Penalties were also imposed under Section 12 in 4 cases out of 6 in Raipur, in 3 out of 7 in Bilaspur, and in 1 out of 8 in Sambalpur. Applications under Section 36 for possession of surrendered holdings amounted to 37 in Sambalpur, and 14 were successful. Applications under Section 45 (2) for permission to transfer *sir* land without reservation of cultivating rights therein were numerous in Raipur. Out of 102 disposed of 66 were successful. In Bilaspur only 2 were successful out of 7 disposed of. Applications under Section 47 to set aside transfers made by occupancy tenants were also numerous in Raipur, but only 1 out of 35 was successful. In Bilaspur 2 out of 11, and in Sambalpur 6 out of 29 were successful. Applications under Section 85 for execution of decrees for arrears of rent by ejectment of the judgment-debtors were successful in 98 out of 157 in Raipur, 16 out of 29 in Bilaspur, and 9 out of 10 in Sambalpur. From the cases of this kind which have come before me I am satisfied that all possible clemency is, as a rule, shown to the defaulting tenant. Applications by tenants under Section 92 for re-instatement after ejectment met with little success in Bilaspur and Sambalpur, where only 9 out of 62 and only 5 out of 34, respectively, were successful. In Raipur 59 out of 188 were successful. Still the Deputy Commissioner notes the frivolous character of the bulk of these applications.

21. In a prosperous year suits for arrears of rent would naturally be expected to decrease: and as a fact such suits did decrease both in Raipur and in Sambalpur, although in Raipur in the previous year there was very little scope for litigation of this kind owing to the extensive suspension of rents. But in Bilaspur such suits increased slightly. No explanation of the increase is offered by the Deputy Commissioner, and I am unable to suggest any. The plaintiffs were, as usual, successful in the bulk of the cases in all three districts. In Raipur, as in the previous year, there was no suit for ejectment. In Bilaspur, as in the previous year, there were three unsuccessful suits. In Sambalpur the number of such suits rose from 25 to 60—probably, as the Deputy Commissioner says, owing to the progress of settlement operations—and, as in the previous year, considerably more than half were successful. Suits for recovery of possession increased in Raipur and decreased in the other two districts. In all three districts plaintiffs were for the most part unsuccessful.

PART V.—OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

22. The land acquisition work of the year was very heavy in Raipur, as the Deputy Commissioner remarks. There were no less than 29 cases for disposal, mostly relating to the land required for the new irrigation tanks, and 15 were disposed of. Most progress was made in the Drug Tahsil, where there was most work to do. In Bilaspur there were apparently 6 cases for disposal of which half were disposed of. But the Deputy Commissioner is not quite clear on the point. He states that the pending cases were all instituted in the year under report. Yet he states that the oldest dates from August 1903, which was of course the previous year. In Sambalpur there were 5 cases for disposal of which 2 were disposed of. One of the pending cases is the very old one to which reference was made in last year's report. However, it is now on the point of being sent up for the orders of the Local Administration.

23. For reasons given in last year's report the number of decrees of Civil Courts pending in the Raipur at the beginning of the year now under report to be dealt with by the Deputy Commissioner was very large (188). During the year 56 new cases were instituted, so that there were 244 altogether for disposal. Fair progress was made in disposing of them, and the number left pending at the end of the year was 133. This number might have been further reduced, had not

the Deputy Commissioner rightly postponed sales in many cases till after the kharif harvest in order to give judgment-debtors a better chance of satisfying the decrees. In Bilaspur there were 55 cases for disposal and 32 were disposed of. In Sambalpur there were 4 for disposal and 3 were disposed of.

24. I referred in last year's report to the great improvement which had taken place during the last few years in the disposal of general revenue business. In this Division, I am glad to say that there has been still further improvement in the year under report. In Raipur the number of cases pending at the end of the year was indeed greater by 6 than in the previous year, but the number pending more than 12 months was reduced from 130 to 101, the number pending more than 9 months from 35 to 16, and the number pending more than 6 months from 31 to 29. In Bilaspur the number of cases pending at the end of the year was 250 against 420 in the previous year, and in Sambalpur 92 against 147.

25. All the Deputy Commissioners have recorded some remarks about the lamboardars and mukaddams of their districts. But there does not seem to be anything therein of sufficient importance for me to comment on. Kotwars have, as usual, performed their duties satisfactorily on the whole in Raipur and Bilaspur, though in both districts several of them appear to have experienced some difficulty in recovering their dues, scanty as they are. In Sambalpur, as usual, the conduct of the kotwars has not been quite as satisfactory. The Deputy Commissioner is fully alive to their shortcomings, and is endeavouring to keep them up to the mark. Orders have recently been issued by the Local Administration which will ensure to them at the settlement, which is now being made, adequate remuneration. It is to be hoped that this will lead them to better behaviour.

26. A few words must here be said about the ryotwari villages of the Division. In Sambalpur there is no ryotwari village; in Bilaspur there are only 6. In Raipur they are more numerous. The Deputy Commissioner admits that they have been much neglected and that their management is very far from being as efficient as it should be. Moreover assessments appear to have been made in them on altogether wrong principles. The subject is engaging his close attention; and it should be possible to record marked improvement in next year's report.

27. The amount of touring done by Deputy Commissioners, their Assistants, Tahsildars, and their Naibs, is detailed in the reports. I am of opinion that it was generally adequate. The inspections made by Deputy Commissioners of Tahsil Offices have also been detailed. These too were, I think, sufficient; and I have reason to know from my own inspections that they were thorough. I was myself on tour for 145 days, and I inspected the District Offices of Bilaspur and Sambalpur and the Tahsil Offices of Dhamtari, Mungeli, Bilaspur, Janjgir and Sambalpur.

28. In conclusion I desire to place on record once again the very deep obligation under which all my Deputy Commissioners, Messrs. Montgomerie, Napier and Chitnavis, have laid me by their excellent work. Among Assistant Commissioners Messrs. H. E. Hemingway and Liddell seem to me to be deserving of special mention; among Extra-Assistant Commissioners Messrs. Zakir Ali, Bahmanji Mancharji, Mian Bhai, Abdul Husain, and Elijah Jacob. The Deputy Commissioner of Raipur has by implication specially mentioned among Tahsildars Munshi Bhagwandas, Pandit Durga Prasad Pande, Munshi Kunjbiharilal, and Pandit Gangadhar Narayan Ghate. The Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur has mentioned Saiyid Mir Padshah, Pandit Vishnu Gangadhar Gadgil, and Pandit Vishwanath Vishnu Digraskar. And the Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur has mentioned Pandit Govind Sitaram.

F. A. T. PHILLIPS,

Commissioner,

Chhattisgarh Division.

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APPENDIX E.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 2.

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

(1).—DETAILS OF

Districts.	Total area included in holdings.	LAND HELD BY MALGZARAS.			LAND HELD BY
		Area held as <i>asir</i> .	Area cultivated other than <i>asir</i> .	Percentage of occupied area held by malguzars.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Sauger	1,106,785	129,320	85,124	19 00	3,204
Damoh	693,573	88,431	44,632	19 19	2,909
Jubbulpore	1,396,191	146,740	102,484	18 00	7,299
Mandla	733,047	36,303	39,645	10 40	299
Seoni	908,863	135,187	86,973	24 00	368
Total Jubbulpore Division	4,838,459	535,981	358,858	18 49	14,079
Narsinghpur	718,186	85,184	45,711	18 00	901
Hoshangabad	1,174,291	193,068	75,976	23 00	914
Nimar	738,971	52,838	26,657	11 00	12,075
Betul	1,023,734	65,567	53,675	11 65	336
Chhindwara	1,162,573	128,668	102,185	20 00	400
Total Nerbudda Division	4,817,755	525,325	304,204	17 22	14,626
Wardha	1,156,066	131,509	97,344	19 80	4,225
Nagpur	1,613,618	180,630	84,233	16 41	8,990
Chanda ... { Khalsa	(a) 979,633	82,219	35,393	12 00	(b) 5,333
... { Zamindari	231,372	24,404	15,586	17 00	272
Bhandara ... { Khalsa	753,719	119,844	44,046	21 00	4,669
... { Zamindari	323,760	47,293	19,413	20 00	426
Belaghat ... { Khalsa	345,701	57,913	22,001	23 00	605
... { Zamindari	123,024	18,210	5,356	19 00	37
Total Nagpur Division	5,526,893	662,022	323,282	17 83	24,537
Raipur ... { Khalsa	2,509,411	375,044	309,801	27 00	2,718
... { Zamindari	692,138	71,650	49,617	18 00	116
Bilaspur ... { Khalsa	1,424,153	165,553	158,520	23 00	3,273
... { Zamindari	571,201	85,859	37,227	22 00	2
Sambalpur ... { Khalsa	827,266	154,486	51,739	25 00	...
... { Zamindari	736,131	143,221	42,038	25 00	...
Total Chhattisgarh Division	6,760,300	995,813	648,942	24 33	6,109
GRAND TOTAL	21,943,407	2,719,141	1,635,286	19 84	59,351
For preceding year	21,697,233	2,719,503	1,605,095	19 85	58,561

the Rental in each District of the Central Provinces during the Agricultural Year ending the 31st May 1904

PROPRIETORS.

MALIK-MARBUZAS.		LAND HELD COMPLETELY OR PARTIALLY REVENUE-FREE.				Total area held by Proprietors, <i>i. e.</i> , total of Columns 3, 4, 7 and 10.	Remarks.
Area.	Revenue assessed.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue assigned (not for realization.)	Revenue demanded (for realization.)		
7	8	9	10	11	11 (a)	12	
Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	
37,121	25,203	827	8,949	4,641	193	260,514	
29,492	15,388	442	2,733	...	...	165,288	
50,732	46,243	3,789	9,795	7,938	333	309,751	
2,980	901	24	45	...	...	78,973	
7,861	3,305	4	108	85	36	230,129	
128,186	91,040	5,086	21,630	12,664	562	1,044,655	
16,808	20,996	112	1,940	1,937	611	149,643	
25,050	20,114	118	1,304	1,120	...	295,398	
177,212	1,73,188	1,167	21,977	26,708	1,782	278,684	
6,871	5,638	93	2,792	580	1,138	128,905	
5,437	2,986	201	2,155	1,273	534	238,445	
231,378	2,22,922	1,691	30,168	31,618	4,065	1,091,075	
52,393	59,593	526	6,561	6,092	506	287,807	(a) Includes 7,442 acres on account of Malik-sarkar.
104,531	138,979	800	12,430	15,431	1,072	381,824	(b) Do. 712 holdings do.
(a) 76,981	(c) 38,517	496	8,097	2,856	678	202,600	(c) Do. Rs. 3,842 do.
8,980	1,211	...	...	...	...	48,970	
56,758	55,208	84	775	252	191	221,423	
7,728	5,806	17	67	31	7	74,501	
10,986	8,107	...	...	...	...	90,900	
1,011	734	...	...	...	...	24,577	
319,368	2,99,155	1,923	27,930	24,662	2,454	1,332,602	
9,819	3,930	28	(d) 763	310	...	695,427	(d) Includes 32 acres on account of muafi resumption.
757	323	...	...	...	...	122,024	
39,609	14,507	8	138	...	...	354,820	
30	20	...	...	...	...	123,116	
...	...	126	2,299	46	...	208,524	
...	...	...	...	...	...	185,259	
41,215	18,780	162	3,200	356	...	1,689,170	
720,147	631,897	8,862	82,928	69,300	7,081	5,157,502	
710,329	6,18,165	9,129	83,965	66,739	8,151	5,118,892	

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 2.

STATEMENT A.—Showing the Area held by the several Classes of Landlords and Tenants, and also 1904.—

(2) DETAILS OF

Districts.	LAND HELD BY ABSOLUTE-OCCUPANCY TENANTS.				LAND HELD BY OCCUPANCY TENANTS.				LAND HELD IN ORDINARY TENANT RIGHT BY TENANTS OF OTHER CLASSES.		
	Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Saugor ...	17,288	160,680	1,61,883	1 0 1	29,394	228,826	2,01,586	0 14 1	132,479	99,698	0 12 0
Damoh ...	14,932	116,771	1,13,569	0 15 7	19,834	126,519	1,16,458	0 14 9	78,401	71,990	0 14 8
Jubbulpore ...	23,848	205,736	2,74,069	1 5 4	41,733	280,083	3,33,570	1 3 11	180,036	1,62,604	0 14 5
Mandla ...	1,085	11,689	7,919	0 10 10	4,049	63,868	29,427	0 7 4	64,454	21,161	0 5 3
Seoni ...	2,174	43,250	33,818	0 12 6	11,442	162,799	1,15,555	0 11 4	95,716	53,294	0 8 11
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	59,327	538,126	5,91,258	1 1 7	106,452	862,095	7,96,636	0 14 9	551,086	4,08,747	0 11 10
Narsinghpur ...	10,659	145,292	2,44,955	1 11 0	20,614	177,404	2,88,319	1 10 0	53,588	96,153	1 12 8
Hoshangabad ...	13,859	286,524	3,70,615	1 4 8	24,327	285,236	3,40,928	1 3 1	68,419	77,219	1 2 1
Nimar ...	381	5,726	3,899	0 10 11	23,110	386,271	2,23,268	0 9 3	3,918	3,325	0 13 7
Betul ...	8,319	162,322	1,00,990	0 9 11	21,160	334,705	1,35,552	0 6 6	86,909	28,475	0 5 3
Chhindwara ...	8,460	104,444	1,07,241	1 0 5	28,462	338,616	1,78,286	0 8 6	134,915	44,932	0 5 4
Total Nerbudda Division ...	41,678	704,308	8,27,700	1 2 10	117,673	1,522,232	11,66,353	0 12 3	347,749	2,50,104	0 11 6
Wardha ...	9,544	162,324	1,68,660	1 0 7	23,124	406,338	3,82,769	0 15 0	58,859	51,033	0 13 10
Nagpur ...	20,713	259,844	3,26,339	1 4 1	32,118	534,802	5,42,757	1 0 3	79,297	67,934	0 13 8
Chanda ...	8,506	117,830	70,194	0 9 6	57,643	638,564	3,52,156	0 8 10	47	57	1 3 5
	273	4,327	1,542	0 5 8	14,783	171,501	42,688	0 4 0	41	60	1 7 5
Bhandara ...	8,127	88,872	92,495	1 0 7	18,456	217,575	2,17,168	0 15 11	55,054	47,234	0 13 8
	1,967	25,239	23,405	0 14 10	9,036	78,514	74,527	0 15 5	27,711	21,609	0 12 10
Balaghat ...	3,123	31,698	33,136	1 0 9	10,014	82,294	79,904	0 15 6	29,168	24,650	0 13 6
	526	7,138	6,929	0 15 6	2,766	29,186	27,469	0 15 1	9,860	8,719	0 14 2
Total Nagpur Division ...	52,779	697,272	7,22,700	1 0 7	167,940	2,158,774	17,19,438	0 12 9	260,037	2,21,296	0 13 7
Raipur ...	25,744	285,032	1,78,618	0 10 0	57,455	657,189	4,39,907	0 10 9	28,734	128,171	0 9 10
	10	110	75	0 10 11	3,913	73,258	40,310	0 8 10	31,745	14,000	0 7 1
Bilaspur ...	16,707	111,786	69,534	0 9 11	52,498	334,394	2,00,611	0 9 7	168,851	96,080	0 9 1
	...	...	...	...	10,203	120,568	51,346	0 6 10	30,233	8,972	0 4 9
Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	...	55,012	580,347	1,77,585	0 4 11	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	37,371	507,637	77,698	0 2 5	...	...	...
Total Chhattisgarh Division ...	42,461	396,928	2,48,227	0 10 0	216,452	2,273,393	9,87,857	0 6 11	439,563	2,47,223	0 9 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	196,245	2,336,634	23,89,885	1 0 4	608,517	6,816,494	46,70,284	0 11 0	1,598,435	11,27,370	0 11 3
For preceding year ...	193,845	2,348,267	23,54,041	1 0 0	630,228	7,023,207	46,91,519	0 10 8	1,559,177	10,99,709	0 11 3

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

TENANTS.

LAND HELD BY ORDINARY TENANTS.				Total tenant area, i. e., total of Columns 14, 18, 21 and 25.	Total Rental, i. e., Columns 15, 19, 22 and 26.	Incidence per acre.	RENTS ACTUALLY COLLECTED.		LAND HELD RENT-FREE.		LAND HELD BY SUB-TENANTS OF SIR LAND.		
Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.				On account of current year.	On account of previous year.	Area held as grant from proprietors.	Area held in lieu of service.	Number.	Area.	Rent demand.
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	
40,523	296,224	2,79,069	0 15 1	818,209	7,42,236	0 14 6	6,41,788	66,653	12,735	15,327	5,073	20,471	35,725
31,045	194,815	1,96,996	1 0 2	516,506	4,99,013	0 15 5	4,74,233	23,987	4,079	7,700	4,470	15,961	27,116
68,634	396,856	4,45,804	1 2 0	1,062,711	12,16,047	1 2 3	10,07,248	1,46,779	12,589	11,140	6,692	22,846	65,019
39,947	498,504	1,53,051	0 4 11	638,515	2,11,558	0 5 3	...	...	5,374	10,185	982	4,812	2,645
28,867	367,530	2,41,232	0 10 6	669,295	4,43,939	0 10 7	3,67,584	42,816	6,705	2,734	4,677	33,710	29,610
209,016	1,753,929	13,16,152	0 12 0	3,705,236	31,12,793	0 13 5	24,90,853	3,80,235	41,482	47,086	21,894	97,800	1,60,115
19,853	179,492	3,20,948	1 14 1	546,776	9,50,375	1 11 10	7,24,992	1,85,980	9,050	12,717	2,537	23,589	91,022
22,249	219,814	2,48,143	1 2 1	859,993	10,36,905	1 3 3	8,23,024	1,46,848	11,780	7,123	5,160	61,200	1,25,488
3,012	47,675	44,056	0 14 9	443,591	2,74,548	0 9 11	2,30,681	29,975	3,745	12,951	1,211	11,500	28,077
28,105	295,933	1,06,914	0 5 9	885,808	3,71,931	0 6 9	3,25,107	47,382	2,789	11,172	903	9,737	14,479
30,099	332,583	1,35,624	0 6 6	910,555	4,66,083	0 8 2	4,25,347	42,104	11,624	1,949	2,267	17,130	23,109
111,314	1,067,424	8,55,685	0 12 10	3,641,783	30,99,842	0 13 7	25,29,151	4,52,289	38,983	45,909	12,083	125,205	2,31,175
14,556	236,151	2,05,732	0 13 11	863,672	8,08,194	0 15 0	7,60,564	66,702	3,471	1,116	1,632	39,837	1,07,043
22,079	333,718	2,81,594	0 13 6	1,207,661	12,18,624	1 0 2	11,97,233	1,72,293	2,987	21,146	1,663	58,886	1,27,909
102	1,019	957	0 15 0	757,460	4,23,364	0 8 11	...	...	11,011	8,562	2,689	14,960	20,198
...	...	...	...	175,869	44,250	0 4 0	...	...	2,956	3,577	1,047	4,160	1,166
24,002	166,539	1,54,626	0 14 9	528,040	5,11,523	0 15 5	5,10,013	2,76,869	3,230	1,026	2,793	22,510	35,163
13,512	115,205	82,497	0 11 5	246,669	2,02,038	0 13 1			1,921	669	852	9,316	11,915
18,687	109,977	97,081	0 14 2	253,137	2,34,771	0 14 10	2,25,644	3,599	1,274	390	2,420	9,645	9,046
6,332	51,264	35,282	0 11 0	92,448	78,399	0 12 10	61,220	1,612	822	177	965	4,482	4,869
59,270	1,013,873	8,57,769	0 13 6	4,129,956	35,21,203	0 13 8	27,54,674	5,21,075	27,672	35,663	14,081	154,795	3,17,308
66,826	624,818	4,14,238	0 10 7	1,775,773	11,60,934	0 10 6	11,00,759	69,310	29,279	8,932	11,706	34,034	24,633
34,361	442,051	1,70,042	0 6 2	547,164	2,24,427	0 6 7	2,13,018	3,187	7,522	15,428	14,524	47,359	32,487
80,391	421,493	2,62,257	0 9 11	1,036,524	6,28,482	0 9 8	5,86,570	81,762	24,457	8,352	11,212	24,409	16,635
35,904	280,098	1,05,932	0 6 1	430,899	1,66,250	0 6 2	1,54,155	10,604	12,943	4,243	6,105	12,779	7,045
...	...	...	...	580,347	1,77,985	0 4 11	...	...	2,595	35,800	11,518	36,485	28,976
...	...	...	...	507,637	77,698	0 2 5	...	...	11,555	31,680	2,674	9,640	7,478
217,482	1,760,497	9,52,459	0 8 7	4,728,344	24,35,775	0 8 0	20,54,502	7,63,803	80,351	104,405	57,739	164,706	1,17,254
627,082	5,603,756	30,81,075	0 11 4	16,355,319	1,21,60,511	0 11 11	98,29,185	14,17,162	196,410	231,093	105,797	543,508	8,76,852
608,309	5,317,363	38,25,367	0 12 0	16,248,014	1,19,71,636	0 11 9	77,35,102	15,71,866	185,834	236,413	88,971	478,887	7,87,278

STATEMENT B.—Showing the Area held by the severa

Division.	Districts.	Total area included in occupied survey numbers.	HELD BY PATELS.			
			Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue.	Rate per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor ...	1,784	4	237	170	0 11 5
	Damoh ...	9,360	48	1,504	795	0 8 5
	Jubbulpore ...	1,522	6	247	67	0 4 4
	Mandla ...	208,349	600	22,745	7,703	0 5 5
	Seoni ...	60,956	215	8,167	3,457	0 6 9
	Total ...	281,971	873	32,900	12,192	0 5 11
NERBUDDA.	Narsinghpur ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	15,752	21	1,247	773	0 9 11
	Nimar ...	210,618	193	13,468	6,565	0 7 10
	Betul ...	41,186	85	3,448	586	0 2 9
	Chhindwara ...	22,573	59	2,742	580	0 3 5
Total ...	290,129	358	20,905	8,504	0 6 6	
NAGPUR.	Wardha ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur ...	1,700	5	335	400	1 3 2
	Chanda ...	51,231	181	4,468	1,501	0 5 5
	Bhandara ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	98,551	233	15,206	3,073	0 3 3
Total ...	151,482	419	20,009	4,974	0 4 0	
CHHATTISGARH.	Raipur ...	8,372	27	1,439	398	0 4 5
	Bilaspur ...	1,159	12	362	126	0 5 7
	Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9,531	39	1,801	524	0 4 8	
GRAND TOTAL	733,113	1,689	75,615	26,194	0 5 7	

classes of Holders in Ryotwari villages and the Revenue.

HELD BY GOVERNMENT RYOTS.				SERVICE GRANTS.			SUBLET BY PATELS.		SUBLET BY RYOTS.	
Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue.	Rate per acre.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
144	1,535	876	0 9 2	2	12	2	...	...	388	171
537	7,703	3,845	0 8 0	23	153	94	...	...	...	...
196	1,262	710	0 9 0	4	13	8	47	78	264	623
11,168	183,460	54,554	0 4 9	126	2,144	656	93	27	335	113
2,983	52,679	16,174	0 5 0	11	110	40	323	104	1,867	1,522
15,028	246,639	76,159	0 4 11	166	2,432	800	463	209	2,854	2,429
...
587	14,467	6,724	0 7 5	2	38	6	77	37	579	519
6,471	196,783	95,624	0 7 9	21	367	135	443	204	6,303	3,661
1,737	37,530	5,122	0 2 2	20	208	40	119	45	1,710	1,093
933	19,825	3,794	0 3 1	2	6	...	78	On half produce.	1,114	159
9,728	268,605	1,11,264	0 6 8	45	619	181	717	286 and on half produce.	9,706	5,432
...
76	1,365	929	0 10 10	...	...	...	16	24	30	14
3,688	46,423	17,205	0 5 11	33	340	62	203	97	2,052	1,916
...
4,532	82,306	16,124	0 3 2	84	1,039	230	1,533	494	3,516	1,068
8,296	130,094	34,258	0 4 3	117	1,379	292	1,752	615	5,598	2,998
435	6,928	1,564	0 3 7	4	5	...	14	...	44	30
95	797	304	0 6 1	...	...	...	18	4	57	25
...
530	7,725	1,868	0 3 10	4	5	...	32	4	101	55
33,582	653,063	2,23,549	0 5 6	332	4,435	1,273	2,964	1,114 and on half produce.	18,259	10,914

STATEMENT C.—Showing the Financial Results on account of Loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

(1) Loans

Division.	District.	STATE OF LOANS ACCOUNTS (PRINCIPAL).					Demand falling due for recovery during the year.	Arrear demand of principal.
		Total amount of loans outstanding at commencement of the year.	Amount sanctioned for distribution during the year.	Paid out during the year.	Collected or written off during the year (columns 11, 12 and 13).	Balance of loans outstanding at close of the year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	1,69,435	25,882	17,882	1,62,964	24,353	13,741	1,39,73
	Damoh	1,31,811	2,687	2,687	54,421	80,077	100	1,31,27
	Jubbulpore	67,136	800	610	56,663	11,023	4,606	63,14
	Mandia	9,693	3,105	3,005	7,954	4,904	1,515	6,717
	Seoni	28,852	1,559	1,559	22,371	10,135	5,929	22,750
	Total		4,07,157	34,073	25,781	3,02,413	1,30,552	25,881	3,63,625
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	2,630	1,045	1,045	2,558	777	755	(5) 2055
	Hoshangabad	4,527	5,074	5,074	4,725	4,676	2,919	2,671
	Nimar	11,725	11,939	10,940	13,073	9,592	11,090	1,955
	Betul	6,137	3,888	3,850	6,350	3,637	6,399	...
	Chhindwara	17,602	5,039	4,791	13,475	8,918	6,257	7,526
	Total		42,621	26,985	25,700	40,521	27,800	26,522	14,557
NAGPUR	Wardha	3,668	6,550	6,455	4,525	5,598	4,162	254
	Nagpur	12,239	2,635	2,595	9,597	5,237	9,406	194
	Chanda	1,05,228	15,800	45,190	83,239	22,079	81,828	21,517
	Bhandara	3,00,055	12,988	12,988	2,99,976	13,067	3,00,055	...
	Balaghat	1,27,124	15,000	19,010	1,32,603	13,531	1,14,637	17,917
	Total		5,45,314	52,983	56,238	5,35,040	69,512	5,10,658	40,582
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	7,72,970	91,500	1,01,483	7,80,760	93,653	7,52,000	31,076
	Bilaspur	1,31,645	6,000	5,125	1,28,635	7,555	1,23,819	1,757
	Sambalpur	11,253	10,000	3,972	9,072	4,003	6,571	405
	Total		9,15,868	1,07,500	1,09,580	9,18,467	1,05,211	84,446	33,238
GRAND TOTAL		19,13,561	2,21,541	2,17,401	17,07,201	3,33,486	14,52,001	4,51,542

Act (XIX of 1883) in the Districts of the Central Provinces for the year ending 30th September 1904.

WITH INTEREST.

RECOVERY OF PRINCIPAL.					RECOVERY OF INTEREST.			REMARKS.
Total demand on account of principal.	Total collections on account of principal due.	Advance collections on account of principal which has not yet fallen due.	Principal written off as irrecoverable.	Balance of demand on account of principal due for recovery.	Collection on account of interest during the year.	Interest written off as irrecoverable.	Rate of interest recovered on mean of loans outstanding at commencement and close of the year (i. e., $\frac{1}{2}$ column 3 + column 7).	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,53,472	38,242	197	1,10,377	4,853	2,193	47,004	2'26	
1,31,371	47,724	...	6,697	76,950	4,253	638	4'01	
67,746	26,357	...	30,306	11,083	5,759	10,806	14'72	
8,232	4,893	65	3,036	303	654	517	8'84	
28,715	20,233	...	138	8,344	2,943	40	15'09	
3,89,536	1,37,449	262	1,50,554	1,01,533	15,802	59,005	5'88	
2,851	2,443	47	408	...	370	79	21'73	
4,981	3,198	1	1,526	257	184	81	3'91	
13,075	12,187	...	886	2	703	101	6'59	
6,399	3,793	57	2,500	106	170	...	3'48	
13,783	12,072	...	1,403	308	1,162	85	8'76	
41,089	33,693	105	6,723	673	2,589	346	7'35	
4,516	4,516	9	...	...	354	...	8'00	
9,600	9,568	...	29	3	697	1	7'97	
1,03,745	86,392	...	1,947	15,406	5,303	444	7'7	
3,00,055	2,99,976	...	...	79	...	...	...
1,32,554	1,32,339	49	215	...	4,154	...	5'8	
5,50,470	5,32,791	58	2,191	15,488	10,508	445	3'4	
7,83,076	7,48,426	1,158	31,170	3,480	23,457	1,009	5'41	
1,30,596	1,27,383	...	1,222	1,991	8,030	514	11'58	
9,976	9,968	28	8	...	515	...	6'59	
9,23,648	8,85,777	1,186	32,400	5,471	32,002	1,523	6'27	
19,04,710	15,89,710	1,611	1,91,868	1,23,165	60,901	61,319	5'42	

STATEMENT C.—Showing Financial Results on account of Loans under the ending 30th
LOANS WITHOUT

Division.	District.	STATE OF LOANS ACCOUNTS (PRINCIPAL).					RECOVERIES	
		Total amount of loans outstanding at commencement of the year.	Amount sanctioned for distribution during the year.	Paid out during the year.	Collected or written off during the year (columns 11, 12 and 13).	Balance of loans outstanding at close of the year.	Demand falling due for recovery during the year.	Arrear demand of principal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	8,769	...	...	8,746	23	...	8,769
	Damoh	3,745	...	...	2,221	1,524	...	3,745
	Jubbulpore	34,592	...	...	28,886	5,706	...	34,592
	Mandla	8,313	...	...	7,278	1,035	...	8,208
	Seoni	34,008	...	...	27,386	6,622	15,554	18,387
	Total	89,427	...	...	74,517	14,910	15,554	73,701
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	1,078	...	...	1,078	...	128	950
	Hoshangabad	47,759	...	...	35,808	11,951	20,700	18,430
	Nimar	11,030	...	...	9,130	1,900	175	10,855
	Betul	58,577	...	...	50,788	7,789	51,468	...
	Chhindwara	12,586	...	...	11,017	1,569	3,298	8,143
	Total	1,31,030	...	...	1,07,821	23,209	75,769	38,378
NAGPUR	Wardha	1,632	...	...	1,632	...	...	1,632
	Nagpur	2,601	...	...	2,377	224	1,286	1,315
	Chanda	1,55,619	...	...	90,639	64,980	21,416	1,34,203
	Bhandara	4,14,318	...	...	2,60,199	1,54,119	2,62,724	...
	Balaghat	1,12,945	...	...	62,554	50,391	62,449	...
	Total	6,87,115	...	...	4,17,401	2,69,714	3,47,875	1,37,150
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	6,11,663	...	...	5,47,642	64,021	1,53,469	4,49,670
	Bilaspur	2,28,454	...	...	1,68,119	60,335	1,05,264	70,270
	Bambalpur	854	...	...	822	32	...	854
	Total	8,40,971	...	...	7,16,583	1,24,388	2,58,733	5,20,794
GRAND TOTAL		17,48,543	...	...	13,16,322	4,32,221	6,97,931	7,70,023

Agriculturists' Loans Act (XIX of 1883) in the Districts of the Central Provinces for the year September 1904.—(Concl'd.)

INTEREST.

PRINCIPAL.					RECOVERY OF INTEREST.			REMARKS.
Total demand on account of principal.	Total collections on account of principal due.	Advance collections on account of principal which has not yet fallen due.	Principal written off as irrecoverable.	Balance of demand on account of principal due for recovery.	Collection on account of interest during the year.	Interest written off as irrecoverable.	Rate of interest recovered on mean of loans outstanding at commencement and close of the year (i. e., $\frac{1}{2}$ column 5 + column 7).	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
8,769	1,520	...	7,226	23	...	..	...
3,745	2,221	...	...	1,524	...	..	...
34,592	21,697	...	7,189	5,706	...	...	...
8,208	5,509	...	1,769	930	...	...	...
33,941	27,386	...	...	6,555	...	...	..
89,255	58,333	...	16,184	14,738	...	...	...
1,078	825	...	253	...	...	...	...
39,130	21,162	32	14,614	3,354	...	...	...
11,030	6,256	...	2,874	1,900	...	...	...
51,468	21,423	45	29,320	725	...	...	...
11,441	9,879	...	1,138	424	...	...	...
1,14,147	59,545	77	48,199	6,403	...	...	...
1,632	1,626	...	6	...	...	...	...
2,601	1,087	...	1,290	224	...	...	...
1,55,619	69,046	...	21,593	64,980	...	...	...
2,62,724	75,918	1	1,84,280	2,526	...	...	...
62,449	62,351	105	98	...	...	...	...
4,85,025	2,10,028	106	2,07,267	67,730	...	...	...
6,03,139	1,30,969	453	4,16,155	56,015	...	...	...
1,75,534	1,59,395	67	8,657	7,482	...	...	...
854	822	...	...	32	...	...	...
7,79,527	2,91,186	520	4,24,812	63,529	...	...	...
14,67,954	6,19,092	703	6,96,462	1,52,400	...	...	...

REVIEW—PARAGRAPHS 7 AND 8.

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

(1) LOANS WITH

Division.	District.	STATE OF LOANS ACCOUNTS (PRINCIPAL.)					Balance of loans outstanding at close of the year.	Demand falling due for recovery during the year.	Arrear demand of principal.
		Total amount of loans outstanding at commencement of the year.	Amount sanctioned for distribution during the year.	Paid out during the year.	Collected or written off during the year (columns 11, 12 and 13).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
JUBBULPORA	Saugor	34,461	440	440	7,153	27,748	2,049	3,890	
	Damoh	6,580	675	575	1,798	5,357	1,363	2,697	
	Jubbulpore	18,052	800	800	8,511	10,341	4,977	6,830	
	Mandla	300	400	400	100	600	150	...	
	Seoni	10,316	900	900	3,512	7,704	3,540	440	
	Total	...	69,709	3,215	3,115	21,074	51,750	12,079	13,857
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	1,374	7,570	7,570	981	7,963	706	250	
	Hoshangabad	2,878	2,500	2,500	467	4,911	455	12	
	Nimar	4,795	26,000	23,425	3,632	24,583	3,339	293	
	Betul	2,518	3,888	2,655	1,538	3,635	1,853	...	
	Chhindwara	703	1,650	1,250	111	1,842	111	...	
Total	...	12,268	41,608	37,400	6,729	42,939	6,464	555	
NAGPUR	Wardha	12,602	359	359	4,342	8,619	4,319	21	
	Nagpur	26,037	6,408	7,723	10,029	23,731	9,830	224	
	Chanda	43,821	10,092	9,725	5,368	48,178	4,997	7,915	
	Bhandara	658,36	29,535	22,532	9,571	78,797	667	486	
	Balaghat	37,411	250	250	3,756	33,905	1,376	2,474	
Total	...	1,85,707	46,644	40,589	33,066	1,93,230	21,189	11,120	
CHHATTISGARH	Baipur	3,625	...	...	650	2,975	650	...
	Bilaspur	34,043	20,000	335	2,661	31,717	3,584	...	
	Sambalpur	29,455	12,000	6,320	10,271	25,504	9,787	669	
Total	...	67,123	32,000	6,655	13,582	60,196	14,021	669	
GRAND TOTAL		3,34,807	1,23,467	87,759	74,451	3,48,115	53,753	26,201	

(XIX of 1883) in the Districts of the Central Provinces for the year ending 30th September 1904.

INTEREST.

RECOVERY OF PRINCIPAL.					RECOVERY OF INTEREST.			REMARKS.
Total demand on account of principal.	Total collections on account of principal due.	Advance collections on account of principal which has not yet fallen due.	Principal written off as irrecoverable.	Balance of demand on account of principal due for recovery.	Collection on account of interest during the year.	Interest written off as irrecoverable.	Rate of interest recovered on mean of loans outstanding at commencement and close of the year (i. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ column 3 + column 7).	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5,939	2,817	35	3,122	...	400	1,490	1'29	
4,060	1,798	...	...	2,262	409	...	6'86	
11,807	5,460	...	3,051	3,296	1,298	1,049	9'14	
150	100	...	...	50	14	...	3'11	
3,980	3,512	...	...	468	672	...	7'46	
25,936	13,687	35	6,173	6,076	2,793	2,539	4'59	
955	706	25	250	...	76	56	1'62	
467	467	...	...	...	71	...	1'82	
3,632	3,632	...	...	...	307	...	2'08	
1,853	1,090	...	448	315	107	...	3'47	
111	111	...	...	...	75	...	5'89	
7,019	6,006	25	698	315	636	56	2'30	
4,340	4,340	2	...	...	802	...	8'00	
10,054	10,029	...	...	25	1,671	...	6'77	
12,912	5,336	...	32	7,544	1,439	4	3'00	
1,153	969	140	...	184	91	...	1'300	
3,850	3,756	...	...	94	736	...	2'00	
32,309	24,430	142	32	7,847	5,589	4	3'00	
650	650	...	...	...	172	...	5'21	
3,584	2,661	...	...	923	830	...	2'52	
10,456	10,267	13	...	189	1,827	...	6'65	
14,690	13,578	13	...	1,112	2,829	...	4'44	
79,954	57,701	215	6,903	15,350	11,847	2,599	3'47	

STATEMENT E.—Showing the alterations which have occurred in the Demand of

Division.	District.	Land revenue on roll on 1st October 1903.	INCREASE DURING THE YEAR.			
			By revision of assessment.	By progressive assessment.	From any other cause.	Total of columns 4 to 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE..	Saugor	4,96,577	...	...	2	2
	Damoh	3,48,060	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	8,65,834	...	...	87	87
	Mandla	1,05,884	...	...	155	155
	Seoni	2,59,815	...	...	4,537	4,537
	Total	20,76,170	...	...	4,781	4,781
NERBUDDA ...	Narsinghpur	6,26,540	9,554	...	55	9,600
	Hoshangabad	6,96,394	...	...	132	132
	Nimar	2,84,082	106	75	3,046	3,227
	Betul	2,58,368	...	45	...	45
	Chhindwara	2,94,373	2	...	...	2
	Total	21,59,757	9,662	120	3,233	13,017
NAGPUR ...	Wardha	6,38,544	...	...	155	155
	Nagpur	9,86,856	...	...	1,127	1,127
	Chanda	2,91,713	16,811	...	2,895	19,707
	Bhandara	5,64,928	...	...	44	44
	Balaghat	2,32,161	...	...	2,449	2,449
	Total	27,14,202	16,811	...	6,670	23,481
CHHATTISGARH.	Raipur	8,83,848	21,509	...	39	21,548
	Bilaspur	5,11,499	...	...	14,313	14,313
	Sambalpur	1,70,821	...	25	82	107
	Total	15,66,168	21,509	25	14,434	35,976
GRAND TOTAL		85,16,297	47,982	145	29,118	77,925

Land Revenue on the Roll during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1904.

DECREASE DURING THE YEAR.			NET RESULT.		Land revenue on roll on 1st October 1904.	REMARKS.
By revision of assessment.	From other cause.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	Increase (column 7 minus column 10).	Decrease (column 10 minus column 7).		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	5	5	...	3	4,96,574	
...	...	...	...	...	3,48,060	
...	6	6	81	...	8,65,765	
...	74	74	81	...	1,05,965	
...	54	54	4,483	...	2,64,298	
...	139	139	4,642	...	20,80,662	
1,100	2	1,102	8,507	...	6,35,047	
...	3,126	3,126	...	2,994	6,93,400	
40	10	50	3,177	...	2,87,259	
...	37	37	8	...	2,58,376	
...	58	58	...	56	2,94,317	
1,140	3,233	4,373	8,642	...	21,68,399	
...	14	14	141	...	6,38,685	
...	421	421	706	...	9,87,562	
...	1,833	1,833	17,873	...	3,09,586	
...	259	259	...	215	5,64,713	
...	6,163	6,163	...	3,714	2,28,447	
...	8,690	8,690	14,791	...	27,28,993	
...	130	130	21,418	...	9,05,266	
...	21	21	14,292	...	5,25,791	
...	3	3	104	...	1,70,925	
...	154	154	35,814	...	16,01,982	
1,140	12,216	13,356	63,889	...	85,80,036	

STATEMENT F.—Showing Demand and Collections

PART I (a)—Land Revenue

Division.	Districts.	DEMAND.				
		Balance from previous year.	Remission during year.	BALANCE FOR COLLECTION.		
				Suspended.	Unsuspected.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	2,517	55	...	2,462	2,462
	Damoh	2,368	32	...	2,336	2,336
	Jubbulpore	40,622	32,409	...	8,213	8,213
	Mandla	326	...	...	326	326
	Seoni	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	45,833	32,496	...	13,337	13,337
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	1,283	...	...	1,283	1,283
	Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara	1,108	...	...	1,108	1,108
	Total	2,391	...	...	2,391	2,391
NAGPUR	Wardha	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	39,420	3	37,925	1,492	39,417
	Chandā	11,110	...	...	11,110	11,110
	Bhandara	16,687	16,687	...	...	...
	Balaghat	638	423	...	215	215
	Total	67,755	17,013	37,925	12,817	50,742
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	5,77,816	5,75,418	...	2,398	2,398
	Bilaspur	35,290	...	34,208	1,082	35,290
	Sambalpur	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	6,13,106	5,75,418	34,208	3,480	37,688
GRAND TOTAL		7,29,085	6,24,927	72,133	32,025	1,04,158

during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1904.

on the Roll—Arrears.

COLLECTIONS.	BALANCE.			Explanations.
	Suspended.	Unsusended.	Total.	
8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,738	...	724	724	
2,336	
8,213	
326	
...	
12,613	...	724	724	
1,283	
...	
...	
...	
1,108	
2,391	
...	
25,189	14,228	...	14,228	
5,597	...	5,603	5,603	
...	
215	
30,911	14,228	5,603	19,831	
2,250	...	148	148	
28,619	...	6,671	6,671	
...	
30,869	...	6,819	6,819	
76,784	14,228	13,146	27,374	

STATEMENT F.—Showing Demand and Collections during th.

PART II.—Cesses, other than Patwar

Division.	District.	DEMAND.		Collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand (total of Columns 3 and 4 minus Column 5)	COLLECTIONS.	
		Balance from previous year.	For year under report.			On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	185	38,915	260	38,840	160	38,545
	Damoh	17	27,700	66	27,651	17	27,621
	Jubbulpore	(a) 286	70,447	1,482	69,251	286	68,456
	Mandla	28	8,182	47	8,163	28	8,134
	Seoni	...	20,494	513	19,981	...	19,981
	Total	516	1,65,738	2,368	1,63,886	491	1,62,773
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	74	47,960	339	47,695	74	47,360
	Hoshangabad	...	(b) 54,194	49	54,145	...	53,650
	Nimar	...	28,462	11	28,451	...	28,451
	Betul	...	19,538	421	19,117	...	19,117
	Chhindwara	...	71	23,984	321	23,734	71	23,558
	Total	145	1,74,138	1,141	1,73,142	145	1,72,130
NAGPUR	Wardha	...	50,441	184	50,257	...	50,257
	Nagpur	4,055	81,685	423	85,317	3,665	81,651
	Chanda	352	24,239	1,303	23,288	200	23,585
	Bhandara	...	43,449	279	43,170	...	43,170
	Balaghat	1	18,873	586	18,288	1	18,287
	Total	4,408	2,18,687	2,775	2,20,320	3,666	2,16,251
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	262	78,772	(c) 879	78,155	252	77,885
	Bilaspur	2,621	45,011	271	47,361	2,221	43,967
	Sambalpur	...	17,468	5	17,453	...	17,453
	Total	2,883	1,41,251	1,155	1,42,979	2,473	1,39,315
	GRAND TOTAL	7,952	6,99,814	7,439	7,00,327	6,975	6,90,475

Revenue year ending 30th September 1904.

Cess, assessed on the Land Revenue.

BALANCE.		Collected in advance on account of the year following.	Explanations.
On account of previous year (column 3 minus column 7).	On account of year under report (column 4 minus total of columns 5 and 8).		
9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
25	109	50	
...	13	17	
...	469	...	(a) Exclusive of Rs. 3,491 remitted.
...	1	47	
...	...	204	
25	592	318	
...	261	31	
...	495	7	(b) Exclusive of Rs. 1,149 remitted.
...	
...	...	7	
...	111	16	
...	867	61	
...	...	2	
...	...	45	
152	50	75	
...	...	1	
...	...	9	
152	50	132	
10	8	127	(c) (i) Exclusive of Rs. 1,343 as detailed below :-
400	773	79	Collected in advance in previous years, but not adjusted during the year under report
...	...	2	Refunded
410	781	208	
587	2,290	719	

Rs.	
1,172	...
171	...
<u>1,343</u>	Total

(ii) Inclusive of Rs. 7, which were wrongly included last year in Statement F, Part III.

STATEMENT F.—Showing Demand and Collections during the

PART III.—Land Revenue

Division.	District.	DEMAND.		Collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand (total of columns 3 and 4 minus column 5).	COLLECTIONS.	
		Balance from previous year.	For year under report.			On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	...	996	...	996	...	996
	Damoh	2,363	5,152	6	7,509	2,067	4,984
	Jubbulpore	91	904	...	995	75	895
	Mandla	572	67,701	3	68,270	398	67,346
	Seoni	180	19,587	220	19,547	180	19,367
	Total	3,206	94,340	229	97,317	2,720	93,568
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	...	167	...	167	...	167
	Hoshangabad	(a) 1,085	(a) 8,281	65	9,301	833	8,062
	Nimar	4,320	1,11,719	...	1,16,039	3,386	1,09,959
	Betul	252	5,689	102	5,839	252	5,587
	Chhindwara	1,499	4,774	3	6,270	271	4,771
	Total	7,156	1,30,630	170	1,37,616	4,742	1,28,546
NAGPUR	Wardha	...	670	...	670	...	670
	Nagpur	...	2,245	...	2,245	...	2,135
	Chanda	8,082	24,886	...	32,968	5,591	24,353
	Bhandara	1,469	341	...	1,810	143	341
	Balaghat	(b) 187	20,903	...	21,090	116	20,846
	Total	9,738	49,045	...	58,783	5,850	48,345
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	192	2,297	102	2,387	182	1,955
	Bilaspur	12	14,786	9	14,789	—	14,777
	Sambalpur	...	903	...	903	...	879
	Total	204	17,986	111	18,079	182	17,611
	GRAND TOTAL	20,304	2,92,001	510	3,11,795	13,494	2,88,070

Revenue year ending 30th September 1904.

not on the Roll.

BALANCE.		Collected in advance on account of the year following.	Explanations.
On account of previous year (Column 3 minus Column 7).	On account of year under report (Column 4 minus total of Columns 5 and 8).		
9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	67	
296	162	8	
16	9	...	
174	372	23	
...	...	66	
486	543	164	
...	
252	154	47	
934	1,760	...	(a) Exclusive of Rs. 1,760 remitted.
...	
1,228	...	4	
2,414	1,914	51	
...	
...	110	...	
2,491	533	51	
1,326	...	...
71	57	...	(a) Exclusive of Rs. 1,180 remitted and Rs. 9 transferred to Mandia.
3,888	700	51	
10	240	40	
12	...	9	
...	24	...	
22	264	49	
6,810	3,421	315	

STATEMENT F.—Showing Demand and Collections
PART IV.—Miscellaneous

Division.	Districts.	DEMAND.		Amount collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand (total of Columns 3 and 4 minus Column 5).	COLLECTION.	
		Balance from previous year.	Estimate for year under report.			On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.
		3	4	5	6	7	8
JUBBULPORE	Saugor ...	...	2,508	...	2,508	...	2,508
	Damoh ...	3	679	...	682	1	679
	Jubbulpore ...	231	10,404	600	10,035	208	9,804
	Mandla ...	76	4,534	...	4,610	70	4,506
	Seoni ...	...	1,958	...	1,958	...	1,958
	Total	310	20,083	600	19,793	279	19,455
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur ...	3,284	7,365	...	10,649	3,284	989
	Hoshangabad ...	...	3,868	...	3,868	...	3,868
	Nimar ...	...	2,127	...	2,127	...	2,127
	Betul ...	...	365	...	365	...	365
	Chhindwara ...	...	1,204	...	1,204	...	1,204
	Total	3,284	14,929	...	18,213	3,284	8,553
NAGPUR	Wardha ...	...	2,682	...	2,682	...	2,682
	Nagpur ...	26	9,968	...	9,994	26	9,748
	Chanda ...	...	768	...	768	...	768
	Bhandara ...	8	1,643	...	1,651	...	1,641
	Balaghat ...	...	1,956	...	1,956	...	1,956
	Total	34	17,017	...	17,051	26	16,795
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur ...	381	4,961	495	4,847	358	4,316
	Bilaspur ...	123	2,108	...	2,231	123	1,098
	Sambalpur ...	...	2,045	...	2,045	...	1,975
	Total	504	9,114	495	9,123	481	8,019
	GRAND TOTAL	4,132	61,143	1,095	64,180	4,070	52,822

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

Division.	Districts.	NOTICE OF DEMAND UNDER SECTION 93.			ARREST UNDER SECTION 94 (a).		
		Total number of mahals in district.	Number of notices of demand issued.	Amount of revenue involved.	Number of defaulters brought to District or Tahsil Head-quarters under a warrant of arrest.	Number of defaulters imprisoned in Civil Jail.	Amount of revenue involved.
		3	4	5	6	7	8
JUBBULPORE	Saugor ...	2,145	104	Rs. 11,884	52	...	Rs. 5,378
	Damoh ...	1,405	20	6,010	18	...	23,478
	Jubbulpore ...	2,570	78	4,218	40	...	21,646
	Mandla ...	2,005	23	1,718	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	1,725	33	5,968	...	...	...
	Total	9,910	258	29,798	110	...	55,502
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur ...	1,309	13	6,027	8	...	9,833
	Hoshangabad ...	1,455	55	4,141	15	...	2,578
	Nimar ...	786	18	1,624	1	...	1,590
	Betul ...	1,191	160	39,891	2	...	611
	Chhindwara ...	1,428	30	2,358	1	...	1,229
	Total	6,169	276	54,041	27	...	15,841
NAGPUR	Wardha ...	1,897	167	25,488	2	...	210
	Nagpur ...	2,762	29	19,780	8	...	1,896
	Chanda ...	1,742	11	4,431	36	5	12,992
	Bhandara ...	1,598	119	52,327	12	...	3,155
	Balaghat ...	1,442	...	...	6	...	1,441
	Total	9,441	326	1,02,026	64	5	19,694
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur ...	3,354	31	11,505	22	...	24,563
	Bilaspur ...	3,726	43	38,799	9	1	1,644
	Sambalpur ...	971	18	3,962	4	...	1,098
	Total	8,051	92	54,266	35	1	27,305
	GRAND TOTAL	33,571	952	2,40,131	236	6	1,18,342

during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1904.
Land Revenue.

BALANCE.		Collected in advance on account of the year following.	Explanation.
On account of previous year (Column 3 minus Column 7).	On account of year under report (Column 4 minus total of Columns 3 and 8).		
9	10	11	12
...
2	...	...	...
23	...	...	...
6	28	12	...
...
31	28	12	...
...	6,376	...	...
...	...	418	...
...
...
...	6,376	418	...
...
...	220	...	...
...
8	2	...	...
...
8	222	...	...
...
23	120	155	...
...	410	...	...
...	70	...	...
23	600	155	...
62	7,226	585	...

94 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1904.

ATTACHMENT AND SALES OF PROPERTY UNDER SECTION 94 (b).				ATTACHMENT, TRANSFER, OR SALE OF ESTATE IN RESPECT OF WHICH ARREAR ACCRUED, OR OF OTHER IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY BELONGING TO DEFAULTER, SECTION 94 (c), (d), (e), (f) AND (g).					Remarks.
Number of attachments ordered.	Number of attachments effected.	Number of sales carried out.	Amount of revenue involved.	Number of estates attached and held under management [Clause (c)].	Number of estates transferred [Clause (d)].	Number of estates the settlement of which was annulled [Clause (e)].	Number of estates or properties sold [Clauses (f) and (g)].	Amount of revenue involved.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
458	72	3	Rs. 71,437	1	...	...	1	Rs. 684	...
238	71	2	25,727	...	...	...	...	...	...
870	304	32	1,89,953	7	...	...	4	6,330	...
209	14	2	11,693	...	...	...	...	...	...
445	9	...	46,120	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,220	470	39	3,44,930	8	...	...	5	7,014	...
140	24	...	21,873	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	29	2	40,574	...	1	...	...	1,098	...
67	11	...	11,490	...	...	...	...	...	...
147	10	...	23,558	...	...	...	...	...	...
200	19	...	14,632	...	...	...	...	...	...
680	93	2	1,12,127	...	1	...	...	1,098	...
277	37	1	61,751	...	...	...	...	...	...
519	38	...	1,09,068	...	...	...	...	...	...
402	100	6	30,003	...	...	...	...	...	...
238	63	6	50,790	...	...	...	...	...	...
423	7	2	64,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,859	245	15	3,16,112	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,151	173	2	2,25,346	18	...	...	...	4,664	...
483	26	3	74,960	4	...	...	...	21,096	...
115	17	...	17,220	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,749	216	5	3,17,526	22	...	...	...	25,760	...
6,508	1,024	61	10,90,695	30	1	...	5	33,872	...

STATEMENT H.—PART I.—Showing the Extent and Amount of Land Revenue Assignments existing at the end of the Revenue year, ending 30th September 1904.

Division.	Districts.	FOR MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.					ON OTHER GROUNDS.					Remarks.
		Number.	Area.	REVENUE.			Number.	Area.	REVENUE.			
				Assessable.	Realizable.	Assigned.			Assessable.	Realizable.	Assigned.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor ...	2	12	(a) ...	(a) ...	2	612	82,420	35,036	1,253	33,783	
	Damoh ...	24	152	94	...	94	308	105,876	21,219	3,546	17,673	
	Jubbulpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,323	318,436	84,539	22,695	61,844	
	Mandla ...	126	2,144	656	...	656	33	10,236	1,324	199	1,125	
	Seoni ...	11	110	40	...	40	112	151,944	29,258	1,480	27,778	
	Total ...	163	2,418	790	...	792	4,388	668,912	1,71,376	29,173	1,42,203	
NERBUDDA.	Narsinghpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	152	30,245	13,389	4,152	9,237	
	Hoshangabad ...	3	51	13	...	13	143	65,912	40,487	3,436	37,051	
	Nimar ...	41	354	163	...	163	1,230	209,391	64,805	6,741	58,064	
	Betul ...	...	...	...	...	...	81	20,367	3,745	2,015	1,730	
	Chhindwara ...	...	...	...	...	...	233	58,621	6,602	1,685	4,917	
	Total ...	44	405	176	...	176	1,839	384,536	1,29,028	18,029	1,10,999	
NAGPUR.	Wardha ...	...	...	...	...	...	327	78,310	45,565	18,664	26,901	
	Nagpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	844	245,120	125,576	37,354	88,222	
	Chanda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	...	...	...	...	...	143	60,895	21,377	8,480	12,897	
	Balaghat ...	84	3,702	(a) ...	(a) ...	230	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	84	3,702	...	...	230	1,314	384,325	1,92,518	64,498	1,28,020	
CHHATTISGARH.	Raipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	62	68,031	13,864	351	13,513	
	Bilaspur ...	...	...	...	...	...	47	40,958	9,838	...	9,838	
	Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	262	150,227	25,623	3,225	22,398	
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	371	259,246	49,325	3,576	45,749	
GRAND TOTAL ...		291	6,525	966	...	1,198	7,912	1,697,019	5,42,247	1,15,276	4,26,971	

(a) Information not available.

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 12.

STATEMENT J.—Showing Mutations in possession of Proprietary Revenue Act, during the Revenue

Division.	District.	PRIVATE SALES.				
		NUMBER OF		Area.	Land Revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.
		Mahals or shares in mahals.	Plots.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JUBBULPORN	Saugor	150	35	40,808	11,458	1,81,455
	Damoh	41	29	9,734	2,108	28,708
	Jubbulpore	151	115	41,563	12,940	2,16,805
	Mandla	39	9	22,166	1,222	31,089
	Seoni	72	4	35,373	6,179	1,51,693
	Total	453	192	149,624	33,907	6,09,750
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	33	14	14,578	7,151	1,82,572
	Hoshangabad	33	22	21,085	11,203	1,68,988
	Nimar	52	533	29,144	12,318	2,75,600
	Betul	83	21	61,818	6,468	1,32,744
	Chhindwara	64	12	16,803	3,665	82,020
	Total	265	602	143,428	40,799	8,41,924
MAGPUR	Wardha	98	96	10,859	5,179	1,26,484
	Nagpur	62	386	20,246	9,922	2,39,270
	Chanda	42	95	22,344	4,344	43,884
	Bhandara	42	239	13,609	5,361	56,283
	Balaghat	13	15	5,541	947	14,258
	Total	257	831	72,599	25,753	4,80,179
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	115	17	53,459	15,028	2,86,534
	Bilaspur	84	120	16,517	3,068	85,932
	Sambalpur	21	1	7,907	739	23,603
	Total	220	138	77,883	18,835	3,96,129
	GRAND TOTAL	1,195	1,763	443,534	1,19,294	23,27,982

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 13.

STATEMENT K.—Showing Progress made in disposal of Partition Cases under the Land Revenue

Division.	District.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Number instituted during year.	Total.	Number adjusted, withdrawn, or struck off in default, &c.	Number disposed of by actual partition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JUBBULPORN	Saugor	6	4	10	1	4
	Damoh	6	8	14	4	4
	Jubbulpore	5	18	23	5	5
	Mandla	8	1	9	4	5
	Seoni	3	7	10	2	3
	Total	28	38	66	16	21
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	6	10	16	10	2
	Hoshangabad	8	4	12	—	5
	Nimar	1	3	4	1	—
	Betul	—	—	—	—	—
	Chhindwara	16	23	39	16	8
	Total	31	40	71	27	15
MAGPUR	Wardha	22	27	49	8	12
	Nagpur	(a) 39	24	63	34	12
	Chanda	—	—	—	—	—
	Bhandara	3	24	27	—	4
	Balaghat	10	16	26	1	10
	Total	74	91	165	43	38
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	3	5	8	1	—
	Bilaspur	11	20	31	12	8
	Sambalpur	—	1	1	1	—
	Total	14	26	40	14	8
	GRAND TOTAL	147	195	342	100	82

(a) The figure is given

Rights due to Sale or Mortgage or Lease, as registered under Section 125 of the Central Provinces Land Year ending the 30th September 1904.

SALES BY ORDER OF COURT IN FORECLOSURE OR IN EXECUTION OF DECREES					MORTGAGE WITH POSSESSION AND TRANSFERS BY VIRTUE OF LEASES.				
Number of		Area.	Land Revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.	Number of		Area.	Land Revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.
Mahals or shares in mahals.	Plots.				Mahals or shares in mahals.	Plots.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.	No.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
62	8	17,531	5,226	64,656	26	10	8,621	2,418	10,723
37	6	7,298	2,104	20,173	12	7	5,140	1,150	6,784
54	13	13,001	7,205	98,211	12	71	4,664	1,747	31,972
10	...	5,573	322	8,121	3	...	1,387	242	627
26	1	16,228	3,265	70,724	33	...	24,156	1,690	...
189	28	59,631	18,122	2,61,885	86	88	43,968	7,247	50,106
18	11	5,438	3,610	42,208	16	14	4,512	3,685	31,032
31	18	14,860	6,190	92,720	12	18	7,158	3,802	44,153
6	55	3,902	1,574	31,017	17	75	13,544	3,636	43,552
7	14	1,942	302	8,435	19	...	9,339	1,022	3,650
37	5	13,806	2,069	47,438	4	2	519	345	2,090
99	103	39,948	13,745	2,21,868	68	109	35,072	12,490	1,24,477
26	21	9,475	6,042	85,017	2	6	1,181	828	2,800
27	53	9,929	5,238	39,824	8	24	3,862	1,824	20,853
20	4	4,130	770	5,863	8	...	4,495	881	1,980
17	24	4,311	2,020	15,088	8	1	2,924	904	2,728
5	2	2,234	495	6,657	...	...	...	...	...
95	104	30,080	14,565	1,52,449	26	31	12,462	4,437	28,370
54	3	33,909	8,954	1,06,346	5	...	3,540	722	...
30	7	6,515	1,801	15,832	4	...	1,843	197	2,000
3	...	774	47	1,239	19	...	2,682	794	10,905
87	10	41,198	10,802	1,23,417	28	...	8,065	1,713	12,905
470	245	1,70,857	57,234	7,59,619	208	228	99,567	25,887	2,15,858

Act during the year ending the 30th September 1904.

Total of Columns 6 and 7.	Number pending at close of year.	Date of institution of oldest case pending.	DETAILS OF PARTITIONS EFFECTED DURING YEAR.		
			Number of mahals formerly.	Number of mahals now.	Area partitioned.
8	9	10	11	12	13
5	5	30-7-1903	5	10	5,606
8	6	15-4-1904	4	18	5,270
10	13	7-4-1904	15	27	6,493
9	...	...	9	12	2,468
5	5	23-10-1903	2	5	2,510
37	29	...	35	72	22,347
12	4	26-8-1903	2	2	1,280
5	7	8-5-1903	5	5	4,961
1	3	21-7-1903	...	...	...
...
24	15	23-3-1901	8	8	7,821
42	29	...	15	15	14,071
20	29	21-1-1903	10	34	12,403
46	17	5-9-1903	9	26	5,066
...
4	23	1-4-1903	4	...	1,645
11	15	16-6-1903	16	26	126,827
81	84	...	39	86	145,941
1	7	6-8-1903	...	...	...
20	11	24-11-1902	8	26	10,751
1	...	...	...	...	...
22	13	...	8	26	10,751
182	160	...	97	199	193,110

previous year was wrong.

REVIEW—PARAGRAPHS 14 AND 15.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT L.—Showing work under certain heads of Revenue Business during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1904.

Heads of Business.	Division.	NUMBER OF CASES.			PARTICULARS OF DISPOSAL.		
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	Withdrawn, compromised or referred to Civil Court.	Rejected in default, as time-barred or after enquiry.	Decided wholly or partially in favour of applicants.
<i>Land Revenue Act.</i>							
I.—Enquiries into the claims of thekaders to protected status under Section 65 (a) [Section 132 (i)].	Jubbulpore	...	2	1	..	1	...
	Nerbudda	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	12	84	(a) 83	1	18	52
	Total	12	86	84	1	19	52
II.—Application by lambar-dar for recovery of an arrear (Section 116).	Jubbulpore	5	53	54	15	20	19
	Nerbudda	13	106	114	6	19	89
	Nagpur	13	153	140	10	25	105
	Chhattisgarh	4	77	73	6	33	34
	Total	35	389	381	37	97	247
<i>Tenancy Act.</i>							
III.—Application by tenant to deposit rent (Section 8).	Jubbulpore	3	28	30	2	5	23
	Nerbudda	3	62	65	2	14	49
	Nagpur	...	40	40	5	4	31
	Chhattisgarh	1	127	128	23	19	85
	Total	7	257	263	32	42	189
IV.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for levying anything in excess of rent legally payable (Section 10).	Jubbulpore	8	32	39	4	18	17
	Nerbudda	...	6	5	1	1	3
	Nagpur	3	25	25	7	5	13
	Chhattisgarh	1	65	65	1	50	14
	Total	12	128	134	13	74	47
V.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for refusing to grant receipt for rent paid (Section 12).	Jubbulpore	2	25	24	3	15	6
	Nerbudda	4	17	15	3	5	7
	Nagpur	2	7	8	2	3	3
	Chhattisgarh	2	21	21	6	7	8
	Total	10	70	68	14	30	24
VI.—Application by landlord to enhance rent because of improvements made by him (Section 13).	Jubbulpore	1	...	1	...	...	1
	Nerbudda	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Total	1	2	1	...	...	1
VII.—Application by tenant to have rent reduced owing to effect of improvement having ceased (Section 14).	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nerbudda	...	1	1	1	...	...
	Nagpur	4	1	5	...	5	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	4	2	6	1	5	...

(a) Of these, 12 cases of the Sambalpur District were forwarded to the Settlement Officer, Sambalpur, for disposal.

REVIEW—PARAGRAPHS 14 AND 15.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT L.—Showing work under certain heads of Revenue Business during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1904.—(Contd.)

Heads of Business.	Division.	NUMBER OF CASES.			PARTICULARS OF DISPOSAL.		
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	Withdrawn, compromised or referred to Civil Court.	Rejected in default, as time-barred or after enquiry.	Decided wholly or partially in favour of applicants.
VIII.—Application to enhance, alter or commute rent (Sections 15 to 17).	Jubbulpore	...	21	20	1	9	10
	Nerbudda	1	2	3	1	2	...
	Nagpur	3	12	12	1	5	6
	Chhattisgarh	2	9	10	...	4	6
	Total	6	44	45	3	20	22
IX.—Application by tenant against landlord for illegally distraining produce of holding (Section 30).	Jubbulpore	...	4	4	1	3	...
	Nerbudda	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Nagpur	...	1	1	1	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	6	6	2	4	...
X.—Application by landlord against person removing produce after service of distraint notice (Section 30).	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nerbudda	...	1	1	...	...	1
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	4	4	...	4	...
	Total	...	5	5	...	4	1
XI.—Application to be placed in possession of surrendered occupancy holding (Section 36).	Jubbulpore	3	9	11	2	8	1
	Nerbudda	3	36	26	6	12	8
	Nagpur	2	23	13	3	5	5
	Chhattisgarh	6	40	(a) 39	7	17	14
	Total	14	108	89	18	42	28
XII.—Application to transfer <i>sir</i> land [Section 45 (2)].	Jubbulpore	45	235	245	14	97	134
	Nerbudda	31	133	133	2	46	85
	Nagpur	41	141	148	13	43	92
	Chhattisgarh	25	124	109	3	38	68
	Total	142	633	635	32	224	379
XIII.—Application to set aside transfer made by occupancy tenant (Section 47).	Jubbulpore	10	11	20	2	17	1
	Nerbudda	4	18	19	2	13	4
	Nagpur	8	50	41	12	27	2
	Chhattisgarh	20	74	75	8	58	9
	Total	42	153	155	24	115	16
XIV.—Application to enhance rent of occupancy tenants (Section 51).	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nerbudda	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	1	1	...	1	...
XV.—Declaration of sub-tenants to have rights of ordinary tenants (Section 61).	Jubbulpore	1	2	2	...	2	...
	Nerbudda	2	6	7	...	7	...
	Nagpur	1	8	7	2	5	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	4	16	16	2	14	...

(a) One case of the Sambalpur District was sent to the Settlement Officer for disposal.

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH. 16

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

Division.	Districts.	SUITS FOR ARREAR			
		NUMBER DISPOSED OF DURING YEAR.			Executed by sale of dis-trained produce.
		Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	51	445	56	...
	Damoh	16	219	84	...
	Jubbulpore	103	1,156	248	12
	Mandla	11	66	38	...
	Seoni	55	170	46	2
	Total	236	2,056	472	14
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	83	872	183	3
	Hoshangabad	10	1,098	155	...
	Nimar	32	153	23	...
	Betul	48	330	73	4
	Chhindwara	22	218	55	...
	Total	295	2,671	489	7
NAGPUR	Wardha	18	446	146	5
	Nagpur	141	921	261	7
	Chanda	43	209	81	3
	Bhandara	58	491	93	26
	Balaghat	8	102	55	2
	Total	268	2,169	636	43
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	73	485	108	...
	Bilaspur	37	234	66	...
	Sambalpur	1	50	19	...
	Total	111	769	193	...
	GRAND TOTAL	910	7,665	1,790	64

REVIEW—PARAGRAPH 17.

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

Division.	Districts.	NUMBER OF SALES ORDERED BY CIVIL COURTS.			Number of cases in which sale has been averted by payment of claim.
		Pending at close of preced-ing year.	During the year.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	67	79	146	27
	Damoh	45	46	91	15
	Jubbulpore	150	165	315	69
	Mandla	13	9	22	3
	Seoni	26	49	75	24
	Total	302	348	650	138
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	148	124	272	63
	Hoshangabad	145	145	290	23
	Nimar	147	163	310	56
	Betul	46	7	53	5
	Chhindwara	61	75	136	31
	Total	547	514	1,061	178
NAGPUR	Wardha	124	107	231	52
	Nagpur	261	111	372	104
	Chanda	53	99	152	23
	Bhandara	92	61	153	37
	Balaghat	116	49	165	32
	Total	646	418	1,064	248
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	188	55	244	21
	Bilaspur	24	31	55	12
	Sambalpur	2	2	4	1
	Total	214	89	303	34
	GRAND TOTAL	1,709	1,369	3,078	598

Central Provinces Tenancy Act in the Districts of the Central Provinces during the Revenue Year September 1904.

OF BENT.			SUITS FOR EJECTION OF TENANTS ON THE GROUND THAT THE HOLDING CONSISTS ENTIRELY OF SIR LAND OR UNDER SECTION 52 (b).			SUITS BY TENANTS FOR RECOVERY OF POSSESSION.		
NUMBER OF DECREES.			NUMBER DISPOSED OF DURING YEAR.			NUMBER DISPOSED OF DURING YEAR.		
transferred to Collector under Section 84.		Transferred to Revenue Officer under Section 85.	Compromised.	Decreed for Plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for Defendant or dismissed in default.	Compromised.	Decreed for Plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for Defendant or dismissed in default.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
12	...	76	2	3	1	8	30	24
2	1	45	...	...	...	7	8	19
62	9	196	...	2	...	10	36	95
...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	65	...	...	...	10	15	10
76	10	390	2	5	3	35	90	149
52	20	242	...	...	...	1	8	9
17	1	116	...	...	...	2	3	2
...	...	56	...	...	...	5	1	17
5	...	64	...	...	...	1	2	4
...	...	24	...	1	1	3	2	11
74	21	497	...	1	1	12	16	48
13	...	40	...	...	...	...	13	13
16	4	133	...	3	2	...	3	1
2	...	22	...	...	...	2	3	1
17	1	75	...	11	2	6	4	28
11	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	5	280	...	14	4	8	23	43
2	...	177	...	...	...	4	12	49
1	...	17	...	...	3	3	7	17
...	...	10	2	33	25	1	9	15
3	...	204	2	33	28	8	28	81
212	36	1,371	4	53	36	63	157	316

Civil Courts during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1904.

Number of cases in which sale has been averted by temporary alienation.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH SALE HAS TAKEN PLACE.		Number of cases in which sale has been refused on the decree-holder refusing to take a lease on reasonable terms.	Number of cases struck off in default or otherwise.	Number of cases pending at close of year.	RESULT OF SALES OF REVENUE-PAYING PROPERTY.				Number of years' purchase (Column 16 on Column 13).
	Villages, shares of villages and milk-mak-buza plots.	Absolute-occupancy holdings.				Amount of Land Revenue assessed on property transferred (Column 8 only).	Price realized.	Add amount of encumbrances known to exist on the property at the time of sale.	Theoretical deduced price (total of Columns 14 and 15).	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
6	12	0	1	34	56	423	3,134	1,542	4,676	11'00
4	5	2	...	11	55	139	1,296	2,323	3,619	26'03
14	25	19	3	36	149	1,788	22,837	5,933	28,770	16'10
...	5	1	...	3	10	356	7,020	...	7,020	20'00
...	5	6	2	7	31	677	14,522	...	14,522	21'00
84	52	37	6	91	301	3,383	48,809	9,798	58,607	17'32
8	11	38	...	30	122	2,308	21,462	...	21,462	9'30
1	11	15	3	72	165	3,436	14,659	74,959	89,618	26'00
5	93	6	...	32	118	2,027	30,140	11,096	41,236	20'00
...	...	3	...	16	29	...	...	...	...	...
7	3	17	1	11	66	70	390	1,300	1,690	24'00
21	118	79	4	161	500	7,841	66,651	87,255	1,54,006	19'64
8	8	6	4	44	109	198	7,352	5,777	13,129	66'00
10	4	12	...	39	199	247	6,615	...	6,615	26'00
19	2	1	3	41	82	149	517	...	517	3'47
4	9	0	...	9	85	699	5,548	2,069	7,617	11'00
6	8	4	3	18	84	531	6,213	15,244	21,457	40'41
47	31	32	10	151	559	1,824	26,245	23,099	49,335	27'05
11	4	8	...	67	133	486	7,840	...	7,840	16'00
...	5	...	1	14	23	204	3,253	5,341	8,594	42'00
...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
12	0	3	1	83	157	690	11,093	5,341	16,434	23'22
103	210	156	21	486	1,517	13,738	1,52,798	1,25,584	2,78,382	20'26

STATEMENT O.—Showing General Revenue Business transacted

Division.	Districts.	Cultivated area of district in square miles.	Population.	Number of villages.	Land revenue, excluding cesses.	NUMBER OF CASES FOR DISPOSAL.		
						Pending at close of preceding year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Sq. Miles			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	1,342	471,046	2,077	4,96,577	258	6,486	6,744
	Damoh	862	285,326	1,396	3,48,060	406	3,749	4,155
	Jubbulpore	1,969	680,585	2,537	8,65,834	446	5,674	6,120
	Mandla	1,291	318,400	2,055	1,05,884	98	1,477	1,575
	Seoni	1,353	327,709	1,640	2,59,815	408	3,300	3,708
	Total	6,817	2,083,066	9,705	20,76,170	1,616	20,686	22,302
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	1,003	315,518	1,104	6,26,540	378	3,123	3,501
	Hoshangabad	1,506	449,165	1,433	6,96,202	294	3,423	3,717
	Nimar	1,229	327,035	1,024	2,84,082	340	7,105	7,445
	Betul	1,342	285,363	1,258	2,58,368	104	1,828	1,932
	Chhindwara	1,704	407,927	1,875	2,94,373	460	2,696	3,156
	Total	6,784	1,785,008	6,694	21,59,565	1,576	18,175	19,751
NAGPUR	Wardha	1,628	385,103	1,372	6,38,544	291	3,635	3,926
	Nagpur	2,227	751,844	2,214	9,86,856	604	6,523	7,127
	Chanda	1,282	601,533	3,333	2,91,713	118	2,732	2,850
	Bhandara	1,496	663,062	1,815	5,64,928	225	3,488	3,713
	Balaghat	780	325,345	1,201	2,32,161	155	1,573	1,728
	Total	7,413	2,726,887	9,935	27,14,202	1,393	17,951	19,344
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	4,810	1,440,556	3,310	9,05,227	405	7,665	8,070
	Bilaspur	2,970	1,012,972	3,684	5,11,499	420	2,362	2,782
	Sambalpur	2,254	829,698	2,720	1,70,821	147	2,465	2,612
	Total	10,034	3,283,226	9,714	15,87,547	972	12,492	13,464
GRAND TOTAL		31,048	9,878,187	36,048	85,37,484	5,557	69,304	74,861

during the Revenue Year ending 30th September 1904.

Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases pending at close of the year.	NUMBER OF CASES PENDING MORE THAN				NUMBER OF ENGLISH LETTERS IN REVENUE DEPARTMENT.		Remarks.
		Three months.	Six months.	Nine months.	Twelve months.	Issues.	Receipts.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
6,382	362	31	12	6	20	2,155	2,763	
3,815	340	43	9	6	25	2,066	2,085	
5,824	296	32	14	11	24	2,748	3,631	
1,538	37	2	3	...	6	1,542	2,119	
3,424	284	8	3	3	6	2,255	2,544	
20,983	1,319	116	41	26	81	10,766	13,142	
3,183	318	25	14	7	49	2,923	2,034	
3,500	217	67	27	6	75	3,445	3,362	
7,099	346	35	26	8	40	3,169	3,146	
1,834	98	8	1	...	26	2,207	2,355	
2,789	367	20	10	9	36	2,957	3,111	
18,405	1,346	155	78	30	226	14,701	14,008	
3,583	343	28	32	17	68	5,129	4,846	
6,447	680	88	43	21	137	6,000	6,902	
2,676	174	24	31	...	23	2,749	3,102	
3,481	232	89	28	6	49	3,713	2,972	
1,558	170	20	7	1	62	3,045	3,121	
17,745	1,599	249	141	45	339	20,636	20,943	
7,659	411	196	29	16	101	5,138	5,478	
2,532	250	33	16	10	22	3,502	4,738	
2,520	92	16	1	...	1	5,047	3,717	
12,711	753	245	46	26	124	13,687	13,933	
69,844	5,017	765	306	127	770	59,790	62,026	