

A
REPORT
ON THE
FAMINE ADMINISTRATION,
INDORE STATE,
1911-12 A. D.

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BY

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MAP OF THE AFFECTED AREA

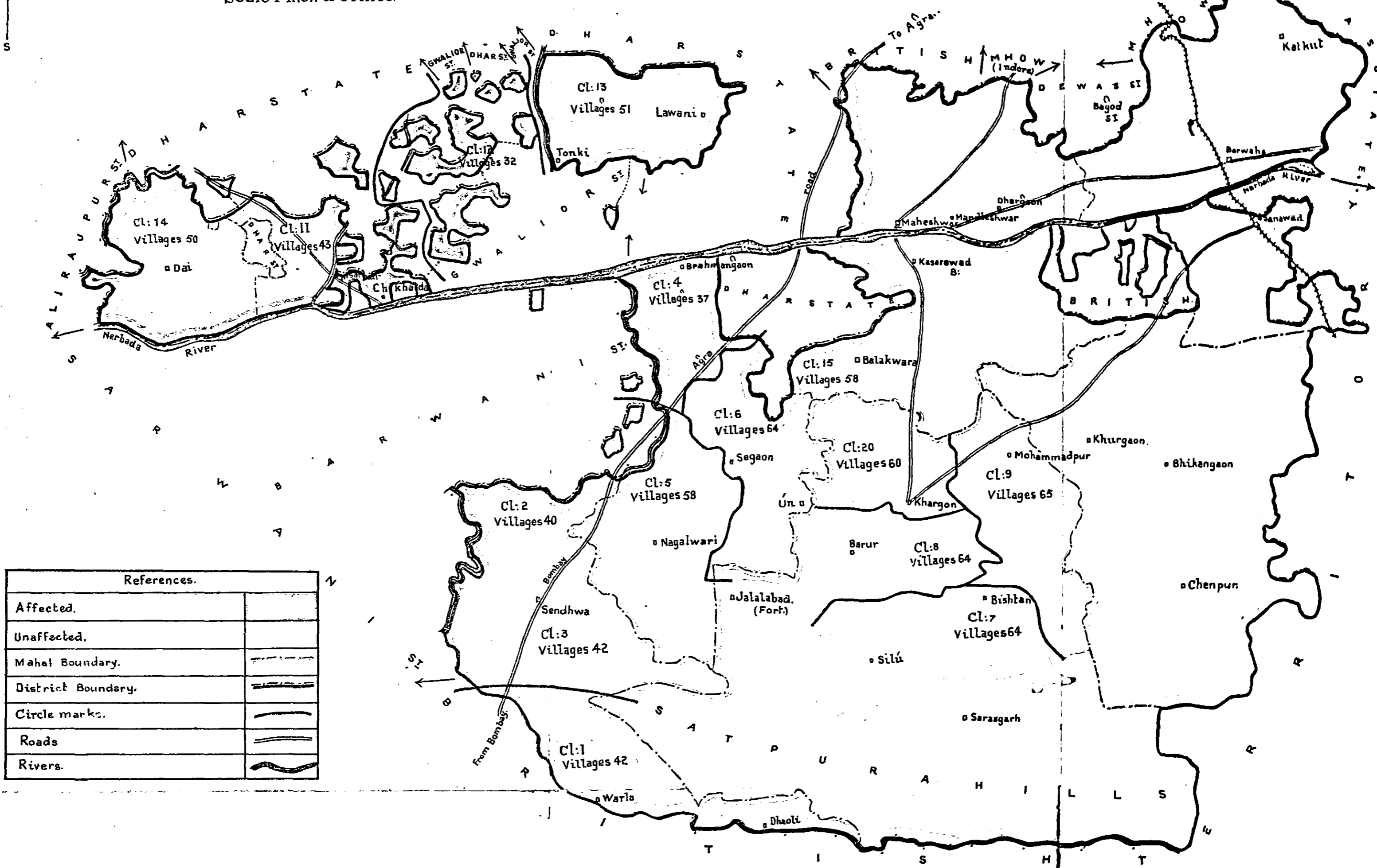
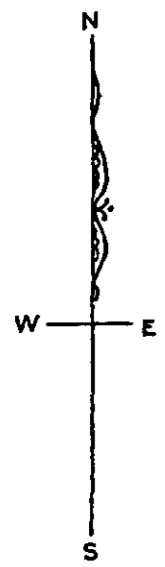
IN

THE NIMAR DISTRICT

INDORE STATE

1911-12.

Scale 1 Inch to 8 Miles.



References.	
Affected.	
Unaffected.	
Mahal Boundary.	
District Boundary.	
Circle marks.	
Roads	
Rivers.	

INDORE STATE,

FAMINE ADMINISTRATION, 1911-12.

1. **Area and Population affected.**—The area affected by the Famine comprised the Perganas of Sendhwa, Segaoon, Nisarpur, Khargon and the western portion of Kasrawad (Balakwara) in the District of Nimar, about 1,430 square miles, lying in the Narbada Valley, between latitude 21°-24" and 22°-25" and longitude 74°-31" and 75°-54". The total population of these Perganas, according to the last Census (1912), is 205,721 and taking the agricultural and labouring classes to comprise 71·75 per cent. of the population, the Famine may be fairly said to have told upon 147,635 of the population.

2. **Boundaries and Physical Features of the Tract affected.**—Of the Perganas affected by the failure of rains, Segaoon, Khargon and Western Kasrawad (Balakwara) and Sendhwa lie to the South of the Narbada, while Nisarpur is on its western bank. The first four Perganas may be said to form a more or less compact and continuous block of country, touching the foot of the Satpuras and interspersed with hills. They contain large forest areas and present a wild appearance, being intersected by small ranges, while the soil is shallow and underlaid by rock or murrum. Bounded by the Narbada on the North and the Dhar State, they are closed in on the South by the Satpuras and the State of Barwani and the British District of Western Khandesh. Nisarpur on the other hand, which lies at about 40 miles to the West, is bounded and interlaced with villages of the Dhar State Pergana of Kukshi on the North and on the West, by the Pergana Bakaner in Gwalior on the East and by the Narbada and the Barwani State on the South. It contains rich alluvial and black cotton soil in the southern portion close to the Narbada, while the Northern portion inhabited by Bhils and Bhilalas does not differ in physical characteristics from the rest of the tract under report.

3. **Roads and Communications.**—The roads passing through the tract are the Bombay-Agra Trunk road which runs through portions of Kasrawad and Segaoon and passes through the Pergana Sendhwa and Sendhwa Town. The Sanawad-Khargon and Dawana-Khargon roads connect the Khargon Pergana with the Railway line at Sanawad and the New Flag Station of Sarron. The Julwania-Barwani and Thikri-Barwani roads connect the Chikhald-Kukshi road of the Nisarpur Pergana with the Bombay-Agra road on the South, while the continuation of the Chikhald-Kukshi road *via* Bagh and Tanda on the North connects the Pergana of Nisarpur with the Dhar-Sadarpur road. Besides these metalled roads there are several cart tracks leading to the Rajputana-Malwa and Rutlam-Godhra Railways.

4. **Economic Condition before Famine.**—The decade preceding the year under report was not one of great agricultural prosperity. The unprecedented famine of 1899-1900 had disastrous effects upon the resources of the tenantry

which had hardly recovered its balance during the more or less normal years that followed when it was struck by the frost of 1905 causing serious damage to the winter crops. The next two years were again normal, and witnessed the announcement of the Land Revenue Settlement made by Mr. Hoare, I.C.S., at their close. Before, however, the tenantry could benefit by the new settlement, they suffered from drought in the year 1907-08. This necessitated remissions and suspensions of land revenue and gratuitous relief on a system organized by Mr. Hoare (*vide* Famine Report of 1907-08). The next three years (1908-09, 1909-10, 1910-11) were normal, though the Cotton Crop in the last year was a great deal damaged by late rains. These few normal years aided by the liberal relief measures of the preceding year of scarcity improved to some extent the economic condition of the people; but the staying power of the ryot, which had been considerably crippled by the intervening bad years, had not had time to completely rehabilitate itself before the present famine broke out.

5. **Cause of Famine.**—In the year under report the rains commenced during the week ending with the 10th June 1911 with good showers, indicating that the monsoons had set in. People taking it to be an early break of the monsoon, as in the preceding year, began sowing operations immediately. The sowings, however, had not been completed when the rains suddenly stopped. Sowing operations were consequently abandoned, with the result that about 25 per cent. of the Kharif area remained unsown. During the succeeding months some showers were received but were so slight that they failed to moisten the soil to a sufficient depth and only prolonged the life of the plants, which were already stunted in growth. Appendix No. I gives the rainfall week by week for the affected Perganas during the months of June, July, August and September. It will appear that the total rainfall during the four months in the Perganas ranged between 7·87 inches and 11·87 inches, while the average there for the last four years is between 16·58 and 19·07 inches. Besides being scanty, the showers were so fitful and were received at such long intervals and so unevenly distributed that the rainfall recorded at the head-quarters of a Mahal cannot be said really to represent the rainfall in the villages. It was found that though the head-quarters recorded an inch, a village at three miles distance received none at all, while nalas flowed and flooded in villages round about, the lands at the head-quarters containing the rain-gauge were dry and dusty. As will appear from Appendix II the rainfall in the year under report was much less than in 1907-08 which was considered to be a year of drought and scarcity, necessitating relief measures as stated above.

6. Inadequate rainfall had, as has been already said, retarded the growth of the Kharif crops and the excessive heat that followed the scanty rain in August and September made matters worse and resulted in a failure of the Kharif crops. It was found that the shallow soils proved better than those that were indeed deeper. In the shallow soils the progress of the moisture into the earth below was arrested by the underlying rock which sustained the crops to some extent while in the deeper soils the rain percolated through leaving the upper stratum containing the short roots dry, to the great injury of the crops.

7. **Crop Statistics.**—The total assessed (culturable) area of the affected Perganas is 531,011·79 acres and the area sown in the normal years and the year under report for different crops is as follows :—

TOTAL CROPPED AREA.

<i>In normal years.</i>		<i>In 1911-1912.</i>	
Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.
414,190	33,932	337,404	8,495

It will thus appear that (i) of the total area of 531,011·79 acres in holdings, only 345,899 acres were sown and (ii) that the acreage under the Kharif crops (including cotton, the principal revenue-paying crop and Jowar and Bajri, the staple food of the people) predominates over the Rabi crops so that when the Kharif fails, as in this year, there is practically a famine in these Perganas (*vide* Appendices III and IV).

8. **Population.**—The bulk of the population consists of agriculturists and labourers dependent upon agriculture who together form 71·75 per cent. of the total population of 205,721 persons. Excepting the Sirwis and Kulmis of Nisarpur, they are mostly animists, *i.e.*, Bhils, Bhilalas, Banjaras, etc., who are very improvident and whose spare pie invariably goes into the liquor shop (*vide* Appendix V for population by occupations).

9. **Inspection Tours and Preliminary Measures.**—The stock of fodder from the previous year ran short in July 1911 and the deficient rainfall caused a complete failure of the crop. The first difficulty was, therefore, to find grazing for the tenants' cattle and sufficient fodder for them. To meet their requirements, the State Reserved Forests were thrown open and the following concessions were granted by the Council from August to October 1911 :—

- (1) Free use of Anjan leaves from the Reserved Forests.
- (2) Free removal of grass from Reserved Forests by head-loads and cart-loads.

These concessions were taken advantage of by a very large number of the population. All cattle not required for agricultural operations were sent to the hills for grazing where arrangements were made by the Forest Department for their water-supply by sinking Jheeras at the following cost :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mandleshwar Range	266	13	0
Khargon Range	158	12	0
Padlia Range	123	1	0
Sendhwa Range	394	0	6
Warla Range	207	8	0
Sanawad Range	35	0	0
Total	Rs. 1,185	2	6

01. The grass in the hills was cut and brought down to the plains in cart-loads to feed the agricultural live-stock. The effect of these concessions in

saving life of cattle and providing immediate labour for men who had begun to find a difficulty in obtaining work, owing to cessation of agricultural operations, cannot be computed in figures, but it is estimated that not less than 4,450 souls were employed in grass-cutting in the hills for at least four months.

11. **Inspection.**—In July 1911, when the prospects of the ensuing harvest had begun to look gloomy, it was considered necessary to make regular inspections of the affected Perganas in order to enable the Revenue Department to form a correct idea of the situation and propose measures to meet it. The Amins were asked to visit every village in their charge and submit reports giving the following information :—

1. The rainfall (in tabular form) for the last five years and of the year up to date of report.
2. Distribution of the rainfall in the year and its effects.
3. In case there was no further rainfall what would be the effect on the Pergana ?
4. Jinswars or Crop Statements for the Pergana for the last three years and the estimate of the present year's crops.
5. Milan-Khasras or Area Statements for the last three years and the estimate of the same for the present year.
6. Statement showing Area and Population of the Pergana by occupation.
7. Variations in the Prices of Food-grains since 1st June 1911. Whether in the opinion of the Amin the prices would go down ; what was the effect of prices, and how and in what way it had begun to affect the population and what portion of the population especially.
8. What task and test works would he recommend, where and in what form ?
9. In case distress appeared, what measures would he propose to be adopted and at what time ?
10. What kind of relief and in what form would he recommend : whether he was in favour of gratuitous relief as in 1907-08 ?
11. The areas where distress appeared to be imminent.
12. General character of the prospective measures which appeared to be needed.
13. A forecast of the maximum number of persons in each village likely to require immediate relief. The number of cattle in the Pergana and measures which he would recommend to protect them in case of Famine.
14. Character of communications in the affected areas.

15. Grain stock in the village.

16. Sources from which supplies of food could be obtained.

12. These reports of the Amins were to be submitted through the Subah of the District, who had to tour round and inspect as many villages of his District as he could.

13. Besides the local Revenue Officials, Special Officers (noted in the margin) were deputed to make detailed inquiries after inspection, and submit reports showing the conditions of the crop and people on the above lines.

Nisarpur.	1	Mr.	S. V. Sakarkar.	
Segaon.	1	"	B. K. Tawade.	
	2	"	K. B. Tiloo.	
	3	Md.	Siddique Khan.	
Sendhwa	1	Mr.	K. B. Tiloo.	
	2	"	B. K. Tawade.	
Khargon	1	"	K. G. Beshimwale.	

14. The reports of the Revenue Officials and Special Officers were of great help in forming a correct idea of the intensity of the distress and in proposing measures. Before adopting final measures, the Revenue Member made the following tours to make personal preliminary inquiries :—

On 30th July	1911	...	...	...	Khargon.
9th August	"	...	...	...	Khargon.
19th do.	"	...	...	...	Khurampura (Segaon).
20th do.	"	...	...	...	Than (Sendhwa).
26th September	"	...	...	...	Julwania.
2nd October	"	...	...	...	Nisarpur.

The Revenue Member visited Nisarpur Pergana in company with Major Traill, the Chief Engineer, and marched through the Nisarpur Pergana from Chikhalda to Kukshi and back, and from Sendhwa to Khargon *via* Nagalvadi and Un.

15. The Resident visited the Pergana of Khargon on the 9th August 1911, motoring through Bhikangaon, Khargon, Ahirkhera and Sanawad. He also visited Sendhwa Pergana on the 13th November 1912 by motor.

16. **Declaration of Famine.**—The reports received from the Local Officers and the Special Officers were placed before the Council of Regency from time to time. The Council considering that they had not sufficient time to look into all the details appointed a Committee under their order No. 670, dated 7th October 1911, consisting of the Revenue Member, Khalsa, Rai Bahadur Pitamberdas, the Revenue Member, Sayar and Excise, and Khan Bahadur Moulvi Syed Ali Hasan, the Police Member "to examine and consider the various important points arising in connection with Famine Relief." The Committee so appointed was a Consultative Body only and did not interfere with the responsibilities of the Revenue Member, Khalsa, as regarded Famine Administration.

The Committee, after a very careful consideration of the reports received from the Subah, the Local and Special Officers, submitted their report No. 414, dated 31st October 1911, to the Council upon the condition of the affected tracts and the measures to be adopted. The affected area was divided into 13 suitable Circles, and draft instructions for Circle Officers were submitted to the Council for approval and orders.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR PROPER WORKING OF RELIEF MEASURES.

17. (a) Division of affected area into Famine Circles and appointment of Circle Officers.—For the proper conduct of the Relief measures, the affected area was divided into the following suitable Circles with the approval of the Council:—

Name of Mahal.	No.	Name of Circle.	No. of Villages.		Total.
			Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	
1. Sendhwa ...	1	Dhawali-warla	27	15	42
	2	North Sendhwa	39	1	40
	3	South Sendhwa	39	3	42
2. Segaoon ...	4	Brahmangaon	31	6	37
	5	West Segaoon	52	6	58
	6	East Segaoon... ..	50	14	64
3. Khargon ...	7	Bisthan	42	22	64
	8	Barud	33	31	64
	9	Mohmadpur... ..	44	21	65
	10	Khargon	40	20	60
4. Nisarapur ...	11	West Chikhalda	35	8	43
	12	East Chikhalda	26	6	32
	13	Lawani	48	3	51
	14	Dahi-Dharamrai	50	.....	50
5. Kasrawad ...	15	Balakwada (Western Kasrawad).	41	17	58
			597	173	770

The Circles were placed, each, under a Circle Officer, and the Amin of the Mahal concerned exercised supervision as Inspecting Officer over him, under the general control of the Subah of the District.

18. Dahi (Circle No. 14) is a Jagir Estate in the Nisarapur Pergana. Under Huzur Shri Shankar Order No. 68, dated the 10th February 1912, a loan of Rs. 7,000 was given to the Raja of Dahi, without interest, for purposes of famine, which he was desired to administer under the control and advice of the Revenue Member. A Circle Officer was appointed to inspect the Dahi villages and report regularly on the situation, the Raja being directly responsible for making necessary arrangements to relieve the ryots of his villages during the famine. The Dahi Circle is dealt with separately (*vide* para. 65).

19. (b) Preliminary duties of Circle and Inspecting Officers.—The Circle Officers were enjoined to inspect all the villages in their respective Circles in 15 days, and to submit on the 16th day a report in a prescribed form to their Inspecting Officers, for transmission to the Suba, sending at the same time a copy of the same to the Durbar Famine Office direct. It was for the Inspecting Officers to make complete tour in their charge within a period of 15 days, inspecting at least 10 per cent. of the villages of his charge, and to send a report in a prescribed form to the Suba on every 16th day, forwarding at the same time one copy of the same to the Durbar Famine Secretary direct.

In case the result of the inquiries, as reported by the Circle Officer, did not agree with the conditions as found by the Inspecting Officer, it was for the latter to institute further inquiries to ascertain the truth and report the result to the Suba, sending at the same time a copy of such report to the Durbar Famine Secretary.

20. (c) **Duties of the District Officer.**—The Suba as District Famine Officer had to scrutinize carefully the reports received from the Circle Officers and Inspecting Officers and promptly visit such places as, according to the reports received, demanded immediate attention. He had to submit a fortnightly report on points prescribed for the Circle Officers with his own special suggestions connected with Relief measures.

21. (d) **Selection of Circle and Inspecting Officers, their Staff and remuneration.**—The Circle Officers were generally selected from the existing Revenue Service, such as Naib Amins and Thanedars as far as available. They were given one peon each at Rs. 6 per mensem. Officials thus deputed as Circle Officers received Rs. 20 per mensem each and the Amins who worked as Inspecting Officers Rs. 30 per mensem each as special allowance for Famine work.

22. Four Sub-Overseers of the Revenue Department were detailed on Famine duty to supervise the Minor Irrigation works and water arrangements sanctioned for the affected Perganas. Each received Rs. 10 per mensem as special allowance under Huzur Shri Shankar Order No. 765, dated the 20th August 1912.

23. A special clerk at Rs. 20 per mensem was given to the Suba for Famine work, under Huzur Order No. 199, dated the 26th March 1912.

24. (e) **The Durbar Controlling Office.**—For the conduct of business at Head-quarters a separate establishment, consisting of—

1 Famine Secretary...	...	at Rs.	125	per mensem
1 Clerk	... ..	at „	35	„ „
1 Clerk	... ..	at „	30	„ „
2 Peons	... ..	at „	14	„ „
			<hr/>	
			204	per mensem,
			<hr/>	

was entertained and added to the Revenue Office under Council Order No. 694, dated the 7th October 1911, from 1st October to end of December. Subsequently under Huzur Shri Shankar Order No. 197, dated the 26th March 1912, the following establishment was entertained :—

1. Famine Secretary	...	Rs.	125	per mensem for 9 months.
2. Head Clerk	.. ..	„	50	„ „ „ 7 „
3. Clerk	... ..	„	35	„ „ „ 9 „
4. Typist	... ..	„	30	„ „ „ 9 „
5. Despatcher	... ..	„	25	„ „ „ 7 „
6. Two peons at Rs. 7 each	„	„	14	„ „ „ 9 „
7. One peon at Rs. 7	... ..	„	7	„ „ „ 7 „

The despatcher and the peon, though sanctioned for 7 months only, were retained for a month more with the approval of the Minister to meet the pressure of work in the Office. For Establishment and Contingent charges sanctioned for Famine work, *vide* Appendix XXII.

25. **Classification of Relief measures adopted.**—The measures adopted for relief may be briefly stated as under :—

A.—Direct relief.

1. Gratuitous Relief.
2. Dearness allowance of Re. 1 per mensem to State servants drawing less than Rs. 10 per mensem.
3. Works.
 1. Road works.
 2. Tank works.
 3. Irrigation works (Minor).

B.—Indirect relief.

(a)—Suspensions and remissions of Land Revenue.

1. Kharif.
2. Rabi.

(b)—Taccavi Advances.

1. Niwan.
2. Bullock,
3. Subsistence.
4. Advances to Weavers.
5. Grass.

(c)—Concessions.

1. Forest.
2. Non-execution of Civil Court Decrees.
3. Opening of grain shops by the State.

(1) *Gratuitous Relief.*

26. The old, infirm, crippled and invalid persons who could not earn any thing for themselves and who had no body else to support them were given gratuitous relief. With a view to ascertain the number of such persons the Circle Officers were directed under instructions approved by the Council in their Order No. 724, dated the 25th October 1911, to prepare lists by visiting all the villages in their Circles. The lists thus prepared and corrected up to the 15th January 1912 were compiled into a Statement which showed the number of persons fit for such relief to be 1,148, *viz.* :—

(1) Adult males	...	...	...	...	409
(2) Adult females	...	...	...	...	636
(3) Children under 10	...	...	...	...	63
(4) Children from 10 to 15	...	...	...	...	40
					1,148

A Vinantee (No. 572-32 B, dated the 6th March 1912) was submitted to Huzur for a grant of Rs. 16,000 for distribution as Gratuitous Relief from the 15th March 1912 at the rate of one anna per adult and half anna per child under 10 years, children from 10 to 15 being treated as adults. It was also submitted that the number of persons was likely to double itself by the beginning of May, when labour would become less paying and village charity would contract. The Huzur, under Shri Shankar Order No. 198, dated the 26th March 1912, sanctioned Rs. 10,000 for gratuitous relief to be distributed from 24th March 1912 with the direction that should more money be required the Revenue Member should apply for an additional grant. A further grant of Rs. 1,500 had to be applied for (*vide* Huzur Vinantee, No. 2870-105, dated the 16th August 1912) owing to the precarious condition of Sondhwa and Segaoon Perganas where the insufficiency of the rainfall and the consequent anxiety of the people rendered it necessary to continue gratuitous relief for two months more, *i.e.*, to the end of September 1912. This was sanctioned under Huzur Shri Shankar Order No. 886, dated the 28th August 1912.

27. The amounts spent towards this relief and the units relieved in the affected area are shown below :—

Pergana,	Amount of Gratuitous Relief in Rupees.	Units relieved.	
		Adults.	Children.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Nisarpur	1,805 12 0	28,127	1,530
2. Sondhwa	2,352 3 0	27,261	20,748
3. Segaoon	1,929 14 0	28,962	3,832
4. Khargon	2,219 10 0	31,426	8,176
5. Western Kasrawad	289 0 0	4,288	672
Total	8,596 7 0	1,20,064	34,958

The following table will show by months the number on gratuitous relief and the amount distributed :—

Month.	Units relieved.	Amount distributed.
		Rs. a. p.
1912.		
1. March	5,821	350 0 0
2. April	28,978	1,688 8 0
3. May	31,229	1,769 0 0
4. June	34,503	1,895 8 0
5. July	29,366	1,564 5 6
6. August	17,993	933 12 0
7. September	7,132	395 5 6
Total	155,022	8,596 7 0

The figures for August and September are for Sendhwa and Segaoon Perganas only, where alone this gratuitous relief was continued as stated above.

28. Appendix VII will show by months the number of units relieved in the various circles of the affected perganas.

29. When His Highness the Maharaja Sahib visited Sendhwa in February 1912 he was pleased to sanction a sum of Rs. 50 for distribution in charity to the paupers there (*vide* Huzur Shri Shankar Order No. 85, dated the 21st February 1912). Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 47 was distributed through the Amin and the account rendered to His Highness' Private Secretary.

2.—Dearness allowance.

30. Owing to the prevalence of high prices a dearness allowance of Re. 1 per mensem was sanctioned under Huzur Shri Shankar Order No. 857, dated the 24th August 1912, to State Servants in the affected Perganas with effect from the date Juwar sold below 12 seers a rupee, but not before the 1st of March 1912.

The total expenditure on this score in various departments amounts to Rs. 5,620-5-7 as shown in Appendix VIII.

3.—Relief Works.

31. Certain tank and road works were sanctioned as relief works to be constructed by the Public Works Department as ordinary P. W. D. works. These were suggested by the Revenue Member and supported by the Famine Committee, after a careful consideration of the reports received from the Suba, the Amins and the Naib Amins on special duty. For the survey of these works an expenditure of Rs. 7,609 was sanctioned.

Under Council Order No. 680, dated 14th October 1911	...	Rs. 3,000
„ Huzur „ „ 629, dated 30th July 1912	...	„ 3,500
„ „ „ „ 972, dated 12th September 1912.	„	1,109

32. These relief works, P. W. D. or Departmental, with amounts sanctioned for them are given below :—

<i>Roads.</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned.</i>
1. Chikalda-Kükshi Road (Nisarapur)	Rs. 30,000
2. Approach road to Nisarapur State buildings	„ 1,856
3. Bazar and Fort Road at Sendhwa	„ 5,862
4. Improvement to Kabri-Dhawali Road (Sendhwa). ..	„ 4,500
5. Khargon-Un-Julwania Road (Khargon)	„ 30,000
6. Akabarpur-Khalghat Road (Kasrawad) (Departmental work)	„ 519
	Rs. <u>72,737</u>

Tanks.

1. Sitapuri (Nisarpur)	...	...	...	...	Rs.	3,000
2. Nisarpur ( " )	...	...	...	...	"	1,912
3. Kalwani ( " )	...	...	...	...	"	10,000
4. Surpala (Khargon)	...	...	...	...	"	4,200
5. Waghadi (Segaon)	...	...	...	...	"	300
6. Balakwada (Kasrawad)	...	...	...	...	"	15,120
					Rs.	<u>34,532</u>

33. Details of the works undertaken, the dates of their commencement, the number of persons employed thereon, the quantity of the work done and the amount of expenditure to end of September will be found in Appendix IX. The total number of persons thus employed was 174,452 and the expenditure Rs. 62,933. The Divisional Engineer, Nimar Division, remarks that "the health of the labourers at the works remained generally very good which was chiefly due to good *rates paid to them for their labours. Old men and women as also young children were given easy tasks and no case of emaciation was discovered." He further adds that "the work turned out by famine labour has been invariably good solid work and quite satisfactory both in quantity and quality."

*Adults per day.
 Male from 0-3-6 to 0-5-0
 Female " 0-2-0 " 0-3-0
 Children " 0-1-6 " 0-2-0

Minor Irrigation Works.

34. These were carried out by the Sub-Overseers specially deputed to the famine affected Perganas under the immediate supervision of the Local Revenue Officers. The sums allotted for this purpose, from time to time, in the various affected Perganas amount to Rs. 21,102-1-9 debitable to the ordinary grant in the Revenue Budget provided for the purpose. The money was generally devoted to repairs of old wells, sinking new ones and construction of bunds. These works not only afforded work to the people, but are calculated to promote future wet cultivation and consequently increase the revenue of the State. They also increase the supply of water for drinking purposes.

35. The amounts sanctioned for the various Perganas are shown below :—

No.	Mahal.	Sinking New Wells.		Repairing Old Wells.	
		No. of wells.	Amount sanctioned.	No. of wells.	Amount sanctioned.
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1	Nisarpur	2	1,155 0 0	5	1,130 7 0
2	Sendbwa	6	4,543 1 3	4	2,390 6 0
3	Segaon	2	1,347 3 0	1	87 4 9
4	Khargon	7	2,052 8 0	11	3,068 7 0
5	Balakwada	7	845 0 0	9	586 0 0
	Total	24	9,555 12 3	30	7,262 8 9

A sum of Rs. 4,283-12-9 was sanctioned for construction of two bunds to Nallas, one at Ekalwara and another at Panwa, villages of the Sendhwa Pergana.

Remissions and Suspensions of Land Revenue.

36. *Kharif*.—Kharif being the staple crop of the Perganas affected, its failure materially affects the condition of the people. When, therefore, in the year under report the condition of the villages in the affected Perganas seemed serious owing to the shortage in rainfall, instructions were at once issued to the Land Records Staff through the Director of Land Records for submission of Annawari Statements (estimates of crop outturn in annas) after a field-to-field inspection. Appendix X embodies the instructions thus issued. The estimates furnished by the Land Records Department were supported by subsequent reports from the Local Amins and the special officers deputed as Circle Officers. The Revenue Member, who in his several tours had the chance of observing the condition of the crops, was also satisfied as regards the accuracy of the *Annawari*. The estimates prepared by the Patwaris were verified by the Munsarims (Kanungo) and examined by Sadar Munsarims (Sadar Kanungo) and the Special Amins by personal inspection of most of the villages. The Amins also satisfied themselves regarding the accuracy of the *Annawari* by personal inspection of over 50 per cent. of the villages. The Suba inspected about 10 per cent. taken at random. The initial *Annawari* papers of a few individual villages were also examined jointly by the Revenue Member, Khalsa, and the Revenue Member, Sayar, Rai Bahadur Pitamberdas. The Sadar Munsarims connected with the affected Perganas were personally questioned. Several scales of relief in such cases in the Bombay Presidency, the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and Bundelkhand, the scale suggested by the Hand Book of Famine Administration for Native States and that adopted for the Nimar District of this State in 1907-08, were considered and the amounts calculated according to each on the *Annawari*.

37. The scale adopted in 1907-08 was considered rather liberal, although it was on that occasion absolutely necessary as the scarcity had fallen in the year when the new assessments were being announced and the tenants were ill-prepared, having scarcely shaken off the effects of the great famine of 1899-1900 and had some bad years in between. The scale prescribed for remissions in the United Provinces on the whole appeared suitable in preference to any other, for the reason that the Settlement of this State, carried out by an officer of the United Provinces (Mr. H. J. Hoare, I.C.S.), with great experience of Settlements there, must generally be influenced by the principles observed in those Provinces. For it is the principles of Settlement that should influence the policy to be adopted in times of scarcity. The scale of the United Provinces is given below :—

	<i>Loss.</i>	<i>Relief.</i>
Loss Exceeding 8 annas but not more than 10 as. ...		4 annas.
" 10 " " " " " 12 " ...		8 "
" 12 " " " " " " ...		16 "

This scale was recommended for adoption with the exception that in the case of total relief 10 annas should be remitted and 6 annas suspended.

This may be put in other words as under :—

<i>Crop.</i>	<i>Remissions.</i>	<i>Suspensions.</i>
Below 4 annas	10 annas	6 annas
4 & 5 "	8 "	... \
6 & 7 "	4 "	...
8 annas & above	<i>Nil</i>	...

38. This scale was approved by His Highness under Huzur Shri Shankar order No. 61, dated 6th February 1912, resulting in remissions and suspensions of Land Revenue amounting to Rs. 1,46,127 and Rs. 69,878 respectively as shown below :—

Name of Pergana.	Below 4 As.		4 & 5 As.	6 & 7 As.	TOTAL.	
	Remissions.	Suspensions.	Remissions.	Remissions.	Remissions.	Suspensions.
Khargon ...	Rs. 41,256	Rs. 24,753	Rs. 5,457	Rs. 4,331	Rs. 51,044	Rs. 24,753
Segaon 	38,849	23,307	3,269	315	42,433	23,307
Sendhwa ...	7,672	4,604	4,353	1,765	13,790	4,604
Nisarpur ...	24,729	14,837	3,832	2,337	30,898	14,837
Kasrawad ...	3,961	2,377	2,633	1,368	7,962	2,377
Total 	1,16,467	69,878	19,544	10,116	1,46,127	69,878

Such relief was absolutely necessary for, to quote the words of Mr. Hoare, "at the time of Famine, money spent in relief appears to be charitable, but in reality it is unavoidable insurance on the maintenance and development of State Revenue."

In addition to the above, suspension of Revenue amounting to Rs. 2,254-4-6 ^S was allowed in 17 villages of the Lawani portion of the Nisarpur Pergana, mostly inhabited by resourceless tenants of the Bhilala tribe, till the next year, owing to the inability of the tenants to pay at the time (*vide* Huzur Shri Shankar order No. 613, dated the 29th July 1912). For details by villages, *vide* Appendix XI.

And Rs. 243-8-1 ^R were remitted in six Forest villages of the Khargon Range on recommendation of the Conservator of Forests, (*vide* Huzur Shri Shankar order No. 192, dated the 25th March 1912).

39. *Rabi*.—The proportion of area under *Rabi* as based on the statistics of the last four years to the whole cropped area of the Perganas was 5.93 per cent., depending generally on the quantity of rainfall and the consequent moisture in the soil. The second instalment of the Revenue Collection (*Rabi Kist*) also includes the Revenue demand on Siwai areas and portions of the demand on Adan and Kharif areas in most of the villages. So a failure of the Kharif crops has an important bearing on the collections of the *Rabi Kist*.

40. A field-to-field inspection of the Rabi area was made by the Land Records Staff and the estimates of the out-turn prepared by them were thoroughly checked by Circle and Inspecting Officers and the Suba. In only 7 out of the 708 villages in the affected Perganas, the Rabi yield was 4 annas in the rupee while in the rest it was *nil*. Out of the total area of 8,725.64 acres assessed at wet rates (Adan) in the year concerned, 4,376.90 acres remained un-irrigated. The Siwai area did not produce any grass which compelled extra expenditure being incurred by the ryot to keep his cattle alive. This will sufficiently show how the resources from which the ryot meets the second kist were considerably impaired. In consideration of all these circumstances and the prevailing distress the following recommendations regarding the realization of the Rabi Kist were submitted to His Highness :—

- (1) To realize full Rabi Kist on such Adan (wet) area as was actually irrigated in the year and to suspend the kist on the rest of the Adan till next year.
- (2) To suspend similarly the demand of the second kist on the whole of the dry Rabi area according to the following scale :—

Crop.	Relief.
Below 4 annas 	16 annas
4 and 5 ,, 	8 ,,
6 and 7 ,, 	4 ,,
8 annas and above	<i>Nil</i> .

41. As a result of these recommendations Rs. 1,28,100 out of the total Rabi demand of Rs. 1,50,691 were suspended, *vide* Huzur Shri Shankar order No. 1146, dated the 30th October 1912.

42. *Advances*.—With a view to help the tenants, Taccavi in various forms was given to them as mentioned below :—

(a) *Niwans*.—As soon as failure of the Kharif crops became evident and the ryot lost all hope of making any yield thereby, they began to apply early in September 1911 for Taccavi advances for digging and repairing wells (Niwani Taccavi) so as to be able to irrigate the Rabi (winter) crops. To give timely relief in such cases and afford work to labourers, the Council, on the recommendations of the Famine Committee, sanctioned Rs. 15,000 (*vide* their order No. 681, dated the 14th October 1911) for advances for digging wells. This grant was nearly exhausted in November 1911. The Suba of Nimar therefore asked for a further sum of Rs. 22,189 for which he had already received applications. A further sum of Rs. 10,000 was anticipated at the same time, as applications for Niwani Taccavi were pouring in daily. The Revenue Member therefore applied for an additional grant of Rs. 30,000 which being recommended by the Council, was sanctioned under Huzur Shri Shankar order No. 31, dated the 27th November 1911. Besides this, Rs. 10,000 were further sanctioned for the Famine Perganas out of the ordinary grant for Taccavi sanctioned under Huzur Shri Shankar order No. 196, dated the 26th March

1912. The total amount thus sanctioned for Niwan Taccavi from time to time according to needs, comes to Rs. 55,000 out of which the sums allotted for disbursements in the various Mahals amount to Rs. 50,398 as given below :—

Pergana.	Total grant.	Amounts sanctioned for disbursements.
1. Nisarpur ...	50,000	19,911
2. Khargon ...		12,170
3. Sendhwa ...		9,185
4. Segaoon ...		7,853
5. Balakwada ...		1,279
		50,398

The actual disbursements however amount to Rs. 43,526 and were utilized towards 533 Niwans as shown below :—

Mahal.	No. of Niwans.	Amount disbursed.
1. Nisarpur ...	250	17,527
2. Khargon ...	114	8,234
3. Sendhwa ...	47	8,744
4. Segaoon ...	78	7,848
5. Balakwada ...	44	1,173
	533	43,526

Besides the above, a sum of Rs. 392 was distributed from the Jagir income as Niwan Taccavi to the ryots in Mauza Nigarni, a Jagir village in the Nisarpur Pergana under State supervision. These advances enabled the cultivators to repair the old wells and sink new ones, thereby saving much of the Adan cultivation of the year concerned, on some of which (*Chari*) fodder crops for use of the cattle could be grown, apart from the amount of work they supplied to the labourers who stood in need of it. By means of the advances and expenditure from the Minor Irrigation grant, the following new wells were sunk and old ones were repaired which are calculated to bring an area of 905 acres under new irrigation :—

Mahal.	New wells sunk.	Old wells repaired.	Area to be brought under Adan.
1. Nisarpur ...	121	77	327 acres.
2. Khargon ...	19	111	96.91 ,,
3. Sendhwa ...	40	16	71.70 ,,
4. Segaoon ...	35	42	211.07 ,,
5. Balakwada ...	10	51	229.00 ,,
Total	225	297	905.68 acres.

Besides the above wells six tanks were constructed or repaired through the Public Works Department or Departmental Agency, which, after completion, are calculated to bring an area of about 1,000 acres under Irrigation (*Vide* Appendix XX).

43. (b) *Subsistence*.—As the Agricultural (*Fashi*) year was about to close and the farmers had to prepare for next year's cultivation, it was time for them to leave the relief works and look to their Agricultural pursuits. But they lacked the means for maintenance till next harvest time. Their applications for subsistence Taccavi, therefore, had to be attended to. The Amins prepared lists according to which the applications for Khad or subsistence Taccavi amounted to Rs. 62,405. The Suba, however, after a special tour in the affected Perganas modified the requirements to Rs. 10,910 which on the recommendation of the Revenue Member were sanctioned under Huzur Order No. 578, dated 11th June 1912. But as the rains held off in Segaon and Sendwa Perganas till July 12, the Amin and the Suba urged the necessity of helping and cheering the tenants at the critical time and Rs. 5,000 more were sanctioned on 10th July 1912, with the approval of the Minister in anticipation of the Huzur orders, which were received under No. 600, dated the 26th July 1912. The insufficient fall of rain in these two Perganas in the month of July aggravated the anxiety of the people, mostly consisting of Bhils, Bhilalas and Barellas, and on the recommendation of the Revenue Member, who had visited the Perganas in person to ascertain the real situation, Rs. 4,000 more were sanctioned for Subsistence Taccavi under Huzur Order No. 886, dated the 28th August 1912. Thus the amounts sanctioned from time to time for subsistence Taccavi aggregate to Rs. 30,910, which were allotted in the various affected Perganas as follows :—

Mahal.				Allotment of Subsistence Taccavi
1. Nisarpur	...	...	...	Rs. 5,000
2. Khargon	...	...	...	„ 2,000
3. Sendhwa	...	...	...	„ 11,000
4. Segaon	...	...	...	„ 12,000
5. Western Kasrawad	...	...	...	„ 910
				30,910

The actual disbursements amount to Rs. 29,904-8-0 as follows :—

				Subsistence Taccavi disbursed.
1. Nisarpur	...	...	...	Rs. 4,875
2. Khargon	...	...	...	„ 1,906
3. Sendhwa	...	...	...	„ 10,088
4. Segaon	...	...	...	„ 12,328
5. Western Kasrawad	...	...	...	„ 707-8
				29,904-8

44. (c) *Bullocks*.—Though the arrangements made to meet the fodder scarcity were very useful, the majority of the cattle were seriously weakened by the bad quality of Seran grass, which gives little nutrition and in the case of aged cattle, acts injuriously on the liver. The long distances also which they had to travel in the hilly and waterless jungles for grass told much on their health. The rocky and hilly nature of the country made all attempts to dig wells for supply of water futile. The unbearable heat

also aggravated the distress. Consequently the mortality among cattle was high and their health weakened. The cultivators, therefore, were reduced to the necessity of buying new bullocks for use in the coming agricultural season in place of those that died or grew weak. The Suba applied for Rs. 20,000 for Bullock Taccavi in the Famine Parganahs. The Minister and the Revenue Member who visited the District together in May, discussed the matter personally with the Amins and Subha, satisfied themselves as to the necessity of this help and supported the Suba's application in Vinantoe No. 1538, dated the 28th May 1912, submitted to His Highness, who sanctioned the grant. A further grant of Rs. 1,000 for Segaoon and Sendhwa each was sanctioned for the same purpose. The total grant of Rs. 22,000 was allotted to the various affected Perganahs as follows:—

Mahal.	Allotment.
1. Nisarpur	Rs. 6,000
2. Khargon	" 2,000
3. Sendhwa	" 6,000
4. Segaoon	" 6,000
5. Balakwada	" 2,000
	22,000

Of these, Rs. 17,610 were actually disbursed as follows:—

1. Nisarpur	Rs. 3,430
2. Khargon	" 1,920
3. Sendhwa	" 5,490
4. Segaoon	" 5,450
5. Balakwada	" 1,320
	17,610 ✓

45. (d) **Weavers.**—In the Nisarpur Parganah there are certain Balais whose occupation is the manufacture of Khadi cloth. They prayed for advances from the State to help them in the days of Famine. Under Huzur Shri Shankar order No. 577, dated the 11th June 1912, an advance of Rs. 300 was sanctioned as recommended by the Amin and the Suba, as a beneficial help to the needy weavers and encouragement to Local industry. Out of the sanctioned amount, Rs. 274 were actually advanced to 36 Balai weavers in six villages of the Pergana.

46. (e) **Grass.**—Grass Taccavi of Rs. 10,000 was also sanctioned to enable people of Nisarpur Parganah to purchase grass for their cattle. This point is dealt with in para. 52 under "Arrangements for Fodder and Grass."

MISCELLANEOUS CONCESSIONS.

(A) *Forest.*

47. As an indirect measure of relief for the poorer classes such as Bhils, Bhilalas, Balais, Chamars, &c., the following concessions were granted under Huzur Shri Shankar order No. 302, dated the 12th March 1912:—

- (1) Free Grant of Mhowa flower in the Parganahs of Segaoon, Western Kasrawad, and Nisarpur including Lawani.
- (2) Grant of licenses to collect Mhowa flower at 2 as. per head, available for the season to the tenants of Khargon and Sendhwa Parganahs.

- (3) Free grant of dead fuel brought by head loads from 1st April to the end of June 1912, from Khargon, Segaoon, Kasrawad and Sendhwa Perganas and Lawani except within forest coups. Collection of fuel from forest reserves was allowed under free passes issued by the Forest Department.
- (4) Free use of Khajur leaves and sticks of Nirgundi in Segaoon Parganah only till the end of September 1912.

48. Orders were also issued by the Conservator of Forests to the Divisional Forest Officer, Khargon, not to force payment of grazing fees on the 1st of July according to rules but to give the people a further period of grace from the 1st to the 15th August 1912.

(B) *Stay of Execution of Civil Court Decrees.*

49. In order that the cultivators of the affected Parganahs should reap the full advantage of remissions and suspension of the Kharif revenue graciously sanctioned by His Highness under Huzur order No. 61, dated the 6th February 1912, it was thought necessary to hold other demands also in abeyance for the time being to relieve the ryots from the harassment by Sahukars till better times. Under Huzur order No. 583, dated the 13th June 1912, His Highness was graciously pleased to suspend Execution of Civil Court decrees in the affected Parganahs, whether debtors had received remissions and suspensions of revenue or not.

(C) *Supply of Grain.*

50. About the month of May 1912, the market rates of food stuffs rose abnormally high, especially in Nisarapur, Sendhwa and Segaoon where Juwar began to sell below 9 seers a rupee, and the ryots became very uneasy. The only convenient course to meet the emergency appeared to supply grain from Indore, to be sold in the affected Parganahs at the rates prevailing in Indore. The Minister approved the idea of purchasing grain from the State Modi (Grocer) at Indore and sending it there in Holkar State Imperial Service Transport carts free of hire. He also sanctioned an advance of Rs. 7,000 for payment to the Modi for the grain to be supplied by him, the advance to be recouped from the sale proceeds of the grain. Accordingly—

- (1) 775 Bengal Maunds of Juwar were supplied to Nisarapur.
- (2) 762 Maunds to Sendhwa, and
- (3) 702½ Maunds to Segaoon at Khurampura from where the Amin arranged to remove it to Segaoon. To meet the cartage from Khurampura to Segaoon, an advance of Rs. 90 was sanctioned by the Minister.

51. The juwar so supplied was sold at 12 seers a rupee at State shops kept at Nisarapur, Chikhaldia, Susari and Dehari in Nisarapur Parganah and at Khurampura, Ojhar, Segaoon and Un in the Segaoon Parganah.

The opening of the grain shops by the State was a very popular and useful measure. It had a very surprising effect. It produced a general contentment and satisfaction among the people who openly expressed their humble but heart-felt gratitude to His Highness for the measures taken for their relief at a time when starvation was staring them in the face.

Arrangements for Fodder and Grass.

52. Scarcity of fodder in the affected Parganahs began to be felt as early as September 1911 and increased day by day. The difficulty for supply of fodder at the proper time and place seemed rather serious but, by the hearty co-operation of the State Forest Department, it was overcome. As an immediate measure permission for the free removal of grass by head-loads and cartloads and the free use of Anjan leaves from the reserved forests was granted under Council Order No. 528, dated the 19th August 1911 and No. 672, dated the 7th October 1911 for three months from the date the orders reached the local Forest Officers. These concessions proved very beneficial to the people of Sendhwa, Khargon and Segaoon. The Nisarpur Parganah being inconveniently situated for fetching grass from any of the State reserved forests arrangements were made to purchase 3,000,000 lbs. of baled grass from the Barwani Durbar at Rs. 2-12 per 1,000 lbs. to be carted by the people themselves. But the Nisarpur people owing to long distances, unmetalled and difficult roads and crossing of the Narbada did not or rather could not avail themselves of the arrangement. They chose to get their supply from Mathwad at a distance of about 30 miles from Nisarpur and applied for State aid. In February 1912 the Amin of Nisarpur actually produced before the Revenue Member in camp at the time, applicants for sums amounting to Rs. 8,000 and more were expected. The grant of Taccavi appeared, under the circumstances, to be the only convenient measure to meet the situation. The matter was therefore submitted to His Highness who was pleased to sanction Rs. 10,000 for grass Taccavi advances (*vide* Huzur order No. 204, dated the 26th March 1912). The advances for grass were made to the needy tenants of the poorer classes such as Bhils, &c., on production of proper security. In this way a total sum of Rs. 8,952 was actually advanced to the people who brought large quantity of grass from the Mathwad Forest. Mathwad grass however in the end proved to be of very bad quality being inferior seran which not only had no nutritious properties but did actual harm to the cattle feeding on it. It only helped to prolong the life of the cattle.

As for the other affected parganahs, attempts were made to afford every facility to the ryot to remove grass themselves. About 1,500,000 lbs. cut and stored departmentally by the Forest Department at Dejala, Bhorgarh, Kumthana and Jhirnia were made over to the Revenue Officers of Sendhwa, Segaoon, Khargon and Kasrawad. The value of the grass was estimated at Rs. 7,500 at Rs. 5 per 1,000 lbs. and the charges for protection and carriage at Rs. 1,500. The majority of ryot however had no cash to pay for the grass. It was therefore proposed to advance the grass on proper security on condition of payment of the price with next year's Touzi or revenue demand, and His Highness was pleased to sanction the proposal with an advance of Rs. 7,500 for the price of the grass plus Rs. 1,500 for its protection and carriage.

The scarcity of grass, however, was felt more keenly every day in all the affected Parganahs. The grass stacked at Amargarh (Parganah Petlawad) and Kalirati (Parganah Kathaphor) proved a great help. The people of Nisarpur were willing to take Petlawad grass in their own carts if supplied at Rajgarh (Gwalior State) and at the instance of the Amin of Nisarpur it was decided to cart 80,000 lbs. of baled grass from Petlawad to Rajgarh. The Famine

Secretary was specially deputed to Petlawad for this work. Stacking and protecting the grass at Rajgarh in a foreign State appeared to be a matter of some difficulty. Mouza Dudhi of the Indore State in the Petlawad Parganah equally distant as Rajgarh from Nisarpur was therefore preferred for the grass depôt as arrangement for protection of the grass could be better and more cheaply made there than at Rajgarh, and the Nisarpur people knew the place well having previously obtained some grass from there. The grass stacked by the Forest Department at Amargarh in Petlawad was removed and kept by the local Amin at Dudhi in charge of a clerk with instructions to issue it to persons producing a Parwana from the Amin of Nisarpur.

The people got this grass at Rs. 6 per 1000 lbs., the local forest rate, carts being supplied by themselves. In this way, of the total quantity of 170,000 lbs. of the Amargarh grass stacked at Dudhi, 140,000 lbs. were actually taken and removed by the Nisarpur people and the rest disposed of locally, being no longer required by them.

Scarcity of grass was felt in the other affected Parganahs also with greater severity, as the supply from the neighbouring reserved forests diminished. The grass still available at Amargarh over 300,000 lbs. could not be at first taken by railway as the authorities of the Broad-gauge were unable to provide the necessary trucks. Arrangements were therefore being made to take the grass by Imperial Service Transport carts to Badnawar (Dhar) *via* Sarangi (Jhabua) and thence straight to Gujari *via* Nadga, Dhar, Lunera and Bharadpura, where the Dhar Durbar kindly agreed to give sites for Depôts. Railway Wagons were in the meantime available and the Forest Department therefore arranged to rail the grass to Mhow, which was thence removed by Imperial Service Transport carts to Kakarda. A sum of Rs. 1,036 was sanctioned by the Durbar to meet the necessary expenditure towards railway freight, loading and unloading. The Naib Amin of Mandleshwar, Mr. Ramchandra Madhao, was specially deputed to Kakarda for proper distribution of the grass to the affected Parganahs and one of the Grass Inspectors was also placed on special duty to help the Naib Amin for one month. An allowance of Rs. 25 was given to the Grass Inspector while on this special duty from the Forest Budget allotment under head "Unforeseen." The Kasrawad tenants having agreed to take the grass at Mhow or Barwaha, 75,000 lbs. of grass were supplied to them at the latter place, while the people of the other Parganahs received it at Kakarda.

The delayed rains increased the need for grass further and the stock at Kalirati (Kataphor, Nimawar District) was drawn upon. No time was lost in making arrangements to take and cart the pressed grass (400,000 lbs.) from Kalirati to the affected District. Mr. Reshimwale, the Revenue Commissioner, and Mr. Bhanap, the Divisional Forest Officer, Nimar, were specially deputed to Nemawar for this purpose. This grass was taken to Barwaha in 500 hired village carts, Rs. 1,300 being advanced for cartage from the Mahal treasuries at Kataphor and Barwaha, the cartmen being paid at Re. 1 at starting and Re. 1 each on reaching the destination. Loose grass about 600,000 lbs. was also available at Kalirati, which the Conservator of Forests was asked to press and keep in readiness for supply in case the rains were further delayed. But such a contingency did not fortunately happen, as good season was assured by the beginning of August, and the Conservator of Forests was allowed to sell it off.

The quantity of grass supplied to the affected Parganahs from various places was 2,118,875 lbs. of the value of Rs. 11,576 (*vide* Appendix XII).

The arrangement for the supply and removal of grass from distant places and the hills to the affected Parganahs was a matter of the greatest difficulty and anxiety to the Revenue Member who was responsible for the administration of the Famine. His constant tours and discussions with local officers prepared him to meet the situation and thanks to the co-operation of the State Forest Department and the local officers, the difficulty of carrying the grass from the adjoining reserved forests and the outlying Parganahs of Petlawad and Kathaphor to the affected Parganahs was at last overcome as stated above.

Water Arrangements.

53. **Storage of Water.**—The ordinary water supply of the affected tracts is deficient even in years of normal rainfall. The Council of Regency was therefore approached early in September 1911, for sanction to a sum of Rs. 8,000 for expenditure towards storage of water by bunding up streams and nalahs before they dried up. The Council by their order No. 620, dated the 20th September 1911, sanctioned Rs. 4,000 for such purposes and sinking *jhiras* in beds of streams in each of the Parganahs of Khargon, Sendhwa, Nisarapur and Segaon and subsequently His Highness sanctioned Rs. 310 for the same purpose for Balakwada (Western Kasrawad). But as the summer approached, the *jhiras* and wells sunk with the help of these amounts began to dry up and required deepening, while in some other villages new *jhiras* and wells had to be sunk to provide against the difficulty which was still likely to increase. His Highness was pleased to sanction a further sum of Rs. 4,000 by Huzur Order No. 276, dated the 10th April 1912. Thus a total of Rs. 8,310 was sanctioned for the purpose, out of which the expenditure incurred to the end of July 1912 amounts to Rs. 5,708-15-9 as shown below :—

Mahal.	Sanction.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1. Nisarapur	2,000	795 2 0
2. Sendhwa	2,000	1,358 11 0
3. Segaon	2,000	1,639 4 3
4. Khargon	2,000	1,660 14 6
5. Kasrawad	310	255 0 0
	8,310	5,708 15 9

54. The Parganah of Bhikangaon also received a rainfall much below the normal, *i.e.*, 16 inches only; but being timely it saved the Parganah from actual famine. The difficulty about the water-supply was not, however, averted. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned by His Highness by his order No. 16, dated the 16th January 1912, for sinking *jhiras* in this Parganah, out of which however only Rs. 110 were required.

55. A sum of Rs. 1,895 was placed by the Finance Member under authority of Council order No. 692, dated the 14th October 1911, at the disposal of the Conservator of Forests for digging and deepening *jhiras* in the Forest villages of the Khargon and Mandleshwar Ranges where the work appeared to be for the benefit of the famine operations. Out of this amount Rs. 703-8-6 only were spent, Rs. 266-13-0 in Mandleshwar and Rs. 436-11-6 in the Khargon villages.

56. Besides the above mentioned special allotment for famine purposes, a sum of Rs. 21,102-1-9 was spent in sinking new wells and repairing old ones and making bunds in the affected Parganahs from the ordinary Budget grant for Minor Irrigation works, which very much helped to increase the water-supply.

Effects of Relief Measures.

57. **On people.**—The measures adopted for relief of the people kept them at their villages and allowed them to follow their ordinary pursuits on the re-establishment of ordinary conditions of life. There was no emigration and the criminal statistics did not increase. No case of emaciation or death by starvation occurred among the people.

58. **On cattle.**—It is, however, painful to note that the same could not be said about the cattle. The cattle had to be fed upon the seran grass from the hills, which was sufficient in quantity but inferior in quality and non-nutritious. As a result of this bad feeding 23,680 head of cattle died during the famine out of 171,624 which existed in the Parganahs before it. (*vide* Appendix XIII) and a large number grew emaciated and had to be replaced by means of Bullock Taccavi.

59. **Prices.**—In the affected Parganahs, the prices of food grain began to rise in July 1911, the rise being appreciable in August 1911, when Juwar and Macca were sold at 11 seers and Bajra at $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers a rupee. The rates remained stationary till April 1912 after which they rose still higher. A perusal of Appendix XIV will show that the Juwar was selling over 20 seers per rupee from January to June 1911. Then there was a sudden rise in the prices and it began selling below 12 seers a rupee from August 1911. The same rate continued till May 1912, when the price of Juwar fell at $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers a rupee. The same may be said of Bajra and Macca which are also the main staples. For a ready reference, the rates of Juwar, Macca and Bajra prevailing from January 1911 to December 1911 and those prevailing from January 1912 to July 1912 are quoted below :—

1911.	Seers per rupee.			1912.	Seers per rupee.		
	Juwar.	Ma cca.	Bajra.		Juwar.	Mucca.	Bajra.
January... ..	$20\frac{1}{2}$	$25\frac{1}{2}$	18	January... ..	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$18\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$
February	$19\frac{1}{2}$	25	18	February	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$
March	$24\frac{1}{2}$	24	$18\frac{1}{2}$	March	$11\frac{1}{2}$	12	$11\frac{1}{2}$
April	21	$24\frac{1}{2}$	21	April	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$
May	22	25	19	May	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$
June	$21\frac{1}{2}$	$24\frac{1}{2}$	21	June	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$
July	$18\frac{1}{2}$	$20\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{1}{2}$	July	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$
August	11	11	$11\frac{1}{2}$				
September	$11\frac{1}{2}$	14	12				
October... ..	$11\frac{1}{2}$	13	$8\frac{1}{2}$				
November	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$				
December	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	11				

Since May 1912 the rates began to threaten a tremendous rise and the question of State shops for supply of Juwar at the moderate rate of 12 seers a rupee was taken up. The State grain shops as has been stated already (page 18) proved to be of immense good.

The Effect of High Prices on Crime.

60. Appendix XV shows the number and nature of crimes and the number of persons involved therein during five Calendar years (from 1907 to 1911) and the first half of 1912. The year 1911 shows some rise in the number of thefts, but in 1912 when the prices were really high there was a decrease. As regards the Criminal administration the remarks of Mr. Golé, District Judge, Nimar, are worth perusal and are quoted below :—

“ So far as the Criminal administration of the District is concerned, it may be safely stated that the last year's famine had had no effect upon it whatever. The number of crimes has not at all increased. On the contrary the figures show that it has decreased in most of the affected parts of the Districts. There had been no doubt two very daring dacoities in the villages of Loni and Dehari of the Nisarpur Parganah, committed by a large gang of dacoits. But during the trial of these cases it appeared that the dacoits who were concerned in committing these crimes were not the subjects of the Indore State, but had been people of the Bhil or Bhilala caste from adjoining foreign territories. Beyond the two dacoities referred to above, no serious offences against property were reported to have been committed in the affected parts of the District. Petty cases of corn thefts did, no doubt, sometimes occur in the Nisarpur Parganah, but they were very few and far between. The Magistrate, Nisarpur, has, in his report mentioned only a couple of such cases as having been committed by a few hungry persons in the Nisarpur Parganah. But it appears that the cases had been of a very trifling nature. They need not, therefore, be taken into account while considering the general effect of the famine on the safety of the people's property in the affected parts of the District.”

Immigration and Emigration.

61. There was no immigration or emigration so to say, though the relief works attracted a few foreigners from certain villages of the adjoining States, who however did not settle. Timely measures of relief to the needy in different forms was a proof against all tendency to emigrate.

Public Health and Mortality.

62. Public health in the affected Parganahs was good throughout the famine except at the close when the whole of the Nimar District was visited by cholera. The health of the people on famine works was also uniformly good as reported by the Chief Engineer and local officers in charge of the works.

63. As a preventive measure against possible outbreak of cholera at Nisarpur as in the previous famine, two semi-rotatory pumps were fixed by the Chief Engineer in the river bed on temporary wells which were covered at the top. In July Cholera broke out in the Parganahs of Segaon, Kasrawad and Nisarpur. But this cannot be attributed to any effects of famine, for about the same period the outbreak of cholera was reported not only in other parts of the Nimar District but in those of other Districts also.

The total number of cases reported from Lawani, Kasarawad, Segaoon, Nisarpur, Khargon and Sendhwa is 2,305 attacks and 1,922 deaths (*vide* Appendix XVI). Immediate measures were taken to check the disease. The State Surgeon visited Khargon and Kasarawad among other places in the Nimar Districts, during the epidemic and advised measures against it. The water-supply was disinfected wherever possible and anti-cholera pills were distributed freely through local officials. The disease died out by the end of September 1912.

Touring of various Officers.

64. The Circle Officers were constantly moving in their Circles, and the Suba too visited important places every now and then to see that all the measures were properly carried out and the needs of the ryots duly served. The number of villages inspected by each Inspecting Officer is shown in Appendix XVII.

It is gratifying to note here that the visit of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib to the affected Parganahs in February 1912 with Major Luard cheered the ryots, who keenly appreciated the real and sympathetic feelings of their Ruler.

The Parganahs were also visited by the Resident, the Minister, Khan Bahadur Moulvi Syed Ali Hassan, Rao Bahadur General Matkar and the Chief Engineer (*vide* Appendix XVIII).

The Revenue Member visited all the affected Parganahs during his tour in the District over twenty different times from August 1911. The Revenue Member's visits were useful inasmuch as they gave him an opportunity to talk with the people and the Officers on the spot and represent the matter to His Highness and obtain and communicate necessary sanctions in time by wire. So every thing given was in time and just enough to meet the wants of the people. He had the advantage of knowing the people and the Districts intimately; having carried out the Revenue Settlement of the whole tract under report.

Dahi Circle No. 14.

65. The Dahi Circle consists of 40 Tanka villages of the Raja of Dahi and 13 of Dharamrai and lies to the west of Nisarpur. It is a Jagir of the State being bounded by Khalsa territory in the east, Dhar and Gwalior on the north, Alirajpur on the west and the Narbada and Barwani State on the south. The tract is hilly and mostly overgrown with scrub jungle, only a small portion growing timber. There is no river worth the name. The population is 5,703 souls, mostly consisting of Bhilalas who carry on agricultural pursuits. The villages on the banks of the Narbada, chiefly Katerkheda, Dasana, etc., are inhabited by Bhils of predatory habits, locally known as Naiks, though nominally they have taken to agriculture. In 1899-1900 they gave a great deal of trouble by committing dacoities and thefts. The Bhils and Bhilalas, who form the bulk of the cultivators of the Estate, are not in the habit of storing grain and money, which renders them helpless in hard times. They hold the lands on plough rates of Rs. 7 per plough, which is not very heavy.

The rainfall during the year under report was seven inches and eight cents in the Estate against the annual average of twenty inches and four cents.

The southern portion consisting of Desana, Chinchwania and Katerkheda villages and the Eastern portion containing Koshta, Piplod, Jamda, Sidari, etc., received comparatively better rains though unevenly distributed.

When in October 1911 the difficulties began to be felt, many of the ryots, in want of food, began to sell fuel, anjan leaves and grass collected from the hills. Some bought grass from Mathwad and sold it at a profitable rate. This helped them for a few months only. But afterwards they were unable to stand on their own legs and the Rajas of Dahi and Dharamrai were asked to arrange for their ryots, and Circle Officer Gangadhar Nyader was appointed on Rs. 30 from the State to watch, supervise and report regularly on the condition and needs of the people, and the measures adopted to meet them. This Circle was under the general supervision of Thakur Moti Singh, Amin of Nisarapur, as Famine Inspecting Officer. Rs. 7,000 were loaned to the Raja of Dahi at his request, to enable him to make necessary arrangements for the relief of his ryots. Appendix XIX shows the details of expenditure incurred towards relief measures in Dahi, amounting to Rs. 8,364-0-9.

Measures adopted.

(a) **Relief Works.**—There was no place where a relief work could be opened on a large scale, but to give sufficient work to the Katerkheda and Dasana Naiks, so as to allow them no idle leisure to take to their predatory habits as in 1899-1900, repairs of the Dahi-Katerkheda road were undertaken as a relief work. This went on for over three months, *i. e.*, practically to the end of July 1912 and relieved 624 males, 1,007 females and 250 children at a cost of Rs. 627-8-9.

(b) **Advances.**—Niwan Taccavi, amounting to Rs. 726-6-0 and Subsistence Taccavi in the form of grain instead of cash money, 2,185 maunds and 17 seers were granted.

(c) **Gratuitous Relief.**—Gratuitous relief was distributed in some cases in the form of money and in others in the form of grain to 3,240 units.

(d) **Remissions and suspensions of Land Revenue** amounted to Rs. 563-4-0 and Rs. 4,480-2-3, respectively.

(e) **Forest produce for daily use** was allowed to be removed free of charge.

Fodder Arrangements.—The Bhilala cultivators, who generally possess a limited number of cattle, had already stored grass from Katerkheda and Mathwad. They could also easily get leaves from Forests. However they could utilize grass for their cattle out of the quantity they purchased for sale. Under the circumstances, no special arrangements in this direction were necessary. The cattle, however, could not get any thing except leaves and Seran grass which was of inferior quality and weakened them.

Water Arrangements.—The tract, as has already been stated, is hilly where difficulty of water is generally felt in summer. This time the difficulty was greater and, where possible, arrangements were made to remove it at a cost of Rs. 165-8-3. There is no suitable place in this part for bunding Nallas

Prices.

Prices of staples ruled high, especially from October 1911, as shown below:—

		Juwar.	Bajra.	Macca.	Seers per rupee.
October 1911	...	11	10½	12	" "
November "	...	10	11	11	" "
December "	...	10	10	11	" "
January 1912	...	11	11	12	" "
February "	...	11	11	12	" "
March "	...	10½	10½	11	" "
April "	...	10½	10½	11	" "
May "	...	8½	9	9	" "
June "	...	8½	9	8½	" "
July "	...	7¾	8	8	" "

But it is a great satisfaction to note that the high prices did not lead to any increase in crime. The Katerkheda and Dasana Naiks, who did so much mischief in 1899-1900, were closely watched by the Raja of Dahi himself, the Amin of Nisarapur as Inspecting Officer, and the District Police Inspector Md. Amir Khan. Their engagement on the Dahi Katerkheda Road left them scarcely any time for mischief.

Emigration and Immigration.

No case of emigration was observed. In December 1911 and January 1912 some Bhilalas from Jobat and Alirajpur passed through the Dahi territory with their families and cattle, but none of them settled there.

Concluding Remarks.

66. The success of the operations is due to His Highness, who took the keenest personal interest in what has been done. His great anxiety to do all he could for his people to relieve distress, his visits to the affected parts and announcement of the suspensions and remissions of Revenue in person, not only put heart into the people, but made them extremely contented and grateful and proud of their benevolent master. It is no exaggeration to say and the Revenue Member takes pleasure in recording that but for His Highness's support it would have been difficult to bring the operations to a successful termination. The Revenue Member cannot sufficiently thank His Highness for the foresight and wisdom with which he sanctioned the suspensions and remissions of Revenue which saved the whole situation. Major Luard, His Highness's Private Secretary, took keen interest in the famine operations and great pains in explaining the real state of things to His Highness. But for his hearty co-operation and steadfast support, it would have been very difficult to steer through the initial difficulties and save the situation. The Revenue Member's thanks also are due to him.

The Revenue Member's cordial thanks are due to the Minister Rai Bahadur Nanak Chand, C.S.I., C.I.E., for his ready support and advice.

To Chief Engineer, Major W. S. Traill, and his successor Captain Barker, the Revenue Member is greatly indebted for the sympathetic spirit they evinced in conducting the Tank and Road works. There was perfect co-operation between the Revenue and the Public Works Department, which helped the

work and facilitated relief to the poor. The Revenue Member is deeply indebted to his friend Major Traill for the trouble he took in touring with him on horse-back in the Nisarpur, Segaoon, Sendhwa and Khargon Parganahs inspecting and selecting relief works and determining the alignment of the Julwania-Un-Khargon Road. His advice was always sound and co-operation hearty.

The Revenue Member's thanks are also due to Mr. Hukmatrai, Divisional Engineer, Nimar, who was in direct charge of the works, and did good and useful work. He was popular both with the District Officials and the Ryots.

The Revenue Member is also glad to acknowledge the co-operation of Mr. W. F. Biscoe, the Conservator of Forests, and his successor Mr. W. G. Gilmore in respect of Forest concessions and the arrangement for grass made at a very critical time.

Rai Sahib Thakur Tribhuwansingh, Suba-Nimar, exhibited a commendable zeal and energy in looking to the needs of the Parganahs in time and execution of the relief measures.

The Inspecting Officers, Mr. Moti Singh (Nisarpur), Mr. Gore (Sendhwa), Mr. R. Gadgil (Khargon), Mr. Sundersingh (Segaoon) and Mr. Damle (Kasrawad), all did their work very efficiently and tactfully. The distant tracts of Lawani and Dahi put rather a heavy pressure upon Thakur Moti Singh, which however he stood well. The Revenue Member cannot speak too highly of the energy and zeal shown by Mr. Gore throughout the operations. He did good work in connection with the Minor Irrigation works in his Parganah. His intimate knowledge of the Parganah, its people and resources and his clear and sensible reports on the situation impressed the Revenue Member very favourably.

Mr. Sundersingh, appointed to officiate as Amin at Segaoon since 3rd April 1912, worked very hard and did good and useful work. His previous acquaintance with the Parganah in the capacity of Sadar Munsarim helped him much. In order to distribute necessary clothing to those who had none, Mr. Sundersingh used his tact and energy in collecting about Rs. 200 as a charitable subscription from persons who were willing to pay.

Every one of the Circle Officers named below worked well with diligence and devotion :—

Circle	No. 1.	Mahomed Abid Khan.
"	" 2.	Mr. V. T. Deshmukh.
"	" 3.	" Madhaorao Apaji.
"	" 4.	" Jaganath Shankar Thanedar.
"	" 5.	" Gopal Girdharilal.
"	" 6.	" Mahomed Fazal Thanedar.
"	" 7.	" Annaji Govind.
"	" 8.	" Vishnu Sadashiv.
"	" 9.	" Y. T. Holkar.
"	" 10.	" Wasudeo Moreshwar.
"	" 11.	" N. P. Dube.
"	" 12.	" Nilkanth Rao.
"	" 13.	" Krishnarao Kapse.
"	" 14.	" Gangadhar Nyadar.
"	" 15.	" Madhaorao Dulichand.

The Revenue Member very much regrets to record the sudden and untimely death of Mr. Mohamed Siddique Khan, who successfully held charge of Circle Officer and latterly of the Amin of Segaon Parganah. He showed great zeal and foresight. His suggestions were useful and were adopted.

The Revenue Member's thanks are due to Mr. K. B. Tilloo, who did extremely useful work in training the Special Officers sent out to report on the local conditions and state of crops before the measures could be recommended and introduced. He was indefatigable in office as the Famine Secretary.

Mr. R. B. Khanwalkar, who succeeded Mr. Tilloo as Famine Secretary, also did very useful and good work. His notes were useful and he was punctual and prompt in the execution of orders.

The Office staff, including Messrs. Pandit, Dhawale and Naik, worked hard and well. Mr. K. G. Golwelkar, Revenue Office Accountant, who had charge of Famine Accounts, discharged his duties satisfactorily.

The Revenue Member cannot conclude without expressing his sense of gratitude to Rai Bahadur Pitambardas for hearty co-operation, and advice based as it was on his experience of the Famine of 1907-08 in the State.

67. There is one subject to which the Revenue Member would wish to draw attention, and that is the enormous increase to the difficulty in making arrangements owing to the want of Telegraph Offices in the south of the State. He would urge the immediate opening of these at Nisarpur and Sendhwa. He is also of opinion that Offices at these places would pay their own way, but irrespective of this they are an administrative necessity.

(Sd.) R. DUBE, MAJOR,
Revenue Member, Khalsa.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing rainfall in the affected Parganas of Nimar during 1911-12.

In the month of	Sendhwa.	Segaon.	Khargone.	Nisarpur.	Western-Kasarwad (Balakwada)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>June 1911.</i>						
1st week ... ..	...	1.41	2.90	2.48	...	
2nd week	3.14	...	.92	2.31	2.0	
3rd week ... ..	.47	...	.08	.01	1.24	
Last week... ..	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Total</i>	3.61	1.41	3.90	4.80	3.24	
<i>July 1911.</i>						
1st week ... ..	.44	.50	1.49	.75	.45	
2nd week	1.81	1.15	...	.18	1.78	
3rd week ... ..	.05	...	...	...	...
Last week .. ...	.48	...	.72	.04	.68	
<i>Total</i>	2.78	1.65	2.21	.97	2.91	
<i>August 1911.</i>						
1st week ... ..	.29	.45	.18	.35	2.33	
2nd week... ..	.24	.02	...	.07	...	
3rd week... ..	.18	.76	.02	.11	1.42	
Last week ... ..	.19	.82	1.25	.12	.23	
<i>Total</i> ... ..	.09	2.5	1.45	.65	2.98	
<i>September 1911.</i>						
1st week ... ..	.85	.30	.36	.18	.90	
2nd week ... ..	.20	...	.04	.04	...	
3rd week ... ..	.02	.37	.81	.30	.42	
Last week... ..	.37	1.14	.69	.14	.42	
<i>Total</i>	1.44	1.81	1.90	.66	1.74	
After September and in the month of November, etc.	...	.35	1.69	9.0	...	
<i>Total rainfall</i>	8.73	7.87	11.15	7.98	11.87	
Average rainfall of last 4 years	17.27	18.24	19.12	16.58	19.07	

R. B. KHANWALKAR,
Famine Secretary.

APPENDIX I.—(contd.)

Statement showing the rainfall for the year 1910-11.

Name of Pargana.	In the Month of					Average rainfall of the last 4 years. .
	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total Rainfall.	
Sendhwa	8.44	6.1	7.84	3.76	26.5	17.27
Segaon	5.54	4.41	8.26	6.55	24.76	18.24
Khargone	6.70	5.68	6.57	8.9	27.4	19.12
Nisarpur	10.62	9.23	2.96	5.58	28.39	16.58
Western-Kasrawad	5.21	7.83	5.23½	6.52½	24.80	19.7

R. B. KHANWALKAR,

Famine Secretary.

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing rainfall in the affected Parganas in the year 1907-08 and 1911-12.

Names of Pargana.	June.		July.		August.		September.		Total Rainfall.		
	1907-08.	1911-12.	1907-08.	1911-12.	1907-08.	1911-12.	1907-08.	1911-12.	1907-08.	1911-12.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Sendhwa	4.15	3.61	4.28	2.78	4.37	.90	.75	1.44	13.55	8.73	
2. Segson	1.80	1.41	9.69	1.65	7.65	2.5	2.60	1.81	17.74	7.87	.95 after Sep- tember.
3. Khargone	2.19	3.90	6.69	2.21	4.80	.45	1.80	1.90	15.54	11.15	1.69 "
4. Nisarpur	4.6	4.80	3.22	.97	4.32	.65	1.14	.66	12.74	7.98	.90 "
5. Western-Kasarawad	2.86	3.24	6.13	2.91	5.15	.98	.23	1.74	14.37	11.87	

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Famine Secretary.

APPENDIX III.

Statement of Milan Khasara for the affected perganas of the Nimar District for the year 1911-12.

Name of Pargana.	Land included in holdings.								
	Cultivated.				Uncultivated.				
	Total cropped area.	Double cropped area.	Net cropped.		New fallow.	Old fallow.	Bir and Charanoi.	Unculturable.	Total.
			Irrigated.	Unirrigated.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Khargone	118,888.78	986.20	1,195.19	116,252.89	11,168.28	19,720.60	14,278.85	855.48	45,517.66
2. Sendhwa	62,684.85	81.68	84.01	62,518.66	19,877.58	7,580.00	7,852.79	272.47	85,582.79
3. Segaon	85,214.06	532.28	847.61	83,834.17	22,684.13	14,321.67	8,581.87	402.80	45,940.47
4. Nisarpur	56,669.90	1,518.74	2,411.48	52,739.68	33,464.65	7,285.23	10,019.48	463.20	51,232.56
5. Western-Kasarawad ...	22,947.11	477.65	615.70	21,853.76	3,111.46	3,039.48	4,186.49	98.28	10,435.66
Total ...	345,899.20	3,546.55	5,153.99	337,198.66	90,301.00	51,896.98	44,868.98	1,592.18	188,659.14

APPENDIX III—*contd.*

Name of Pargana.	Total holdings area	Sewal yielding area such as groves and fruit trees.	Unassessed and unoccupied area.					Remarks.
			Under water vil- lage site, roads, etc.	Forest hill, rock mines.	Padit Laoni of vacant holdings.	Total.	Total area.	
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Khargone	162,965·24	1·62	8,426·91	9,364·28	44,667·01	62,459·82	225,425·06	
2. Sondhwa	98,185·46	.....	6,681·99	64,597·81	41,801·87	112,580·67	210,716·13	
3. Segnon	180,622·25	1·21	8,356·02	22,697·76	78,195·04	109,250·03	239,872·28	
4. Nisarpur	106,383·72	.....	8,000·29	18,031·97	34,894·07	60,926·33	167,310·05	
5. Western-Kasarawad ...	32,905·12	2·44	2,315·85	20,719·02	8,998·87	32,036·18	64,941·30	
Total ...	531,011·79	5·27	33,781·06	135,410·84	208,056·36	377,253·03	908,264·82	

R. B. KHANWALKAR,
Famine Secretary.

APPENDIX IV.

Kharif Jinswars for the affected Parganas of the Nimar District for 1911-12.

Name of Pargana.	Juwar.	Bajar.	Arhar.	Cotton.	Till.	Maize.	Other Kharif Crops.	Total Kharif Crop Area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Khargone	25,758·23	18,950·80	5,823·91	46,269·06	7,266·18	1,231·73	11,587·81	1,16,887·72
2. Sendhwa	7,729·40	20,686·76	156·17	21,807·36	4,692·52	8,087·84	8,722·04	61,882·09
3. Segaon	14,020·69	17,678·18	2,570·62	27,043·56	9,537·87	5,257·11	8,067·99	84,175·52
4. Nisarpur	9,659·75	8,061·52	1,053·80	26,768·40	2,400·90	7,320·88	4,494·50	54,759·70
5. Western-Kasarawad	3,821·43	2,603·69	1,435·48	7,854·73	1,367·53	903·20	1,713·25	19,693·31
Total ...	60,989·50	62,980·95	1,039·98	1,29,743·11	25,264·50	17,890·71	29,585·59	8,37,404·34

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Famine Secretary

APPENDIX IV—(contd.)
Rabi Jinswars for the affected Parganas of Nimar for 1911-12.

Name of Pargana.	Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.	Poppy.	Maghi Tilli.	Other Rabi Crop.	Total Rabi Crops.	Total Kharif Crops.	Total Cropped Area.	Double Cropped Area.	Net Cropped Area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Khargone	992·84	204·27	22·82	.....	.....	276·63	1,496·06	116,887·72	118,383·78	936·20	117,447·58
2. Sendhwa	247·96	529·19	0·50	.....	.....	24·61	802·26	61,882·09	62,684·35	81·68	62,602·67
3. Segaon	573·85	238·31	34·76	.....	.....	191·62	1,038·54	84,175·52	85,214·06	532·28	84,681·78
4. Nisarpur	1,030·03	250·98	8·57	.....	.....	620·62	1,910·20	54,759·70	56,669·90	1,518·74	55,151·16
5. Western-Kasarawad	1,749·34	606·91	752·34	.....	.....	138·71	3,247·80	19,699·31	22,947·11	477·65	22,469·46
Total ...	4,594·02	1,829·66	818·99	.....	.....	1,252·19	8,494·86	337,404·34	345,899·20	3,546·55	342,352·65

R. B. KHANWALKAR,
Famine Secretary.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing Population figures by occupations in the affected Pargana of Nimar District as per Census of 1911.

Occupations.	Sendhwa.		Segaon.		Khargone.		Nisarapur.		*Kasarawad.		Total.		Remarks.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cultivators	12,418	11,790	13,475	13,512	6,868	5,934	11,516	11,346	8,882	8,565	53,159	51,147	
Labourers	1,843	1,976	1,555	1,711	3,724	4,397	2,253	2,911	2,526	3,390	11,901	14,385	
(Agriculture) Herdsmen ...	222	144	734	610	1,311	724	1,241	773	532	248	4,040	2,499	
State Servants	457	335	643	389	1,491	1,726	597	436	628	444	3,816	3,330	
Private Servants	255	125	197	152	1,927	1,854	237	226	455	223	3,071	2,580	
Kalali	74	52	62	90	927	1,144	78	69	17	11	1,158	1,366	
Miscellaneous Shopkeepers ...	284	152	337	347	1,413	967	318	296	682	629	3,034	2,391	
Merchants	316	250	365	303	1,629	2,834	181	222	205	204	2,696	3,813	
Artisans	200	138	579	258	3,211	2,353	986	924	552	443	5,528	4,116	
Beggars	80	58	135	132	1,319	1,407	186	201	414	255	2,134	2,053	
Jagirdars	11	13	17	20	513	824	56	39	42	36	639	932	
Weavers	31	41	211	194	721	1,123	190	155	545	345	1,698	1,858	
Fishermen	16	13	97	94	301	232	74	52	198	105	686	496	
Pensioners ... ..	...	...	3	3	394	517	10	6	16	10	423	536	
Bhikshuks	16	11	142	132	1,153	972	196	215	191	165	1,698	1,495	
Labourers	653	661	1,632	1,950	2,413	2,120	1,629	2,006	1,841	2,138	8,168	8,875	
Total Population ...	16,876	15,759	20,184	19,897	29,315	29,128	19,748	19,877	17,726	17,211	103,849	101,872	Total ... 205,721

* Figures for the Kasarawad Mahal part affected are not available.

R. B. KHANWALKAR,
Famine Secretary.

APPENDIX VII

Statement shewing the Number of Units relieved during Famine of 1911-12.

Name of Mahal.	Total number of Units relieved.				Total Number of Units relieved.	Total Amount disbursed.
	Males.		Females.			
	10 years and above.	Below 10 years.	10 years and above.	Below 10 years.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Sendhwa.</i>						
Warla Circle ...	3,399	296	3,457	256	7,401	Ra. a. p. 445 5 0
S. Sendhwa Circle ...	6,160	3,592	8,752	5,748	29,252	1,380 2 0
N Sendhwa Circle ...	2,488	3,456	3,012	2,400	11,856	526 12 0
Total ...	12,040	12,844	15,221	8,404	48,009	2,852 8 0
<i>Segaon.</i>						
Brahmangaon Circle...	4,272	547	8,192	302	13,313	805 8 6
W. Segaon Circle ...	3,590	609	55,10,185	521	10,280	612 8 0
E. Segaon Circle ...	3,466	1,116	3,797	787	9,116	511 18 6
Total ...	11,328	2,272	17,634	1,560	32,794	1,929 14 0
<i>Khargon.</i>						
Bisthan Circle ...	1,891	396	2,452	485	5,224	298 15 6
Barud Circle ...	1,718	1,456	3,532	665	7,866	394 1 6
Mohmadpur Circle ...	4,206	1,374	5,734	1,091	12,405	668 4 6
Khargon Circle ...	4,166	2,202	7,730	507	14,607	828 4 6
Total ...	11,978	5,428	19,448	2,748	39,602	2,219 10 0
<i>Nisarapur.</i>						
W. Chikhaldia Circle...	3,883	242	10,485	510	15,120	921 8 0
E. Chikhaldia Circle ...	2,352	227	256 inam 6,440	418	256 inam 9,432	16 0 0 569 8 0
Luwani Circle ...	1,397 120 inam	55	3,034 120 inam	83	4,609 240 inam	283 12 0 15 0 0
Total ...	7,632 120 inam	524	19,999 376 inam	1,006	29,161 496 inam	1,774 12 0 81 0 0
<i>Western Kasarwad.</i>						
(Balakwada). ...	1,720	592	2,568	80	4,960	289 0 0
Grand Total ...	44,818	21,160	75,246	13,798	55,022	8,596 7 0

R. B. KHANAWALKAR,
Famine Secretary.

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Statement showing the Number of Units relieved during March 1912.

Name of Mahal.	Total number of units relieved.				Total number of Units relieved.	Total Amount disbursed.
	Males.		Females.			
	10 years and above.	Below 10 years.	10 years and above.	Below 10 years.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Sindhwa.</i>						
Warla Circle ...	112	8	104	...	224	Rs. a. p 13 12 0
S. Sindhwa Circle ...	72	88	152	16	328	17 4 0
N. Sindhwa Circle ...	8	...	16	...	24	1 8 0
Total ...	192	96	272	16	576	32 8 0
<i>Segaon.</i>						
Brahmangaon Circle...	136	...	312	...	448	28 0 0
W. Segaon Circle ...	136	8	192	8	344	21 0 0
E. Segaon Circle ...	128	32	128	40	328	18 4 0
Total ...	400	40	632	48	1,120	67 4 0
<i>Khargon.</i>						
Bisthan Circle ...	128	...	208	...	336	21 0 0
Barud Circle...	112	...	160	...	272	17 0 0
Mohmadpur Circle ...	176	...	128	16	320	19 8 0
Khargon Circle ...	208	96	112	...	416	28 0 0
Total ...	624	96	608	16	1,344	80 8 0
<i>Nisarpur.</i>						
W. Chikhaldia Circle...	366	15	700	45	1,126	68 8 0
E. Chikhaldia Circle ...	208	11	16 inam 602	33	16 inam. 854	1 0 0 52 0 0
Lawani Circle ...	113 8 inam.	14	214 8 inam.	12	353 16 inam.	21 4 0 1 0 0
Total ...	687 8 inam.	40	1,516 24 inam.	90	2,338 32 inam.	141 12 0 2 0 0
<i>Western Kasarwad.</i>						
(Balakwada) ...	176	...	240	...	416	26 0 0
Total ...	2,087	272	3,292	170	5,821	350 0 0

R. B. KHANAWALKAR,
Famine Secretary.

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Statement showing the Number of Units relieved during April 1912.

Name of Mahal.	Total number of units relieved.				Total No. of units relieved.	Total amount disbursed.
	Males.		Females.			
	10 years and above.	Below 10 years.	10 years and above.	Below 10 years.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
<i>Sendhwa.</i>						
Warla Circle ...	464	32	432	16	944	Ra. a. p. 57 8 0
S. Sendhwa Circle ...	672	624	816	512	2,624	128 8 0
N. Sendhwa Circle ...	256	272	400	96	1,024	52 8 0
Total ...	1,392	928	1,648	624	4,592	288 8 0
<i>Segaon.</i>						
Brahmangaon Circle...	608	16	1,328	32	1,984	122 8 0
W. Segaon Circle ...	640	80	960	32	1,712	108 8 0
E. Segaon Circle ...	512	192	688	144	1,536	85 8 0
Total ...	1,760	288	2,976	208	5,282	811 8 0
<i>Khargon.</i>						
Bisthan Circle ...	416	96	560	80	1,152	66 8 0
Barud Circle... ...	384	240	816	80	1,520	85 0 0
Mohmadpur Circle ...	896	192	1,424	160	2,672	156 0 0
Khargon Circle ...	1,168	432	2,082	112	3,744	217 0 0
Total ...	2,864	960	4,882	432	9,088	524 8 0
<i>Nisapur.</i>						
W. Chikhaldra Circle...	1,202	113	3,604 80 inam.	227	5,146 80 inam.	811 0 0 5 0 0
E. Chikhaldra Circle...	717	28	2,105	61	2,906	179 0 0
Lawani Circle ...	343 32 inam.	13	923 32 inam.	15	1,294 64 inam.	80 0 0 4 0 0
Total ...	2,262 32 inam	149	6,632 112 inam.	303	9,846 144 inam.	570 0 0 9 0 0
<i>Western Kasarwad</i>						
(Balakwada) ...	248	32	296		576	85 0 0
Total ...	8,558	2,357	16,496	1,567	28,978	1,688 8 0

R. B. KHANAWALKAR,
Famine Secretary.

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Statement showing the Number of Units relieved during May 1912.

Name of Mahal.	Total Number of Units relieved.				Total number of Units relieved.	Total Amount disbursed.
	Males.		Females.			
	10 years and above.	Below 10 years.	10 years and above.	Below 10 years.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Sendhwa.</i>						Rs. a. p.
Warla Circle... ..	608	32	480	32	1,152	70 0 0
S. Sendhwa Circle ...	1,152	1,104	1,472	1,040	4,768	231 0 0
N. Sendhwa „ ...	336	272	480	176	1,264	65 0 0
Total ...	2,096	1,408	2,432	1,248	7,184	366 0 0
<i>Segam.</i>						
Brahmangaon Circle...	672	32	1,376	32	2,112	130 0 0
W. Segam „ ...	608	96	928	32	1,664	100 0 0
E. Segam „ ...	528	224	656	96	1,504	84 0 0
Total ...	1,808	552	2,960 16 inam	160	5,280 16 inam	314 0 0
<i>Khargon.</i>						
Bisthan Circle ...	496	96	560	128	1,280	73 0 0
Barud „ ...	448	416	960	192	2,016	107 0 0
Mohmadpur Circle ...	1,120	352	1,456	352	3,280	183 0 0
Khargon „ ...	960	576	1,888	128	3,552	200 0 0
Total ...	3,024	1,440	4,864	800	10,128	563 0 0
<i>Nisarapur.</i>						
W. Chikhaldia Circle ...	1,033	40	2,885 64 inam	76	4,034 64 inam	248 8 0
E. Chikhaldia „ ...	564	63	1,567	107	2,301	138 8 0
Lawani „ ...	416 32 inam	8	658 32 inam	20	1,102 64 inam	68 0 0
Total ...	2,013 32 inam	111	5,110 96 inam	203	7,437 128 inam	455 0 0
<i>Western Kasarwad.</i>						
(Balakwada) ...	368	128	560	.....	1,056	62 0 0
Total ...	9,841	3,489	16,038	2,411	31,229	1,769 0 0

R. B. KHANAWALKAR,
Famine Secretary.

APPENDIX VII—(continued).

Statement showing the Number of Units relieved during June 1912.

Name of Mahal.	Total Number of Units relieved,				Total Number of relieved.	Total Amount disbursed.
	Males.		Females.			
	10 years and above.	Below 10 years.	10 years and above.	Below 10 years.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Sendhwa.</i>						
Warla Circle... ..	624	64	656	128	1,472	Rs. a. p. 86 0 0
S. Sendhwa	1,312	1,888	1,952	1,408	6,560	807 0 0
N. Sendhwa	416	608	544	884	1,952	91 0 0
Total	2,352	2,560	3,152	1,920	9,984	484 0 0
<i>Segaon.</i>						
Brahmangaon	736	96	1,408	64	2,304	139 0 0
W. Segaon	592	144	928 32 inam.	82	1,696 32 inam.	100 8 0 2 0 0
E. Segaon	592	224	640	160	1,616	89 0 0
Total	1,920	464	2,976 32 inam.	256	5,616 32 inam.	328 8 0 2 0 0
<i>Khargon.</i>						
Bisthan	480	96	640	128	1,844	77 0 0
Barud	448	448	960	224	2,080	109 0 0
Mohmadpur	1120	432	1,504	368	3,424	189 0 0
Khargon	992	576	1,808	128	3,504	197 0 0
Total	3,040	1,552	4,912	848	10,852	572 0 0
<i>Nisarapur.</i>						
W. Chikhaldia	830	51	2,382 64 inam.	101	3,364 64 inam.	205 8 0 4 0 0
E. Chikhaldia... ..	548	110	1,516	146	2,320	187 0 0
Lawani	812 32 inam.	15	885 32 inam.	28	1,235 64 inam.	76 0 0 4 0 0
Total	1,690 32 inam.	176	4,783 96 inam.	270	6,919 128 inam.	418 8 0 8 0 0
<i>Western Kasarawad.</i>						
(Balakwada)	464	304	704	.....	1,472	82 8 0
Total	9,498	5,056	16,655	3,294	34,508	1,895 8 0

R. B. KHANWALKAR,
Famine Secretary.

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Statement showing the Number of Units relieved during July 1912.

Name of Mahal.	Total Number of Units relieved.				Total Number of Units relieved.	Total Amount disbursed.
	Males.		Females.			
	10 years and above.	Below 10 years.	10 years and above.	Below 10 years.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Sendhwa.</i>						
Warla Circle ...	576	64	688	32	1,360	Rs. a. p. 82 6 0
S. Sendhwa „ ...	1,568	2,560	2,272	1,488	7,888	366 8 0
N. Sendhwa „ ...	780	816	480	656	2,432	106 0 0
Total. ...	2,624	3,440	3,440	2,176	11,680	554 8 0
<i>Segaon.</i>						
Brahmangaon Circle. ...	784	128	1,440	64	2,416	145 0 0
W. Segaon „ ...	576	144	1,024	224	1,968	111 8 0
E. Segaon „ ...	576	224	32 inam 640	160	32 inam 1,600	2 0 0 88 0 0
Total. ...	1,936	496	3,104 32 inam	448	5,984 32 inam	344 8 0 2 0 0
<i>Khargon.</i>						
Bisthan Circle...	326	78	424	104	932	52 9 0
Barud „ ...	246	292	561	154	1,253	64 6 0
Mohmadpur „ ...	744	368	967	195	2,274	124 8 6
Khargon „ ...	690	417	1,365	109	2,581	144 14 0
Total. ...	2,006	1,155	3,317	562	7,040	336 5 6
<i>Nisarapur.</i>						
W. Chikhaldia Circle...	452	23	914	61	1,450	88 0 0
E. Chikhaldia „ ...	315	20	32 inam 650	66	32 inam 1,051	2 0 0 63 0 0
Lawani „ ...	213 16 inam	5	394 16 inam	13	625 32 inam	38 8 0 2 0 0
Total. ...	980 16 inam	48	1,958 48 inam	140	3,126 64 inam	189 8 0 4 0 0
<i>Western Kasarawad.</i>						
(Balakwada.)... ...	464	128	768	80	1,440	83 8 0
Total ...	8,026	5,267	12,667	3,406	29,366	1,564 5 6

R. B. KHANWALKAR,
Famine Secretary.

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Statement showing the Number of Units relieved during August 1912.

Name of Mahal.	Total number of Units relieved.				Total No. of units relieved.	Total amount disbursed.
	Males.		Females.			
	10 years and above.	Below 10 years.	10 years and above.	Below 10 years.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Sendhwa.</i>						
Warla Circle... ..	560	64	672	82	1,828	Ra. a. p. 80 0 0
Sendhwa Circle ...	1,248	2,240	1,872	1,247	6,607	808 15 6
S. Sendhwa Circle ...	624	880	592	704	2,800	125 8 0
Total ...	2,432	3,184	3,136	1,988	10,735	509 7 6
<i>Brahamangaon Circle..</i>						
Brahamangaon Circle..	768	160	1,408	64	2,400	48 0 0
S. Segaoon Circle ...	624	80	912	112	1,728	102 2 0
E. Segaoon Circle ...	664	128	608	80	1,480	86 0 0
Total ...	2,056	368	2,928	256	5,608	381 0 0
<i>Khargon.</i>						
Bisthan Circle ...	45	30	60	45	180	8 14 6
Barud Circle... ..	75	60	75	15	225	11 11 6
Mahamedpur Circle ...	150	30	255	...	435	26 4 0
Khargon Circle ...	150	105	525	80	810	46 6 6
Total ...	420	225	915	90	1,650	93 4 6
<i>Nisarpur.</i>						
W. Chikhaldia Circle...	Discontinued.					
E. Chikhaldia Circle ...						
Lawani Circle ...						
Total ...						
<i>Western Kasarwad.</i>						
(Balakwada.)	do.					
Total ...	4,908	3,777	6,979	2,329	17,998	933 12 0

R. B. KHANWALKAR,
Famine Secretary.

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Statement showing the Number of Units relieved during September 1912.

Name of Mahal.	Total number of Units relieved.				Total No. of units relieved.	Total amount disbursed.
	Males.		Females.			
	10 years and above.	Below 10 years.	10 years and above.	Below 10 years.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Sendhwa.</i>						
Warla Circle...	448	32	425	16	921	Rs. a. p. 56 1 0
Sendhwa Circle ...	136	88	216	37	477	25 14 6
N. Sendhwa Circle ...	368	608	500	884	1,860	85 4 0
Total ...	952	728	1,141	437	3,258	167 8 6
<i>Segaon.</i>						
Brahamangaon Circle...	568	115	920	46	1,649	98 0 6
W. Segaon Circle ...	414	57	621	81	1,173	69 0 0
E. Segaon Circle ...	466	92	437	57	1,052	61 1 6
Total ...	1,448	264	1,978	184	3,874	228 2 0
<i>Khargon.</i>						
Bisthan Circle ...			Discontinued.			
Barud Circle...						
Mahamedpur Circle ...						
Khargon Circle ...						
Total ...						
<i>Nisarapur.</i>						
W. Chikhaldia Circle...			do.			
E. Chikhaldia Circle ...						
Lawani Circle ...						
Total ...						
<i>Western Kasarawad.</i>						
(Balakwada) ...			do.			
Total ...	2,400	992	3,119	621	7,132	395 5 6

R. B. KHANWALKAR,
Famine Secretary.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the expenditure towards the payment of Dearness Allowance during the Famine in the year 1911-12.

Name of Department.	No. of persons granted dearness allowance.	Total amount paid.	Remarks
1	2	3	4
<i>Revenue Department.</i>		Ra. a. p.	
Mahal Office, Khargone	1,009	1,008 7 5	
Subas's Office at Khargone	1,119	119 0 0	
Mahal Office, Sendhwa	741	784 8 8	
Mahal Office, Segacon	761	786 14 9	
Mahal Office, Nisarapur	987	985 1 9	
Total ...	3,617	3,688 11 2	
<i>Police Department</i>	791	789 0 0	
<i>Education Department</i>	14	14 0 0	
<i>Sayer Department</i>	90	89 2 10	
<i>Excise Department</i>	40	40 0 0	
<i>Forest Department</i>	668	949 4 0	
<i>Judicial Department</i>	317	810 8 8	
<i>Medical Department</i> ... ..	.....	95 0 0	
Grand Total ...	5,587	5,620 5 7	✓ ? 5920/5/3

R. B. KHANWALKAR,
Famine Secretary.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the Number of labourers relieved on each of the Relief Works in the Famine Parganahs of Nimar 1911-12.

Name of Work.	Estimated cost of project.	Date of commencement.	Number of Persons employed to the end of September 1912.	Amount of work done to the end of September 1912.	Expenditure to to the end of September 1912.	Remarks.																				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7																				
<i>Nisarpur.</i>																										
1. Kukshi-Chikhaldā Road	Rs. 57,796	14th October 1911.	35,868	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">Feet.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Metal ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">208,507</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boulder ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">12,545</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hard rock cutting... ..</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,971</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Earthwork ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">23,214</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concrete ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Masonry ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">750</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Earthwork ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">211,721</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Constructing core wall, etc. ... long 120</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Waste weir excavation</td> <td style="text-align: right;">20,589</td> </tr> </table>		Feet.	Metal ...	208,507	Boulder ...	12,545	Hard rock cutting... ..	5,971	Earthwork ...	23,214	Concrete ...	400	Masonry ...	750	Earthwork ...	211,721	Constructing core wall, etc. ... long 120		Waste weir excavation	20,589	Rs. 10,580	Includes Rs. 1,677 for establishment and contingencies. Most of this work was done departmentally.
	Feet.																									
Metal ...	208,507																									
Boulder ...	12,545																									
Hard rock cutting... ..	5,971																									
Earthwork ...	23,214																									
Concrete ...	400																									
Masonry ...	750																									
Earthwork ...	211,721																									
Constructing core wall, etc. ... long 120																										
Waste weir excavation	20,589																									
2. Repairs to Tank at Sitapuri... ..	7,838	24th March 1912.	17,446	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Earthwork ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">211,721</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Constructing core wall, etc. ... long 120</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Waste weir excavation</td> <td style="text-align: right;">20,589</td> </tr> </table>	Earthwork ...	211,721	Constructing core wall, etc. ... long 120		Waste weir excavation	20,589	3,087	Includes Rs. 120 for establishment and contingencies. Work being done by contractor.														
Earthwork ...	211,721																									
Constructing core wall, etc. ... long 120																										
Waste weir excavation	20,589																									
3. Repairs to Tank at Nisarpur	1,912	Do. ...	6,364	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Earthwork ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">118,565</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hard Murum ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">525</td> </tr> </table>	Earthwork ...	118,565	Hard Murum ...	525	1,000	Includes Rs. 21 for establishment and contingencies. Work stopped since August as labourers engaged in cultivation. This work was done departmentally.																
Earthwork ...	118,565																									
Hard Murum ...	525																									
4. Constructing approach road to Nisar-pur buildings and Inspection Bungalow.	2,160	8th June 1912.	1,400	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Earthwork ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">52,086</td> </tr> </table>	Earthwork ...	52,086	272	Work done departmentally.																		
Earthwork ...	52,086																									

5. Repairs to Tank at Kalwani... ..	22,944	21st April 1912.	18,465	Earthwork ... 486,000 Uncoursed rubble masonry ... 8,148 And concrete of core wall ... 3,312	8,185	Includes Rs. 173 establishment and contingencies. Work done by contractor.	
<i>Sendhwa.</i>							
6. Constructing Bazar and Fort Road at Sendhwa	5,862	23rd February 1912.	8,324	Boulder Col. ... 11,853 Murum ... 4,945 Metal including spreading ... 13,200 Earthwork ... 25,885 House Com. ... 1,709	4,974	The work done by contractor.	
<i>Segaon and Khargon.</i>							
7. Constructing Khargon-Un-Segaon and Julwania Road	3,05,907	14th October 1912.	62,677	Boulders ... 1,083,229 Metal ... 2,01,727 Earthwork ... 8,08,063 Soft rock cutting ... 18,871	26,525	Includes Rs. 3,084 establishment and contingencies. Work done departmentally as well as by piece-work contractors.	
<i>Khargon.</i>							
8. Repairs to Tank at Surpala	4,200	24th March 1912.	9,560	Earthwork ... 342,535 Sluice con. ... 709 Waste weir ... 120	4,915	The expenditure is over the estimated amount, as some extra work was done by the orders of Major W. S. Traill given at the time of inspection.	
<i>Kasarwad.</i>							
9. Repairs to Tank at Balakawad	15,120	27th March 1912.	14,848	Earthwork ... 3,39,044	3,395	Work done by contractor.	
Grand Total ... ..	.....	... ..	174,452		62,933	In collection of boulders and carting of metal to roadside and building materials for masonry work; many carts were engaged in addition to the persons employed.

R. B. KHANWALKAR,
Famine Secretary.

APPENDIX X.

The following instructions are issued for the use of Patwaris, Munsarims and Sadar Munsarims in Mahals of Chikhalda, Sendhwa, Segaoon, Khargon and portion of Kasarawad and Bhil villages of Maheshwar :—

1. The Girdawari must be completed before the 31st October.
2. The annual papers of Patwaris will be corrected in the usual way irrespective of drought considerations, *i.e.*, the new cultivation and new irrigation shall be recorded in accordance with the existing rules.
3. Crops which are not irrigated in ordinary years but have been irrigated this year for want of sufficient rains will be recorded as dry as heretofore and not wet and will not be shown in the Adan Patrak (*e.g.*, Juar, Cotton, Bajra and Maccai are dry crops and not wet).
4. But the estimates of these crops raised by irrigation will be recorded full 16 annas, as by personal inspection. I have seen that a full crop will be harvested where irrigated. Maize has already been cut.
5. When the Girdawari is over, the crop estimates should be worked Maujavar.

For purposes of these estimates the net cropped area of last year will be normal area for this year. There will be three classes of this year :—

(a) Area sown.

(b) "Tukhum Sokht," *i.e.*, seed burnt.

(c) Area left unsown.

6. The Munsarim shall prepare the estimates of crops in Annawari by showing the area of crops and the estimates of produce in annas (a normal crop being 16 annas). He will multiply the area with the estimated Annawari. To these areas must be added the areas mentioned in para. 4, *i.e.*, "Tukhum Sokht", and areas left unsown. The total Annawari will thus be divided by the total *Kharif* areas. The quotient will represent the estimates of crop grown in a village.
7. Villages which are wholly cotton growing should be marked with red ink.
8. In villages where the Rabi is also grown irrigation villages to wit attempts must be made to enquire how much of the *Kharif* "Unsown area" will be brought under the Rabi, and after due enquiry that much area should be deducted from the *Kharif* area left unsown when striking the Annawari.

9. The Munsarim shall prepare the statement with the aid of Patels, Patwaris and the leading tenants of the village.
 10. The Sadar Munsarim shall check as many of these estimates as he can conveniently do.
 11. The list shall be prepared by groups, *i.e.*—
 - Villages not affected,
 - Villages partially affected,
 - Villages entirely affected,but care must be taken to note whether they are entirely cotton growing or only partially.
-

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing Kharif remissions and suspensions in 17 Lawani villages of Nisarpur Pargana.

Name of Village.	Out-turn in annas.	Kharif Demand.	Deduct remissions granted.	Kharif demand to be recovered.	Amount recovered.	Balance postponed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1 Suli Bardi	6	361 6 0	90 5 6	271 0 6	... ..	271 0 6
2 Kherwa	6	336 12 0	84 3 0	252 9 0	61 3 3	191 5 9
3 Rajukheddi	5	256 10 3	128 5 0	128 5 3	.....	128 5 3
4 Boharla	6	361 6 0	90 5 6	271 0 6	237 9 3	33 7 3
5 Malpura	6	114 6 6	28 9 6	85 13 0	.....	85 13 0
6 Dongla... ..	6	239 14 6	59 15 6	179 15 0	.....	179 15 0
7 Saolakhedi	6	214 2 9	53 8 9	160 10 0	.....	160 10 0
8 Ada-Barda	6	123 2 3	30 12 6	92 5 9	.....	92 5 9
9 Gawalpura	5	282 0 3	141 0 0	141 0 3	.....	141 0 3
10 Jalkha	5	520 2 9	260 1 3	260 1 6	.....	260 1 6
11 Ambada	5	272 13 9	136 6 9	136 7 0	.....	136 7 0
12 Piplia Chota	5	159 8 0	79 12 0	79 12 0	.....	79 12 0
13 Bhanpura	5	152 8 0	76 4 0	76 4 0	.....	76 4 0
14 Dasai	6	200 1 3	50 0 3	150 1 0	.....	150 1 0
15 Deora	4	362 8 0	181 4 0	181 4 0	56 9 6	124 10 6
16 Banjari... ..	4	382 9 9	191 4 9	191 5 0	61 2 6	130 2 6
17 Petlawad	4	263 1 9	131 8 9	131 9 0	118 9 9	12 15 3
Total		4,603 1 9	1,813 11 0	2,789 6 9	535 2 3	2,254 4 6

R. B. KHANWALKAR,

Famine Secretary.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the Quantity of Grass supplied in the Famine affected Parganas of the Nimar District from various places of the State Forest.

Names of Places.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Khargon Division.</i>		
	Lbs.	Rs. a p.
Jhirnya Forest	404,625	2,023 4 0
Dejla .. "	307,050	1,585 4 0
Bhaorgarh ,,	330,000	1,650 0 0
Kumthana ,,	106,000	530 0 0
Total ...	1,147,675	5,788 8 0
<i>Indore Division.</i>		
Amargarh Forest	5,66,628	3,410 4 6
<i>Nemawar Division.</i>		
Kalirati Forest	2,95,041	2,427 6 11
Baralia ,,	1,09,581	
Total ...	2,118,875	11,576 8 5

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the Number of Cattle before Famine and those died during the period of Famine in the affected Parganas of Nimar District in the year 1911-12.

Name of Pargana.	Total Number of Cattle before Famine.	Total Number of Cattle deaths during the Famine year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
1. Khargon	35,941	7,200	<i>Note.</i> —Generally deaths are due to the diseases, old-age and bad quality of Beran grass.
2. Segaon	50,076	5,292	
3. Sendhwa	48,841	6,347	
4. Nisarapur	25,604	3,402	
5. Western-Kasarawad (Balakwada.)	11,162	1,489	
Total ...	171,624	23,680	

R. B. KHANWALKAR,
Famine Secretary.

APPENDIX XIV.

*Average Market rates of Staple Food in the Nimar District during the
Famine, 1911-12.*

Month.	Juwar.	Bajra.	Maize.	Wheat.	Gram.	Tuwar.	Rice.	Remarks.
	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1911.								
June	22	20	25	12	18	18	6	
July	19	19	22	11	16	13	6	
August	12	13	14	8	12	10	6	
September... ..	11	11	13	8	10	9	5	
October	11	11	13	8	10	9	5	
November... ..	11	11	12	8	10	9	5½	
December	11	11	12	8	11	9	5	
1912.								
January	12	11	12	9	12	8	5	
February	12	11	12	9	11	8	5	
March	11	11	11	9	10	8	5	
April	11	11	11	8	10	8	5	
May	9	10	10	7½	8	6½	5	
June	9	9	9	7½	8	6	5	
July	9	9	9	7	8	6	5	
August	9	9	9	7	9	8	6	
September... ..	9	9	9	7	9	8	6	

R. B. KHANWALKAR,
Famine Secretary.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement of Crimes.

OFFENCES.	1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.		1911.		1912.		REMARKS.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
1 Murder	1	1	3	4	2	2	2	2	7	7	2	1	
2 Culpable Homicide	2	9	4	11	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	
3 Grievous hurt	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	6	8	1	1	
4 Rape	1	1	2	3	2	2	4	4	...	...	3	3	
5 Dacoity with murder ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
6 Dacoity ... ..	...	...	2	14	2	8	2	12	2	20	...	2	
7 Robbery with murder ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Robbery	3	2	9	17	5	9	1	8	1	4	1	2	
9 Housebreaking	31	27	74	29	32	18	74	34	42	32	21	10	
10 Cattle theft	21	20	18	21	40	54	17	16	26	24	24	21	
11 Theft	58	75	110	87	67	96	80	69	85	67	52	32	
12 Dealing in stolen property	1	1	1	1	4	7	1	5	1	4	...	...
13 Counterfeit coin ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
14 Miscellaneous	36	51	60	71	28	47	55	75	54	79	22	20	
Total ...	158	191	288	263	189	244	245	235	224	248	127	93	

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R. B. KHANWALKAR,
Famine Secretary.

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing the attacks and deaths from Cholera in Nimar District during the year 1912.

Parganah.	Attacks.	Deaths.
1. Lawani	83	34
2. Kasrawad	835	517
3. Silloo	26	7
4. Barwah	305	144
5. Bhikangaon	1,854	1,300
6. Maheshwar	472	213
7. Mandleshwar	65	31
8. Segaoon	592	304
9. Nisarpur	103	50
10. Khargon	1,646	1,011
11. Sandhwa	26	7
12. Sanawad	928	346
Total ...	6,935	3,964

R. B. KHANWALKAR,
Famine Secretary.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement showing the Number of Villages inspected by the Inspecting Officers of affected Parganahs during 1911-12.

Name of Parganah.	Name of the Inspecting Officer.	Number of Villages inspected.							Total.
		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four times.	Five times.	Six times.	More than six times.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Sendhwa	Mr. H. B. Gorey, Amin ...	102	78	51	32	19	10	9	296
2. Segauon	Munshi Sundarsingh, Amin ...	108	51	22	7	...	...	.....	188
3. Khargon	Mr. Raghunath Rao Gadgil, Amin ...	82	69	28	8	1	1	.....	184
4. Nisarapur	Thakur Moti Singh, Amin ...	15	18	43	32	7	5	6	121
5. Western Kasarwad (Balakwada) ...	Mr. Damle, Amin ...	Figures not available.							

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R. B. KHANWALKAR,
Famine Secretary.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement showing visits of various Officers, in the affected Parganahs of Nimar District.

Names.	Date of Inspection.	Places visited.
1. His Highness the Maharaja Sateb Holkar.	1st February 1912 to 5th February 1912.	Julwanya, Sendhwa, Nisarpur and return.
2. Major Luard, M.A., I.A., Private Secretary to H. H.	Ditto.	Ditto.
3. The Resident at Indore ...	9th August ...	Khargon.
4. Rai Bahadur Nanakchandji, C.S.I., C.I.E., Minister to H. H.	3rd February 1912 to 8th February 1912.	Khurampura, Julwanya, Sendhwa and Nisarpur.
	30th July 1911 ...	Khargon.
	9th August 1911 ...	Do.
	19th August 1911 ...	Khurampura (Segaon).
	20th August 1911 ...	Than (Sendhwa).
	26th September 1911 ...	Julwanya.
	2nd October 1911 ...	Nisarpur.
	3rd and 4th October 1911.	Segaon and Sendhwa.
	1st February 1912 to 5th February 1912.	Julwanya, Sendhwa and Nisarpur.
5. Major Ramprasad Dube, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B., Revenue Member.	6th February 1912 ...	Khargon and Kasarawad.
	4th March 1912 ...	Julwanya.
	9th March 1912 ...	Khurampura.
	10th April 1912 ...	Khargon.
	14th April 1912 ...	Julwanya.
	18th April 1912 ...	Do.
	9th May 1912 ...	Dawana (Segaon).
	16th May 1912 ...	Julwanya.
	4th July 1912 ...	Khurampura and Chikhald.
	14th July 1912 ...	Sendhwa.
	19th July 1912 ...	Rajpur.
6. Khan Bahadur Moulvi Syed Ali Hasan Police Member, Indore.	3rd February 1912 to 8th February 1912.	Khurampura, Julwanya, Sendhwa and Nisarpur.
	2nd October 1911 ...	Nisarpur.
7. Chief Engineer, Indore ...	3rd October 1911 ...	Sendhwa.
	27th January 1912 ...	Nisarpur.
8. General State Army, Indore ...	16th May 1912 ...	Julwanya.

R. B. KHANWALKAR,
Famine Secretary.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure incurred for the Relief of the Ryots of Dahi Estate out of Rs. 7,000 loaned to the Raja by the State.

Particulars.	Details.	Of a value.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
<i>Taccavis.</i>			
1. Grain distribution	76-8-1½ Manis... ..	5,899 14 6	
2. Niwan	For 54 wells	727 10 0	
3. Grass cutting ... ..	.....	879 5 3	
		7,506 18 9	
<i>Water arrangements</i>	For 9 wells	144 5 6	
<i>Relief Works.</i>			
Road from Katar-Kheda to Dahi ...	2,082 units relieved ...	853 4 0	
For miscellaneous ... ..	.....	18 5 6	
		871 9 6	
<i>Gratuitous Relief</i>	3,240 units relieved ...	84 8 0	
<i>Help to the Naiks of Mauza Kosha</i> ...	For cutting charges of timber, etc. ...	256 12 0	
		8,364 0 9	
	Grand Total ...		

Notes.—Besides the loan of Rs. 7,000 for the relief of the Ryots the Raja has also been given a loan of Rs. 8,000 for his private expenses.

R. B. KHANWALKAR,
Famine Secretary.

APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing the number of wells, bandhs and tanks constructed or repaired and the area to be irrigated thereby in the Famine affected Parganas of Nimar District in the year 1911-12.

Name of Pargana.	Wells, Bandhs or Tanks constructed or repaired.				Area in acres.		Rental of new Arhan irrigable.	Remarks.	
	No. of wells repaired.	No. of wells sunk.		No. of tanks (through P. W. D.) or Revenue Department.	Of Settlement Arhan irrigated.	Of new Arhan irrigable on the new wells sunk.			
		Kaccha.	Pacca.						No. of bandhs repaired.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Khargon	111	12	7	...	{ 1 Surpala, P. W. D. ... 1 Mengaon (through Revenue). 1 Waghadi (through Revenue). 1 Sitapuri } 1 Kalwani } * P. W. D. ... 1 Nisarpur } 1 Balakwada, P. W. D. ...	327.67	66.91	298 8 3	(Includes about 15 wells for drinking purposes.)
2. Segaon	42	32	3	...		41.45	211.07	545 9 3	
3. Sendhwa	16	19	21	2		23.37	71.70	130 5 9	
4. Nisarpur	77	117	4	...		570.0	327.0	1,028 0 0	
5. Western-Kasarawad (Balakwada).	51	9	1	...		39.89	229.0	929 5 0		* (About 1,000 acres will be irrigated by tanks when the work on them is completed.)
Total ...	297	189	36	2	7 Tanks.	1,002.38	905.68	2,926 12 3	

Note.—This statement includes the wells sunk by granting Niwan Taccavi advances.

R. B. KHANWALKAR,
Famine Secretary.

APPENDIX XXI.

Suggestions for Future.

1. The primary measures generally needed at times of scarcity or famine are :—

- (a) the supply of fodder,
- (b) the supply of water,
- (c) the supply of labour,

for which some programme must be always ready, so that no time may be lost to give necessary relief to the ryots. A regular Relief Works Programme for the whole State, as prescribed in Section 4 of the "Revised Famine Code for Native States" is under preparation. But it will not be out of place here to state what has been done in this direction for the tract under report. In order to facilitate the supply of grass and fodder in a bad year like that under report, arrangements have been made in consultation with the Conservator of Forests and Suba or the Chief Revenue Officer of the District, to close 11 fodder preserves in the Satpura Reserve Forests for collection of about 51,00,000 lbs. of grass as depôts at different places as shown below :—

S. N.	Name of place for grass depôt.	Pargana in which the depôt lies	Quantity of grass in lbs. to be collected.	Pargana to which the grass will be supplied.
1	Jhirnia	Bhikangaon	1,20,000	Bhikangaon.
2	Mohanpura	Kharjon	400,000	Do.
3	Bejla	Do.	400,000	Kasrawad Mahal.
4	Kabri	Do.	1,000,000	Segaon "
5	Khunthana	Sendhwa	1,000,000	Do. "
6	Mohala... ..	Do.	400,000	Do. "
7	Bhowargarh	Do.	400,000	Sendhwa "
8	Malwan (Nandia bar)	Do.	800,000	Do. "
8	Depôts		5,100,000	

2. For this purpose His Highness was pleased to sanction, under Shri Shankar Order No. 1193, dated the 19th November 1912, an initial expenditure of Rs. 19,600 and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 552, as under :—

Initial.

	Rs.
1. Formation of site of 8 depôts by a compound at Rs. 75 each	600
2. Purchase of 12 Presses at Rs. 600 each including, packing, railway freight and carriage to Indore	7,200
3. Erection of permanent quarters for each press and staff at Rs. 150	1,800
	9,600

Recurring.

	Rs.
1. Clearing and watch at Rs. 2 per mensem (8 depôts)	192
2. Repairs and oil, etc., to press and press houses at Rs. 15 per mensem	180
3. Cost of protection of grass preserves for 5 months at Rs. 6 per mensem... ..	180
	552

3. **Water.**—The Suba has been asked to collect and furnish particulars of—

(1) wells and Jhiras to be sunk anew and those to be repaired or deepened.

(2) Bunds to nallas to be constructed or repaired.

This is under preparation in the District.

4. **Labour.**—For supply of labour the undermentioned tanks and roads are proposed. These tanks will be useful inasmuch as they will increase wet cultivation and add to the Revenue of the State. The roads will improve the sources of communication and will remove the inconvenience generally experienced by the public and touring officers.

Tanks.

I. N.	Name.	Pergana.	P. W. D. Estimate.	Area likely to be irrigated.
1	Tank at Barud	Khargon ...	1,13,700	1400 acres.
2	„ „ Hanumantya	„ ...	44,855	3000 acres.
3	„ „ Shahapura	„ ...	15,000	400 acres.
4	„ „ Nagalwadi	Segaon ...	...	...
5	„ „ Ojhar ... ..	„ ...	...	...
6	„ „ Gegaon	„ ...	5,286	350
7	„ „ Halola	„ ...	15,524	Information not received.
8	„ „ Segaon	„ ...	2,00,000	3000 acres.
9	„ „ Sendhwa	Sendhwa ...	21,537	Nil.
10	„ „ Pisanawal... ..	„ ...	35,615	800 acres.
11	„ „ Susari	Nisarpur ...	19,573	100 acres.
12	„ „ Bhanpura	„ ...		Figures not available.

Roads.

1. Khargon Bisthan road ... Khargon 94,950.
2. Part of Khargon-Un-Nagalwadi
Segaon Jul-wania Road ... Segaon 3,40,118 for the whole work.
3. Brahmangaon-Dawana Road ... „ 44,178
4. Repairs to Thikri Barmani
Road „ not received,
5. Construction of Tonki Dharam-
Puri Road „ „
6. Construction road from Pulsner
to Warla Barwali Road ... Sendhwa „
7. Sendhwa to Barwani frontier
near Rajpur „ „
8. Khalghat to Kasrawad ... Kasrawad „
9. Dhamnod to Maheshwar ... Maheshwar „

5. The accompanying lists show in detail the suggestions of the Conservator of Forests for the purpose of relief in Forest villages in the Nimar District in the shape of roads, wells and fire lines. They may be briefly summarised as under :—

Roads.

Name of Range					Number of Roads.
1. Warla	...	...	...	...	6
2. Sendhwa	...	...	...	...	10
3. Khargon	...	...	...	...	3
4. Padlia	...	...	...	...	4
5. Sanawad	...	...	...	...	7
					30 Roads.

Inspection Huts.

Inspection Huts.					Number of Huts.
1. Warla	...	...	...	...	2
2. Sendhwa	...	...	...	...	1
3. Khargon	...	...	...	...	3
4. Padlia	...	...	...	...	4
					10 Huts.

Wells.

					Number of Wells.
1. Sendhwa	...	...	...	...	3
2. Khargon	...	...	...	...	5
					8

Fire Lines.

Range.					Number.
1. Warla	...	...	...	...	6
2. Sendhwa	...	...	...	...	4
3. Khargon	...	...	...	...	5
4. Padlia	...	...	...	...	3
5. Sanawad	...	...	...	...	1
					19

R. B. KHANWALKAR,
Famine Secretary.

ENCLOSURE TO APPENDIX XXI.

KHARGON DIVISION.

Roads and other works of the Nature.

Serial No. of Division	Serial No. of Range.	Name of Works.	Length in miles.	Rate per mile.	Amount.	Remarks.	
		<i>Warla Range.</i>			Ra.	Ra.	
1	1	Roads for carts along fire line from Chirmaria to Umria Parao including one Ghat of nearly two miles ...	9	60	540	4,500 Rs. sanctioned, Sica order No. 50, dated 27th February 1912, but only about 8,000 Rs. utilised this season.	
2	2	Road from Chirmaria to Bisthan ...	38	100	3,800		
3	3	Cart Road from Dhawali to Dhulkot ...	32	200	6,400		
4	4	Road along Hingwa to Kumthana fire line including two Ghats 15 miles ...	15	50	750		
5	5	Road from Bakhurli to Shapura ...	16	50	800		
6	6	Road from Solan to Hingawa ...	12	50	600		
7	7	Inspection hut at Balwari ...	...	...	600	
8	8	Do. do. Dhauli ...	...	...	600	
		<i>Sendhwa Range.</i>					
9	1	Road from Jamnia to Bhaisdar ...	10	50	500		
10	2	Cart Road from Chachariapati to Dhulkot to join with Dhawali main road ...	26	40	1,040		
11	3	Road from Surani to Barud ...	28	75	2,100		
12	4	Road from Padlia to Nagalwadi including two Ghats... ..	10	50	500		
13	5	Road from Nagalwadi to Oon ...	16	40	640		
14	6	New Road to Shirwel Chowki via Balkhar ...	...	...	.....
15	7	Forests from Jamnia Dudia via Sodal Ghati... ..	...	...	.....
16	8	Road from Nagalwari via Lakhargaon ...	...	...	.....
17	9	Inspection hut at Khamkhera ...	...	...	600	
18	10	Ramkola Balwari Road ...	...	...	.....
19	11	Mohalla Karakuttar Road ...	...	...	.....
		<i>Khargon Range.</i>					
20	1	Road from Dhulkot to Karai ...	6	35	210		
21	2	Repairs to road along from Dandkheri to Pirijamli ...	16	30	480		
22	3	Road from Badi Kasrawad to Balakwada crosses two Ghats... ..	14	50	700		
23	4	Inspection hut at Kabri Chowki ...	...	...	600	
24	5	Do. do. Bisthan ...	...	...	600	
25	6	Do. do. Pipalzopa ...	...	...	600	
		<i>Padlia Range.</i>					
26	1	Road from Umria Parao to Gadgiaam ...	25	50	1,250		
27	2	Repairs to road from Sulabardi via Kakora to meet main road near Gadgiaam ...	6	100	600		
28	3	Repairs to road from Gadgiaam to Rajpura (this road includes 14 small ghats and the big Biroli ghat) ...	28	60	1,680		
29	4	Road from Dhasalgaon to Bazar Kodra Road.	9	45	405		
30	5	Inspection hut at Zirnia ...	...	...	600	
31	6	Do. do. Mandwa ...	...	...	600	
32	7	Do. do. Gadgiaam ...	...	...	600	
33	8	Do. do. Mangal ...	...	...	600	
		<i>Sanawad Range.</i>					
34	1	Road from Ingilwana to Anjangaon... ..	6	50	300		
35	2	Do. Bhikangaon to Pokhar ...	6	50	300		
36	3	Do. Chirwa to Padlia... ..	4	50	200		
37	4	Do. Anjangaon to Abirkhera ...	8	50	400		
38	5	Road Multan via Itnera ...	4	100	400		
39	6	Road Multan to Shondia ...	5	75	375		
40	7	Road from Balkwara to Sailana ...	7	30	210		

APPENDIX XXI.—continued.

KHARGON DIVISION.

Fire Lines.

Serial No. of Division	Serial No. of Range.	Name of Works.	Length in miles.	Rate per miles.	Amount.	Remarks.
		<i>Warla Range.</i>			Rs.	
1	1	Fire line, 100 feet wide, from Chirmiria to Umria Parao	9	20	180	Labour to be brought from a distance, hence cost. Lot of blasting will be required on the Bhairighat and the Kherighat.
2	2	Fire line along road from Amba Pani to Mohana, 100 feet wide	32	15	480	
3	3	Fire line from Agni Nadi over Darsalat Pura hill to the Hathia Buria Nala, about nine miles, 100 feet wide	9	20	180	
4	4	Fire line from Hingwa <i>via</i> Chhoti Chul Inaiki Parao to Ramkola to Kumthana ...	15	15	225	
5	5	Fire line along road from Balkburli <i>via</i> Mendria Pani to Shapura... ..	16	15	240	
6	6	Cutting the fire line along road from Chirmiria to Bisthan	38	15	570	
		<i>Sendhwa Range.</i>				
7	1	Fire line along road from Jamia on the Bombay Agra Road <i>via</i> Raikheri to Bhesdarh on the border of the Sate, 100 feet wide	10	15	150	Labour scarce and untrained.
8	2	Fire line from Chacharia to Ramgadee to link up the line from Ramgadee to Kabri ...	8	25	200	
9	3	Fire line along road from Surani to Barur, 100 feet wide	23	15	345	
10	4	Fire line from Jalgaon to Khamlheri, Khamkhera Block	3	50	150	
		<i>Khargon Range.</i>				
11	1	Fire line from Jangata Nalah on the Kabri fire line along the plateau east to Kabri Chick Nalah near Raisagor to link the Pipalzopa fire line... ..	8	25	200	
12	2	Fire line from Kabri Chawki <i>via</i> Dhandha to Kondi Nadi to south of Peepalzopa ...	10	20	200	
13	3	Fire line along above fire line	2	50	100	
14	4	Fire line from Mahetakheri due east to south of Mahrel	3	15	45	
15	5	Fire line from Dhandkheri <i>via</i> Mendaker Pirjamli	16	25	400	
		<i>Padlia Range.</i>				
16	1	Fire line along road from Umria Parao <i>via</i> Ambato Sendia Anjan to Gadgiaam ...	23	20	460	
17	2	Fire line from Mandwa to Badi Doopa and from Thead to Bondrania. This line must necessarily be to safeguard annual fires from the Central Provinces, 200 feet wide.	12	40	480	
18	3	Fire line along road from Dhasalgaon <i>via</i> Khamkhera (Chiramendia) to meet the Bajur Khodra Road opposite Jafri ...	9	20	180	
		<i>Sanawad Range.</i>				
19	1	Fire line along road from Chhirwa to Padlia.	2	15	30	

APPENDIX XXI—*concl.*

KHARGON DIVISION.

Wells.

Serial No of Division	Serial No. of Range.	Name of Works.	Length in miles.	Rate per mile.	Amount.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
		<i>Sendhwa Range.</i>				
1	1	Pucca well in Umria Pani forest village ...	...	...	600	
2	2	Repairs to existing well including masonry cylinder parapet and cattle trough, etc. ...	...	...	400	
3	3	Well in Dhaora forest village ...	...	...	.....
		<i>Khargone Range.</i>				
4	1	Pucca well in Kabri Chowki ...	...	...	800	
5	2	Do. Nehaldari ...	...	...	800	
6	3	Do. Bondrania ...	...	...	800	
7	4	Do. Sapatia ...	...	...	250	
8	5	Well at Dhulkot ...	...	...	500	

R. B. KHANWALKAR,
Famine Secretary.

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement of Expenditure incurred by the Famine Department towards Establishment and Contingencies.

No.	NAME OF OFFICE.	Establishment Charges.	Travelling Allowance.	CONTINGENCIES.						GRAND TOTAL.
				Furniture.	Postage Stamps.	Unforeseen Charges.	Stationery and Forms.	Miscellaneous Charges.	Total Contingencies.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Famine Office...	4,277 5 1	81 6 4	179 12 0	56 0 0	460 4 1	418 7 10	458 5 3	1,644 8 6	5,921 8 7
2	Subhait Office—Khargone ...	188 0 0	91 2 8	.....	45 0 0	.....	.....	.....	186 2 8	274 2 8
	Mahal Offices—									
3	Khargone ...	1,939 14 6	677 14 3	.....	.....	.....	29 6 3	.....	707 4 6	2,647 8 0
4	Segaon ...	961 12 9	667 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	667 0 0	1,628 12 9
5	Sendhwa ...	1,189 15 6	702 2 6	.....	.....	.....	19 9 7	.....	721 12 1	1,911 11 7
6	Nisarapur ...	1,514 3 3	781 6 3	.....	.....	.....	24 14 6	.....	806 4 9	2,320 8 0
7	Kasrawad...	258 8 9	177 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177 14 0	436 1 9
	Total ...	10,279 6 10	3,178 13 7	179 12 0	101 0 0	460 4 1	487 6 2	458 5 3	4,860 9 1	15,139 15 11

R. B. KHANWALKAR,
Famine Secretary.