

GOVERNMENT OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

MANAGEMENT BY GOVERNMENT
OF PRIVATE ESTATES

IN THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE

30TH SEPTEMBER 1938

NAGPUR
GOVERNMENT PRINTING, C. P. & BERAR
1940

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NO. 1026-1919-XII OF 1939
GOVERNMENT OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Nagpur, the 28th March 1940.

READ—Reports of the Commissioners of Divisions on the management of the estates under the Court of Wards in the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1938.

RESOLUTION

The number of estates under management, *viz.*, 44, remained unchanged. The final assumption of the Bhaironghat estate in the Jubbulpore district was sanctioned during the year, and the Kaptan estate in the Nagpur district and the Damjipura estate in the Betul district were provisionally added. Three estates, *viz.*, Champa, Kargi and Kenda, in the Bilaspur district, were relinquished.

2. The receipts of the estates under management continued to decrease owing to adverse economic conditions; and totalled only 73 per cent of the demand which had itself shrunk considerably. As many as 1,750 rent suits were filed, but only 62 tenants were actually ejected. On the other hand, the tenantry was aided by the advance of seed grain loans to the extent of 15,190 maunds and cash taccavi loans aggregating Rs. 5,450; and by writing off old grain loans amounting to 12,032 maunds.

3. Other beneficent activities of the Court of Wards include contributions of Rs. 2,000 by the Salaiya and Imlai estates towards the reconstruction of the Elgin Hospital, Jubbulpore; and these estates also offered donations amounting to Rs. 6,846 and the necessary land, for the establishment of cheap plan dispensaries at their headquarters. A similar dispensary has been provided at Komakhan in the Suarmar estate of the Raipur district.

4. The balance of debts outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 44.70 (Rs. 45.09) lakhs and additional debts were incurred to the extent of Rs. 2.21 lakhs. Repayment of debts amounted to Rs. 3.22 lakhs.

5. For those estates which are affected by it the outstanding event of the year was the enactment of the Central Provinces Revision of the Land Revenue of Estates Act. The enhancement of takoli by that Act will unbalance the finances of indebted estates and is likely to necessitate drastic revision of schemes for the repayment of loans.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution and its annexures be forwarded to all Commissioners, and that the resolution be published in Part I of the *Central Provinces and Berar Gazette*.

By order of the Governor,
Central Provinces & Berar,

K. B. L. SETH,

Secy. to Govt., C. P. & Berar,
Revenue Department.

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE MANAGEMENT BY
GOVERNMENT OF PRIVATE ESTATES IN
THE CENTRAL PROVINCES FOR
THE YEAR ENDING THE 30TH
SEPTEMBER 1938

This report is consolidated from the following reports of Commissioners of divisions:—

- (1) Report of Mr. T. C. S. Jayaratnam, I.C.S., Commissioner of the Jubbulpore division, received on the 14th April 1939.
- (2) Report of Mr. H. C. Greenfield, C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner of the Nagpur division, received on the 4th April 1939.
- (3) Report of Mr. G. C. F. Ramsden, I.C.S., Commissioner, Chhattisgarh division, received on the 11th April 1939.

PART I.—ASSUMPTION AND RELINQUISHMENT OF ESTATES

There were 13 estates under management at the commencement of the year, *viz.*, seven in Jubbulpore, four in Hoshangabad, one in Nimar and one in Saugor. Of these, two in Jubbulpore, namely, the Bhaironghat and Bhargava estates and one in Hoshangabad, namely, the Gangai estate were under provisional management as in the previous year. An application under section 6 (1) of the Act by the proprietor of the Kuklah estate of the Narsinghpur sub-division for the assumption of the management of his estate was not accepted by Government. No estate was taken under management and none was relinquished during the year.

2. The retention of the Bhaironghat estate under permanent management was sanctioned towards the end of the year. The enquiry into the claims against the Bhargava estate could not be completed before the close of the year. The investigation has just been finished and in view of the very heavy liabilities of the estate and inadequate resources for liquidation a recommendation for relinquishment of the estate has been submitted to Government.

3. The affairs of the Gangai estate showed no signs of improvement. The ward pressed for relinquishment of the estate and this was sanctioned after the close of the

year in Revenue Department memorandum No. 707-259-XII, dated the 8th February 1939. The arrears of land revenue amounting to Rs. 15,000 has been refixed for payment in 5 yearly instalments of Rs. 300 each.

4. The financial position of the Dhanwara estate in the Hoshangabad district, management of which was assumed in 1930, continues to be unsatisfactory. A thorough examination of the position revealed that the sale of some of the immovable property for the liquidation of debts was inevitable. Sanction under section 25, Courts of Wards Acts, has since been obtained in Revenue Department memorandum No. 6047-5172-XII, dated the 27th October 1938, and the sales are being carried out now. It is hoped that in the course of this year the liabilities of the estate will be reduced to manageable proportions.

5. This report deals with all the estates except the Bhargava estate in the Jubbulpore district referred to in paragraph 2 above. As the statistics relating to the Bhaironghat estate appear in the statements for the first time, no comparison of any value of the figures of receipts and expenditure for the estates as a whole is practicable and wherever any comparison has been made, it should be understood that the figures of the Bhaironghat estate have been excluded.

Nagpur
Division

6. There were 11 estates under permanent and three under provisional management at the commencement of the year. Two were added, during the year, *viz.*, the Kaptan estate in Nagpur belonging to Dewan Bahadur A. V. Kaptan and the Damjipura estate in Betul belonging to Babulal Korku, an aboriginal.

7. As directed in Revenue Department memorandum No. 4777-2688-XII, dated the 11th November 1937, an endeavour was made to secure a loan for the Mandgaon estate but without results. The estate was therefore again recommended for relinquishment. This Government sanctioned in Revenue Department memorandum No. 4937-3031-XII, dated the 18th August 1938, but subsequently stayed the order pending disposal of an application presented by the ward.

The Sindi estate also was recommended for relinquishment, being heavily encumbered, the liabilities exceeding the estimated assets. Here Government gave sanction but has stayed the order.

The claims of the Kaptan estate amounted to Rs. 64,682. These were reduced to Rs. 44,813 by private settlement. It is proposed, if possible, to consolidate the liabilities by raising a private loan at a low rate of interest. The administration of the estate is entrusted to the Manager of the Senior Bhonsla estate. Preliminary enquiries into the liabilities of the Damjipura estate are in progress.

The Chidi estate continued under provisional management. Its permanent retention depends on the possibility of the income from lac being improved. This seems unlikely.

8. The following estates were under either permanent or provisional management at the beginning of the year (1st October 1937) :—

District	Estates under—	
	Permanent management	Provisional management
Raipur	1. Kauria. 2. Deori. 3. Suarmar. 4. Bhurkoni. 5. Narra. 6. Phuljhar. 7. Fingeshwar. 8. Bindra-Nawagarh.	9. Gosain's estate
Bilaspur	10. Champa.	11. Kargi. 12. Kenda.
Drug	13. Sahaspur-Lohara 14. Parpodi. 15. Wararbandh. 16. Panabaras.	
Bhandara	17. Darekasa.	
Balaghat	18. Hatta.	

9. The Kirnapur estate in Balaghat was taken under provisional management under Revenue Department Notification No. 4156-3499-XII, dated the 6th December 1937, on account of indebtedness of the Zamindar—Tikaram Babu. The Manager of the Hatta estate in the same

district was placed in charge of this estate also with effect from the 22nd December 1937. The report regarding its final assumption is long overdue from the Deputy Commissioner. He mentions that claims worth Rs. 38,000 and odd have been preferred and as a result of negotiations, debts amounting to nearly Rs. 20,000 have been settled for Rs. 8,000. As regards the balance of Rs. 18,000, an appeal is pending in the High Court against the legality of this decree. This appeal was to be heard in October, but for some reason it could not come up then for hearing. As a result of the negotiations, the Deputy Commissioner considers that the fate of this decree can be ignored and with a certain amount of difficulty the estate can be saved even if the appeal goes against the ward. He is collecting certain statistics and hopes to submit the promised report within two months.

10. In view of the orders contained in Revenue Department memorandum No. 2722-1757-XII, dated the 2nd August 1935, the position of the Gosains' estate in Raipur which is held under provisional management, will be reviewed after August 1940. The income and expenditure of the estate were Rs. 15,970 [Rs. 18,694] and Rs. 16,907 [Rs. 17,728], respectively. The net liability on the 1st of October 1938 after payment of Rs. 4,287 amounted to Rs. 55,988 [Rs. 57,453]. The repayment was made from current income and the closing balance on the 30th September 1938 amounted to Rs. 2,600. Mahant Ariunpuri, one of the wards, died on the 6th December 1937. The second ward, Mahant Lilarpuri, enjoyed normal health along with his other relatives. This estate has no special importance—historical or otherwise—and the assumption of management was, I still consider, a mistake.

11. All the three estates in Bilaspur, viz., Champa, Kargi and Kenda, were relinquished during the year. A brief account of management of each of them is given below:—

(i) *Champa*.—This estate was taken under management of the court of wards under Revenue Department Notification No. 2942-2019-XII, dated the 22nd October 1925, under section 6 (1) of the Court of Wards Act, on the application of the Zamindar, Diwan Ramsaran Singh, because he was very heavily indebted. On assumption, the estate was found to be burdened with a debt of Rs. 1,09,837 (cash Rs. 1,01,563 and grain worth

Rs. 8,274) which was reduced, after enquiry, to Rs. 85,726 (Rs. 80,928 in cash and grain worth Rs. 4,798). All these debts were cleared off by January 1937. After two months, the Zamindar applied for relinquishment of the estate. In January 1938, Government agreed to hand it over to him on the express condition that he should appoint a Manager nominated by Government and that the other servants in the estate should be appointed by the above Manager. Although this question had not been finally settled, the estate was relinquished on the 31st May 1938. At the time of assumption in 1925, the income of the estate was Rs. 48,660, but, with proper administration, this was increased to Rs. 58,475 in 1936-37. A sum of Rs. 15,046 was invested in Government and other securities. The cash balance on the 31st of March 1938 was Rs. 5,300. The estate remained under management for about twelve years and a sum of Rs. 58,075 was spent on improvements as detailed below :—

	Rs.
(i) Buildings	... 45,078
(ii) Communications	... 2,919
(iii) Tanks and wells	... 7,007
(iv) Field embankments	... 3,071
Total	... <u>58,075</u>

The Zamindar suddenly died on the 5th October 1938. His death was reported to have occurred under suspicious circumstances, and the estate was again taken under custody for protection and temporary management. On the 15th of January 1939 it was relinquished on the condition that the Zamindarin should appoint a Diwan definitely approved by Government. She has been given six months' time to select a Diwan and secure approval and till then a Naib-Tahsildar has been deputed on Foreign Service conditions to work as such.

(ii) *Kargi*.—Mst. Agam Kunwar, Zamindarin of Kargi, died in 1934. A dispute arose about the successor. The estate was therefore taken under temporary management under section 4 of the Court of Wards Act, under Notification No. 3643-2932-XII, dated the 5th November 1934. At first, Lal Sahib, minor son of Narotum Singh, brother of the deceased's husband, was declared to be the heir of the Zamindarin and the estate was mutated

by the Tahsildar in his favour. An appeal was preferred on behalf of Mst. Suraj Kunwar, co-widow of the late Zamindarin, but it was dismissed by the Sub-Divisional Officer with appellate powers. A second appeal was filed, but as the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh division, was himself the Court of Wards, the appeal was transferred to the Commissioner, Nagpur division, who set aside the orders of the two lower courts and directed that the estate should be mutated in the name of Mst. Suraj Kunwar, surviving co-widow. A third appeal was filed by the Court of Wards on behalf of Lal Sahib, minor, against the order of the Commissioner, Nagpur division, but it was dismissed by the Financial Commissioner. Accordingly, the estate, which was held under temporary custody, was relinquished and made over to Mst. Suraj Kunwar, the second widow of the late Thakur Khushalsingh, Zamindar of Kargi, on the 30th April 1938.

(iii) *Kenda*.—Mst. Kunjan Kunwar, Zamindarin of Kenda, died on the 15th November 1936. As it was not absolutely certain who would succeed her, the estate was taken under temporary custody by order of the Commissioner on the 26th November 1936. Mutation was finally effected in favour of Thakur Ujiarsingh of Kori and the estate was relinquished by order of the Commissioner on the 3rd May 1938.

PART II.—THE INCOME OF THE YEAR WITH SPECIAL REGARD TO THE EFFICIENCY OF RENT COLLECTION AND FOREST INCOME

Jubbulpore
Division

12. Income of the estates.—Excluding the income of Rs. 23,259 of the Bhaironghat estate, the accounts of which appear in the report for the first time, the total gross ordinary income of the remaining estates amounted to Rs. 2,45,656 [Rs.3,01,797] which is made up of Rs. 1,69,134 [Rs. 1,95,340] from rents, Rs. 21,796 [Rs. 22,520] from forests and Rs. 54,726 [Rs. 83,937] from other miscellaneous sources. There is an all-round decrease under each head which is shared by all the estates in the division except the Mandhata estate in Nimar which shows an increase of Rs. 3,226, mainly from forests and taxes realized during fairs. Of the total decrease of Rs. 56,141 the estates in the Hoshangabad district are responsible for Rs. 46,486—Rs. 23,539 in rents, Rs. 1,651 under forests and Rs. 21,296 under miscellaneous. The decrease under rents and forests is attributed to the dislocation caused by the cholera epidemic resulting in poor rental collections. Fewer licences for forest produce were

also issued, but there is no explanation for the large variation under miscellaneous income and I am inviting the Deputy Commissioner's attention to this. At my suggestion the Deputy Commissioner has recently concluded a tour through the estates in order to examine the system of detailed management of the estates by the local officials. The decrease of Rs. 2,690 under rents and Rs. 9,516 under miscellaneous revenue in the estates in the Jubbulpore district is accounted for by poor crops, low prices obtained for the grain in stock and fewer cases of receipt of nazrana.

13. The total gross ordinary income of the 14 Nagpur
Division estates which remained under management throughout the year was Rs. 6,65,836 [Rs. 7,20,475] consisting of Rs. 3,87,828 [Rs. 4,01,125] from rents, Rs. 41,060 [Rs. 45,595] from forests and Rs. 2,36,948 [Rs. 2,73,755] from miscellaneous sources. The decrease of Rs. 54,135 in the Nagpur estates is mainly due to poor receipts from malikana on account of restricted transfers and the reduction in the rate of consent money on sales of absolute-occupancy lands. The income of the estates in the Seoni sub-division showed a decrease of Rs. 7,791 mainly from forests. In the Sareka estate the income was also affected by the remission of rents amounting to Rs. 2,341. The marked fall in the Aoriya estate is due to the complete failure of the mahua crop. The income of the Mandgaon estate increased by Rs. 8,800 by reason of better rental recoveries and the collection of Rs. 4,941 in advance towards lease money for the home-farm land sublet for 1938-39. In the Sindi estate there was a fall of Rs. 2,792 on account of poor income from home-farm cultivation.

14. In view of the orders contained in paragraph 5 of Circular VIII, the figures of estates relinquished or assumed during the year have been omitted and the comparison is confined chiefly to figures of estates still held under permanent management. The total gross income of all estates under permanent management amounted to Rs. 8,64,556 [Rs. 9,20,004]. The above income of Rs. 8,64,556 was derived from the following sources:—

	Rs.	Rs.	
Rents ...	4,26,490	[4,62,769]	
Forests ...	3,52,183	[3,50,436]	
Miscellaneous ...	85,883	[1,06,799]	

The income of the three estates—Deori, Bhurkoni and Bindra-Nawagarh—increased by Rs. 9,677 while that of

Chhattis-
garh
Division

the remaining 11 estates decreased by Rs. 65,125. There was thus a net decrease of Rs. 55,448. The variations are explained below under appropriate heads.

Jubbulpore
Division

15. Efficiency of rent collection.—Excluding remissions and suspensions amounting to Rs. 11,319 [Rs. 17,606], the total net demand for collections including arrears was Rs. 2,45,328 [Rs. 2,52,925], of which Rs. 1,69,134 [Rs. 1,95,340] or 69 [76] per cent was collected. On the net current demand the collection works out to 87.5 [102.63] per cent which is hardly satisfactory. The low percentage of collection is mainly due to inadequate recoveries in the Hoshangabad district where the percentage works out to 80 [101] against 103 [105] in Jubbulpore, 92 [95] in Saugor and 91 [94] in Nimar. The unsuspended arrears outstanding at the close of the year thus increased to Rs. 62,411 [Rs. 47,825] of which Hoshangabad district is responsible for Rs. 47,949. In the Bhaironghat estate of the Jubbulpore district, the figures of which have not been included above, the net demand for collection including arrears was Rs. 19,018 of which Rs. 11,318 was collected, which works out to 103 per cent on the current and 59 per cent on the total demand. The latter percentage is low because the arrears relating to previous years before assumption were mostly irrecoverable.

16. The increase from Rs. 5,502 to Rs. 23,511 in the amount converted into bonds or for which decrees were obtained is noteworthy. As separate figures have not been given it is not possible to say how much of this is due to conversion into bonds. The practice of converting arrears into bonds is open to serious abuse and I am separately addressing Deputy Commissioners on the subject.

Nagpur
Division

17. Excluding remissions and suspensions amounting to Rs. 77,092 [Rs. 72,190], the total demand for collection including arrears was Rs. 5,77,676 [Rs. 6,02,049] of which a sum of Rs. 3,87,828 [Rs. 4,01,125], including advance collections, was collected, Rs. 34,070 [Rs. 33,362] converted into bonds or decrees, leaving Rs. 1,61,172 [Rs. 1,54,788] in arrears. The collections work out to 91 [93] per cent on the current demand. The percentage of collections on the current demand in the Nagpur estates was 93 [94] which is fairly satisfactory under present conditions. Rental recoveries in the Seoni sub-division continued to present difficulty owing to

inherent adverse forces, such as frequent crop failures, backwardness of the tract, lack of demand for land, etc. The fall in the Chidi estate is due to the fact that the relatives of the ward withheld rental payments in respect of lands leased out to them. In the Sareka estate, damage to the dhan crop was responsible for poor recoveries. In the Sindi estate, very poor recoveries are attributed to unfavourable crops, while in the Mandgaon estate, there is some definite improvement as compared with the previous year; but in both estates, arrears have swelled to a formidable figure.

18. The current demand, excluding remissions and suspensions, amounted to Rs. 4,48,260 [Rs. 4,45,478] and the arrears Rs. 79,158 [Rs. 1,12,519]. A sum of Rs. 260 collected last year in advance was adjusted during the year. Out of the net demand of Rs. 5,27,158, a sum of Rs. 4,24,780, or 81 per cent, was collected and Rs. 7,722 [Rs. 11,513] was converted into bonds or decreed, leaving unsuspended arrears of Rs. 94,656 [Rs. 83,757] at the close of the year. Besides, a sum of Rs. 1,710 was collected in advance which will be adjusted in the accounts of the following year. In Raipur, the net demand amounted to Rs. 3,25,861 of which Rs. 2,64,243, or 81 per cent, was collected. The unsuspended arrears amounted to Rs. 61,618. The largest outstanding balances were—

Chhattis-
garh
Division

	Rs.
In Phuljhar ...	32,849
In Fingeshwar ...	10,770
In Bindra-Nawagarh ...	10,150
In Kaudia ...	4,561

These were mostly due from thekedars and tenants of kham villages. The continued economic depression and the growing slackness on the part of the thekedars and tenants to pay up their dues, are mainly responsible for the heavy arrears. The Deputy Commissioner has taken suitable steps for their recovery and hopes to achieve better results during the current year.

In Drug, Rs. 1,613 were remitted. Out of the net demand of Rs. 1,00,154, a sum of Rs. 6,143 was converted into bonds or decreed and Rs. 78,820, or 79 per cent, was collected, leaving unsuspended arrears of Rs. 15,191. Collections in Sahaspur-Lohara and Parpodi continued to

be unsatisfactory. The outstanding balances against the two estates are—

Rs. 8,671 [Rs. 11,346] in Sahaspur-Lohara, and
Rs. 3,629 [Rs. 4,295] in Parpodi,

and these are ascribed to the slackness on the part of the Kamdar. The Deputy Commissioner has replaced the Kamdar and appointed another man, increasing the pay of the post from Rs. 25 per mensem to Rs. 40 per mensem and hopes that the work of recovery would be accelerated. He has also instructed the Manager to deal more firmly with the defaulters.

In Bhandara, a sum of Rs. 5 only was remitted. Out of the net demand of Rs. 5,221, a sum of Rs. 4,205, or 81 per cent, was collected, leaving an unsuspended balance of Rs. 1,016 [Rs.395]. It is explained that the large arrears were due to fall in prices of agricultural produce which lowered the paying capacity of the tenants.

In Balaghat, Rs. 270 was remitted. Out of the net demand of Rs. 96,182 a sum of Rs. 1,579 was converted into bonds or decreed and Rs. 77,722, or 81 per cent, was collected. The unsuspended arrears amounted to Rs. 16,831 [Rs. 11,991]. -

19. On the whole, the percentage of collections on actual demand (column 7 on column 6 of statement II) for the division as a whole works out to 81, compared with 83 in the preceding year. The percentage for individual estates were—

Kauria	.. 81 [91]	Bindra-Nawagarh	.. 87 [85]
Deori	.. 100 [99]	Sahaspur-Lohara	.. 75 [77]
Suarmar	.. 88 [90]	Parpodi	.. 71 [67]
Bhurkoni	.. 98 [98]	Wararbandh	.. 98 [99]
Narra	.. 97 [97]	Panabaras	.. 88 [90]
Phuljhar	.. 72 [79]	Darekasa	.. 81 [92]
Fingeshwar	.. 80 [82]	Hatta	.. 81 [83]

In the prevailing circumstances, I consider these percentages satisfactory except in Phuljhar, Sahaspur-Lohara and Parpodi. The last two of these estates are under the same Manager. As explained above, the Kamdar has now been changed and the Manager must show better results. The Manager of the large Phuljhar estate has gone on leave, preparatory to retirement. He has been replaced by a much younger and more energetic officer who is touring more and I trust that rental collections will improve.

20. Income from forests.—The income from forests amounted to Rs. 21,796 [Rs. 22,520]. There was a slight drop of Rs. 197 in Jubbulpore on account of a decline in the sales of timber and bamboos. In Nimar, strict vigilance in regard to illicit grazing and extraction of fuel led to an increase of Rs. 1,129. The fall of Rs. 1,651 in the Hoshangabad district is said to be due to the outbreak of cholera resulting in the closure of markets which prevented people from taking out licences for extraction and sale of forest produce. There is scope for an increase in the forest revenue particularly in the estates in the Hoshangabad district.

Jubbulpore
Division

21. The income from forests during the year amounted to Rs. 41,060 [Rs. 45,595]. The decrease is shared by Sareka, Anjania, Gohna and Chidi estates in the Seoni sub-division and Aoriya and Kesia estates in the Betul district. The fall in the first four estates is not real, as it does not include the income from lac collected during the year, the sale of which was postponed in the hope of getting better prices. In the Aoriya estate, the income was affected considerably by the total failure of the mahua, chironji, and gulli crops and the poor prices fetched from harra. There was a slight rise of Rs. 3,439 in the Nagpur estates. In the Junior Bhonsla estate in which the forests were badly neglected in the past, working plans are under preparation by a Forest Ranger deputed for the purpose and with proper management and systematic exploitation, the income from this source is bound to increase in future. The other two major estates have working plans already for their forests.

Nagpur
Division

22. The income from forests during the year amounted to Rs. 3,52,183 [Rs. 3,50,436]. In Kaudia, the income rose by Rs. 6,279, due to the recovery of arrears of the preceding year of the lease money of tendu leaves and harra. In Deori, the rates fixed for sale of timber and bamboos were lowered in comparison with those fixed in the adjoining Government forests and this increased the income by Rs. 8,527 during the year. In Suarmar, one of the marked coupes remained unsold during the year and this reduced the income by Rs. 1,986. In Narra, the receipts in the preceding year were inflated on account of lease of harra, which brought in Rs. 2,000. No such income was received during the year under report and this is responsible for the drop of Rs. 1,702. There was a decrease of Rs. 1,222 in Fingeshwar as some

Chhattis-
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Division

people decline to pay grazing and commutation dues. The propaganda work done by some mischievous people in Phuljhar against the payment of grazing and commutation dues was responsible for the loss of income amounting to Rs. 4,490. Similar difficulty was experienced in recovery of grazing dues in Panabaras which received Rs. 2,303 less than that in the preceding year. The income in Darekasa fell by Rs. 1,272 and this is ascribed to be due to there being no keen competition for the purchase of forest produce. The slight variations in other estates do not call for any comments.

23. **Miscellaneous income.**—The total income decreased by Rs. 20,916 to Rs. 85,883 [Rs. 1,06,799]. This is shared by all estates except Narra and Bindra-Nawagarh. The increase of Rs. 854 in Narra was chiefly due to the sale of old stock of grain, while that of Rs. 1,418 in Bindra-Nawagarh is attributed to more transfers of holdings which fetched an appreciable amount from nazarana. The decrease of Rs. 1,277 in Kaudia and Rs. 246 in Deori is attributed to less income from the sale of grain; while that of Rs. 1,679 in Suarmar and Rs. 83 in Bhurkoni to the decrease in the amount of nazarana. Phuljhar also received Rs. 1,387 less under the heads "Tikas" and "Nazarana". The Deputy Commissioner suspects some leakage of revenue under the heads and is making efforts to raise the income. In Finegshwar, the decrease of Rs. 7,276 was due to less amount of nazarana from sale of *khudkasht* land and also to the fact that some of the grain could not be sold for want of better prices. The home-farm produce in Sahaspur-Lohara left no surplus for sale and there were also few transfers of holdings with the result that the amount of nazarana declined. Both these account for a decrease of Rs. 4,488. In Parpodi, the total receipts declined by Rs. 2,071 as there was less demand for stones; also transfers of holdings were fewer, which accounts for less receipts under the head "Nazarana". In Wararbandh, the decrease of Rs. 526 was due to fall in income from nazarana and also to the fact that 80 *khandies* of grain which could have been sold, had to be given to the ward in connection with the marriage of her daughter. Darekasa received Rs. 275 less, due to fall in income under the head "Nazarana". No reason has been furnished in the district reports about the decrease of Rs. 606 in Panabaras (Drug) and Rs. 3,274 in Hatta (Balaghat).

24. Home-farm cultivation.—Home-farm cultivation was carried on over an area of 1,340.52 acres in five estates of the Jubbulpore district, which yielded a net profit varying from Re. 1-14-0 to Rs. 5-10-0 per acre in four estates, while in the fifth a loss of Rs. 2-10-0 per acre was incurred on account of severe damage to the crops by frost. In Chichli in the Hoshangabad district 285.14 acres was cultivated which gave an income of Rs. 7-12-0 per acre. The home-farm of Dhanwara was cultivated on the *batai* system which resulted in a loss of Rs. 550 or Re. 1-0-10 per acre, while leasing of absolute-occupancy and occupancy lands brought an income of Rs. 427. Direct cultivation by the Court of Wards is not a paying concern partly because of the difficulty of efficient supervision. On the other hand constant sub-letting affects the land adversely.

Jubbulpore
Division

25. The sub-joined statement gives the results of home-farm cultivation in the various estates—

Nagpur
Division

Name of estate	Area	Gross income	Expenditure	Net profit or loss	Profit per acre	Profit for 1936-37
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sausthanik ..	414	8,085	7,017	+1,068	+2 9 3	+4 1 1
Senior Bhonsla ..	100	1,868	1,816	+52	+0 6 9	+15 13 0
Junior Bhonsla ..	153.72	3,116	3,312	-196	-1 4 4	+5 5 5
Bhishnur ..	66.43	1,097	581	+516	+7 12 0	+27 10 0
Aoriya ..	167.20	2,672	1,922	+750	+4 8 0	+2 8 9

The results of cultivation in the Nagpur estates have been disappointing, particularly in the Junior Bhonsla estate, where the orange crop was poor and supervision faulty. With technical supervision by the agricultural assistant now available conditions may improve. But it may be desirable to weed out remote and unprofitable home-farms. 120 new orange plants were planted during the year in the Senior Bhonsla estate. Modern methods of irrigation by oil engines have been introduced in the Sausthanik and Junior Bhonsla estates and both have an intensive programme of orange plantation on hand.

In the Aoriya estate, a new farm comprising an area of 71.93 acres at mauza Parsodi was taken under direct cultivation, raising the total area from 95.27 acres to 167.20 acres. The Aoriya farm of 95.27 acres worked at a net profit of Rs. 7 per acre as against Rs. 2-8-9 in the previous year, while the Parsodi farm fetched a net

profit of Re. 0-14-0 only. In view of the low margin of profit and its distance from Aoriya, it was decided to abandon this farm. The fields have been leased out for Rs. 558 for the ensuing year, but it may not be a profitable transaction as the lessees are clamouring to be released from their obligations.

In the Sindi estate, out of a total area of 1,573 acres of home-farm, 432 acres were let out on *batai* and the rest was kept under cultivation which fetched a total income of Rs. 2,756. The poor income is due to the fact that about 670 acres of *khudkasht* had to be left uncultivated for want of funds and sufficient live-stock. There was no direct cultivation of any importance in the other estates.

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garh
Division

26. The following table summarizes the results of home-farm cultivation in each estate:—

District	Name of estate	Num-ber of farms	Area under cultivation		Gross receipts	Gross ex-pen-diture	Net profit or loss	Net profit or loss per acre	
			1936-37	1937-38				1936-37	1937-38
			Acres	Acres				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
			Acres	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Raipur	Kaudia ..	3	108	108	1,543	1,713	-170	+4 15 10	-1 9 4
Do.	Deori ..	3	125	125	2,088	1,755	+333	+6 10 7	+2 10 3
Do.	Fingeshwar ..	5	470	454	6,245	6,060	+185	+3 7 2	+0 6 9
Drug	Sahaspur-Lohara ..	3	280	265	3,680	3,238	+442	+1 1 3	+1 0 9
Do.	Parpodi ..	1	98	101	1,734	1,691	+43	+2 10 3	+0 6 10
Do.	Wararbandh ..	1	72	72	1,693	1,257	+436	+6 4 3	+6 0 7
Do.	Panabaras ..	5	323	285	2,942	3,478	-536	+4 3 6	-1 14 0

The area under cultivation decreased in Fingeshwar, Sahaspur-Lohara and Panabaras, while it was very nearly the same in other estates. In Fingeshwar the area under paddy was almost the same as in the preceding year, but it decreased under rabi crops for which no reasons has been furnished in the district report. The results—a loss of Re. 0-6-9 per acre compared with a profit of Rs. 3-7-2 during the previous year—are simply disgraceful. The decrease in Sahaspur-Lohara is attributed to the custom of resting fallow; while in Panabaras it is said to be due to the difficulty of finding timely labour and capable whole-time farm servants. The home-farms in Kaudia and Panabaras worked at a considerable loss. No adequate reasons have been given by the Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, in regard to the loss on the

Kaudia farms (and the decrease in the profit of the farm at Deori). The Deputy Commissioner, Drug, reports that the poor results in Panabaras were due to the adverse propaganda work carried on by the so-called Congress volunteers against the interest of the estate. I very much doubt whether this was the only reason. The average profits elsewhere are, as usual, totally inadequate except in Wararbandh where the net profit works out to Rs. 6-0-7 per acre. An average *malguzar* is expected to make a profit of about Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 per acre on good rice or rabi land and I see no point in continuing to farm at all if the Court of Wards, with all the advantages which it possesses in the way of capital, technical advice, selected sites, etc., cannot do as well as this. It is certain that leakage occurs somewhere, though it has always been very difficult to detect where. For this reason, I intend introducing a system of profit-sharing with pay on a sliding scale, depending on the net profits made during the previous year. I introduced such a system in the Jubbulpore district (Salaiya estate) some years ago, with most encouraging results. It may perhaps be argued, as it often is, that net profit is not our object, but demonstration. But I have never seen the use of demonstrating how to lose money. The agriculturist is not a fool and I have seen him laugh when shown fine, tall crops and when he is then told, in reply to his sensible questions, that very little or no profit was made on them. Experimental farms are not intended for demonstration, but demonstration plots and home-farms should, I consider, demonstrate above all how to make good profits and not bad losses.

There is no home-farm cultivation under direct management of the Court of Wards either in Darekasa or Hatta. The home-farm measuring 149.41 acres of land in Darekasa has been assigned to the ward as a part of maintenance allowance and the remaining area of 226.17 acres was leased out for Rs. 838 [Rs. 878]. Similarly, in Hatta out of the home-farm area of 2,342 acres, 241 acres are in the possession of the ward and the remaining area along with 178 acres of *khudkasht* land was let out for Rs. 9,194 [Rs. 8,958].

27. Cattle-breeding farms.—The contemplated farm at Chichli could not be established during the year, but 20 Malvi cows and two bulls have since been ordered and a farm will soon be established. In Jubbulpore Rs. 252 was spent on the maintenance of stud bulls. The

Jubbulpore
Division

Mandhata estate maintains a stud bull in one of its villages, Morghary, for improvement of the estate live-stock.

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garh
Division

28. There are cattle-breeding farms at Pithora (Kudia), Fingeshwar, Indagaon (Bindra-Nawagarh), Telitola and Dhobedand (Panabaras), Sahaspur-Lohara, Aklama (Sahaspur-Lohara), Darekasa and Kunda (Hatta). The number of cattle at Pithoda decreased to 68 [74], and the stock was valued at Rs. 1,234 [Rs. 1,230]. The total receipts rose to Rs. 223 [Rs. 172] and the expenditure decreased to Rs. 510 [Rs. 730] resulting in a loss of Rs. 282 [Rs. 558]. Ensilage was again successfully prepared from green grass for the use of the cattle during the hot weather. Juar was also sown as a fodder crop but it was unsuccessful. No bull was lent out during the year as they used to be neglected in the past by the persons taking them. Out of the seven bulls which were available for breeding purposes, three have since been castrated of which two were sold off as bullocks. The cows of the farm were not milked in the past but under the instructions of the Assistant Director of Veterinary Services, they were milked and the sale of milk fetched Rs. 4. The annual losses on the cattle farm have now greatly decreased; but I do not think the farm is serving a very useful purpose and it will once again be examined whether it should not be closed.

In Fingeshwar, there were 196 cattle at the commencement of the year. Four were born, eight transferred to home-farm and 38 died leaving a balance of 154 at the close of the year. The total income and expenditure increased, respectively, from Rs. 151 to Rs. 587 and Rs. 282 to Rs. 663 resulting in a loss of Rs. 76 [Rs. 131]. As there was no suitable building for the cattle, the construction of one was started at mauza Sarkada where fodder and water are sufficient, but it remained half-finished, as the estate Overseer resigned and went away. It is proposed to remove the cattle to Sarkada after the building is ready.

The farm at Indagaon has 130 cattle of a total value of Rs. 679. Figures showing income and expenditure have not been given.

The cattle-breeding farm at Telitola continued to function well with 22 cows and 13 calves, but the co-operative cattle-breeding farm at Dhobedand is not doing well owing to the antipathy of its members. The number

of cows (at Dhobedand) has gone down to 21 [50] and it may have to be closed down. The condition of the Sahaspur-Lohara cattle-breeding farm continued to be satisfactory. The co-operative cattle-breeding farm at Aklama also thrived well. In Darekasa, two of the five stud bulls purchased by the ward were castrated as they did not function properly. A small cattle-breeding farm has been started at Kunda (near Hatta) with one Malvi stud bull and 15 cows and a programme has been prepared for it by the Superintendent of the Government Farm at Garhi. One of his recommendations is that a home-farm cultivation on a demonstration basis should be started at Kunda as a complement to the cattle-breeding farm, and the Deputy Commissioner has taken up the matter with the Deputy Director of Agriculture with regard to the posting of a Farm Jamadar.

29. Debts due to the estate.—The total debts including rent, decrees, grain, and other cash loans which fell due for recovery at the beginning of the year stood at Rs. 2,60,382 as shown below :—

	Rs.
Senior Bhonsla	... 27,557
Junior Bhonsla	... 1,34,562
Sausthanik	... 37,393
Bhishnur	... 4,462
Gohna	... 1,625
Anjana	... 1,996
Sareka	... 3,766
Chidi	... 295
Gorapani	... 85
Pachmarhi	... 2,207
Aoriya	... 24,846
Kesia	... 636
Mandgaon	... 12,832
Sindi	... 8,120
Total	... <u>2,60,382</u>

Out of this a sum of Rs. 37,323 was recovered and Rs. 25,274 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,97,785. The debts in all the estates in Nagpur except Sausthanik and in the Aoriya estate relate to the period when the

estates were managed by the proprietors themselves. In several cases, loans had been advanced indiscriminately without looking to the solvency of the borrowers with the result that recovery is difficult. Arrears were heavy in the Junior Bhonsla estate.

PART III.—THE EXPENDITURE OF THE YEAR WITH SPECIAL REGARD TO THE COST OF MANAGEMENT, PERSONAL EXPENSES AND ANY EXTRAORDINARY ITEM

**Jubbulpore
Division**

30. Expenditure of estates.—The total gross ordinary expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,68,461 [Rs. 2,78,099]. There was an increase of Rs. 1,838 in two of the Jubbulpore estates, but this was counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 5,325 in the remaining estates so that the total expenditure fell by Rs. 3,487, mainly under personal expenses. Last year's figure under this head included Rs. 5,100 spent on the marriages of the Ponda ward and a niece of the Imlai ward.

In the Hoshangabad district, there was a negligible increase of Rs. 357 in Chichli. The increase of Rs. 5,772 in Bilehra is mainly due to the payment of Rs. 5,155 on account of interest on debts. The fall of Rs. 3,237 in Gangai is due to non-payment of land revenue arrears for want of funds and the curtailment of personal expenses. The big drop of Rs. 8,840 in Dhanwara is due to smaller payments of land revenue and interest on debts.

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Division**

31. The total gross ordinary expenditure during the year decreased to Rs. 6,62,110 [Rs. 6,84,739]. All heads except cost of management and personal expenses contribute to it. In the Gohna and Chidi estates land revenue charges were only partly met for want of funds, while the decline in the Sareka estate is due to remissions granted by Government. No interest was paid by the Sareka, Anjanja and Chidi estates, while in the Gohna estate, it was only partly paid.

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garh
Division**

32. The gross ordinary expenditure increased from Rs. 7,38,463 to Rs. 7,41,923. Notable increases were in Suarmar (Rs. 7,282), Phuljhar (Rs. 1,586), Bindra-Nawagarh (Rs. 1,296), Wararbandh (Rs. 1,815) and Hatta (Rs. 4,090), while there were decreases in Kaudia (Rs. 4,181) and Panabaras (Rs. 8,100). The variations are explained under appropriate heads.

33. Land revenue and cesses.—The expenditure decreased to Rs. 2,03,614 [Rs. 2,09,042]. The increase of

Rs. 5,428 in the preceding year was due to the payment of suspended takoli of 1935-36 in Phuljhar, Sahaspur-Lohara and Parpodi.

34. Interest on debts.—Disbursements under this head declined by Rs. 14,238 to Rs. 98,456. The decrease is shared by all the indebted estates on account of progressive reduction in the amount of the principal.

35. Personal expenses.—The total expenditure including education amounted to Rs. 44,961 [Rs. 51,051]. The decrease is shared by all the estates except Bangaon where the increase of Rs. 72 is chiefly due to an increase in the monthly allowance of the ward's mother. The decrease in Jubbulpore is explained by the fact that last year's figure included special expenditure on marriages. In Hoshangabad although on the whole there is a slight decrease of Rs. 302 the expenditure in Chichli increased by Rs. 1,999 but this has not been explained in the district report. The decrease of Rs. 760 in Mandhata is ascribed to the curtailment of avoidable expenditure.

Jubbulpore
Division

36. Expenditure on personal expenses including education amounted to Rs. 1,82,166 [Rs. 1,75,395]. The increase is shared chiefly by the three major estates in Nagpur and the Pachmarhi estate. In the Senior Bhonsla estate, it is due to the enhancement of the allowance of Raja Bahadur Raghoji Rao Bhonsla by Rs. 500 per mensem, while in the Junior Bhonsla estate, it is due to the purchase of a car for Kunwar Pratapsingh and the appointment of a tutor for him. The increase in the Saasthanik estate is principally under medical expenses owing to the operation of Raja Azam Shah for piles. The allowance of Ramrao Naik and his wife was discontinued, as he is now in a position to manage himself without any assistance from the estate. There was a net decrease of Rs. 2,203 in the Mandgaon and Sindi estates, as the allowances to the wards could not be paid in full for want of funds. The ward of the Pachmarhi estate was given a special grant of Rs. 700 for religious purposes and purchase of bullocks.

Nagpur
Division

37. The expenditure under this head rose by Rs. 1,354 to Rs. 1,69,748. The rise was most marked in Suarmar (Rs. 3,744), Bindra-Nawagarh (Rs. 904) and Wararbondh (Rs. 1,820), while decreases were shared by Kaudia (Rs. 2,294), Fingeshwar (Rs. 1,838) and Panabaras (Rs. 2,256). In Suarmar, the allowance of the ward

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Division

was raised from Rs. 375 to Rs. 500 per mensem and he was paid Rs. 1,525 for the celebrations connected with the birth of a son and Rs. 300 for the performance of obsequies of his grandmother. In Bindra-Nawagarh, a sum of Rs. 800 was paid to the step-mother of the ward for pilgrimage. In Wararbandh a sum of Rs. 2,000 was paid towards the marriage expenses of the daughter of the ward's co-widow. The decrease of Rs. 2,294 in Kaudia was due to the payment of a sum of Rs. 1,500 to the ward during the preceding year for pilgrimage and another sum of Rs. 750 spent on election propaganda carried on by the estate in favour of the Zamindar of Phuljhar during the last Assembly elections. There was no unusual expenditure during the year. In Fingeshwar, the decrease of Rs. 1,838 was due to the purchase of a motor car for the ward during the preceding year. In Panabaras, the estate car was out of order and no expenditure was incurred on its upkeep. This accounts for the decrease of Rs. 2,256. The variations in other estates are trifling.

38. **Miscellaneous expenditure.**—Miscellaneous expenditure declined by Rs. 4,823 to Rs. 99,519. The decrease is shared by Kaudia (Rs. 3,829) and Panabaras (Rs. 6,198). The fall in Kaudia was due to the fact that last year Rs. 2,000 were donated to the King George Memorial Fund, Rs. 350 to the Flood Relief Fund and Rs. 300 to the Gond Pathshala at Nagpur, while there was no such unusual expenditure during the year. In Panabaras, the departmental management of *lac* and *harra* was abandoned and the rights were leased instead. This accounts for the decrease in expenditure. The increased expenditure of Rs. 1,341 in Suarmar was due to provision of medicines, furniture and also on account of pay of compounders and other menials employed in the Human and Veterinary Dispensaries established at Komakhan during the year. The forest departmental working and law charges are responsible for the increased expenditure of Rs. 1,478 in Bindra-Nawagarh. The fluctuations in other estates do not call for any comments.

Jubbupore
Division

39. **Cost of Management.**—The cost of management including contribution rose to Rs. 61,046 [Rs. 52,635], all the estates contributing to the increase except Dhanwara. The increase is mainly due to the raising from $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent to 5 per cent of the rate of contribution to

Government. In Mandhata, in addition, a senior Naib-Tahsildar was posted as Manager. The percentage increased in all the estates from 17 to 33, and for the division as a whole it works out to 24 [17.37].

40. The cost of management including contributions to Government amounted to Rs. 1,26,172 [Rs. 1,09,063]. One reason common to all estates for the increase is the enhancement in the rate of Government contribution to 5 per cent. The expenditure increased in all the estates except Aoriya and Kesia where the decrease is ascribed to retrenchment made in the sadar and local office establishment and the appointment of a Manager on a lower scale of pay. The estates in the Seoni sub-division were required to contribute a proportionately larger amount for sadar establishment consequent on the relinquishment of the Dewan's estate in April 1937 and this chiefly accounts for the increase in the cost of management. The expenditure in the Sareka estate was stationary though the percentage to the total income increased from 15 to 29. This is noticeable in the other estates of the Seoni sub-division because of the abnormal fall in the income.

41. The cost of management including contributions to Government, amounted to Rs. 1,79,586 [Rs. 1,52,991] which works out to 21 per cent of the ordinary gross income of all the estates as against 16 in the preceding year. All the estates contributed to the increase except Darekasa in which there was a decrease of Rs. 199, due to strict economy in expenditure. There has been a uniform rise in expenditure under this head owing to—

- (1) fall in the gross ordinary income of all the estates except Suarmar and Bindra-Nawagarh where the increases were almost negligible, and
- (2) to the increase from 2½ to 5 per cent towards the cost of management with retrospective effect from the 1st April 1937, payable to Government, *vide* Revenue Department Notification No. 447-5011-XII, dated the 24th January 1938.

It is interesting to observe here that payments made by the estates to Government for commission in comparison with the indirect expenditure of Government upon management rose from Rs. 23,179 in 1936-37 to Rs. 46,744

in 1937-38 as a result of the increase in the rate of percentage charges as indicated above. In Raipur, there are as many as nine estates under management including the Gosain's estate which is under provisional management. The total contributions recovered in 1937-38 towards the cost of management amounted to Rs. 32,947. Deducting 1 per cent, or Rs. 6,589, towards the cost of audit, the amount received for the cost of management was Rs. 26,358. The sanctioned staff of Extra-Assistant Commissioners for the Raipur district is five Assistants for district work and one for Court of Wards. It is an admitted fact that the Court of Wards in this district is uncomparably heavier than anywhere else in the Province and the whole-time services of a specially selected senior Extra-Assistant Commissioner are required. In order to obtain the best Extra-Assistant Commissioner without prejudicing his prospect of being placed in charge of an independent sub-division where the monthly allowance is Rs. 100, it would be equitable to give him an allowance equal to this amount. If such an Assistant on, say, Rs. 730 per mensem is placed in independent charge of Court of Wards work, Raipur, the expenditure on his account for the year including travelling allowance and contributions towards his pension and leave salary, would amount to Rs. 12,800.

According to estimates which I have made for all estates in the division taken together, there is at present a profit of about Rs. 8,500, on management over and above the percentage contribution now charged. If, therefore, the rate of contribution were reduced from 5 to $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, there would still be a small margin of profit to Government.

PART-IV.—PERFORMANCE BY THE COURT OF WARDS OF ITS DUTIES AS A LANDLORD

Jubbulpore
Division

42. The relations between the Court of Wards and its tenants were generally satisfactory. 2,136 [1,931] maunds of seed grain were advanced on *sawai* to the tenants of the Dhanwara estate. The failure of the Chichli estate to interest itself in the welfare of the tenants was pointed out to the Deputy Commissioner and steps have now been taken to associate the Manager more with the needs of the villagers as well. In the Jubbulpore district 532 maunds of seed grain was advanced and old grain loans amounting to 2,832 maunds in the Bhaironghat estate were written off as irrecoverable.

43. The number of rents suits instituted in the Jubbulpore estates was 127 [130] excluding 32 for the newly assumed Bhaironghat estate. Tenants were ejected in 12 [33] of these cases and in 19 cases of the Bhaironghat estate. In the case of the latter the holdings were of little value and four of them are lying fallow. In the Hoshangabad estates 256 rent suits were filed and in Nimar 60, but in no case did ejection take place. An application was made for the enhancement of the rent paid by an occupancy tenant of a malik-makbuza plot in the Gumasta estate. Four holdings of a total area of 30.73 acres in the Dhanwara estate were surrendered by tenants.

44. In the Jubbulpore district, schools received the usual contributions in cash and books to the value of Rs. 222, and a donation of Rs. 150 was made to the Rajkumar College, Raipur. Gifts of land for the establishment of three Vidya Mandirs is under consideration. The Salaiya and Imlai estates contributed Rs. 2,000 towards the reconstruction of the Elgin Hospital, Jubbulpore, and have promised a donation of Rs. 6,846, besides the land needed for buildings, for the establishment of cheap plan dispensaries at their headquarters. The usual annual contributions of Rs. 48 to the Sihora dispensary and Rs. 40 to the Blind Relief Association, Nagpur, were also made. Three stud bulls continued to be maintained for the improvement of live-stock. In deserving cases tenants were given building materials and free grazing. In the Hoshangabad district free medicines were distributed by all the estates during the cholera epidemic. The Chichli estate engaged two extra sub-assistant health officers for anti-cholera work. A breeding bull is maintained by the Dhanwara estate. In Nimar, a village uplift centre has been started in one of the estate villages where a pig-killing association has been formed and a breeding bull is also kept. The training of a *dai* at Khandwa and the question of adult education are under consideration.

45. The relations between the Court of Wards and its tenants continued to be satisfactory. In the three major estates of Nagpur, 3,628 maunds of seed grain were advanced to the tenants on *sawai* and about 9,200 maunds were written off as bad debt. In the Pachmarhi estate a cash taccavi loan of Rs. 40 was advanced to the tenants but nothing by way of grain advances for seed.

As the estate is in a comparatively better financial position, making a large surplus over expenditure every year, it might well devote some of its funds to the assistance of the tenants in this direction, this being one of the primary duties of the Court of Wards to the tenantry. Sareka, Chidi, Anjania and Gohna estates advanced 141 khandis of grain as taccavi to needy tenants.

Considerable leniency was shown in the collection of rents, particularly in the aboriginal tracts of the Seoni sub-division and Betul. The consent money on transfers of absolute-occupancy lands which was hitherto charged arbitrarily at 5 to 6 times the rent was reduced under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner in the Nagpur estates to a sum equivalent to the rent.

There were 401 [506] cases of surrenders by tenants involving an area of 1,675 [1,735] for a consideration of Rs. 43,075. This area was reallocated for Rs. 57,169, *i.e.*, at Rs. 34 [Rs. 44] per acre. There were also 209 cases of transfer of absolute-occupancy lands.

46. The number of suits instituted in the Nagpur estate was 849 [1,222]. Decrees were obtained in 508 [795] cases, but only 11 tenants in all were actually ejected. In Chhindwara, 34 [31] rent suits were filed of which only one tenant was ejected. In the Aoriya and Kesia estates, 107 new suits were instituted of which 88 were successful, but only one tenant was ejected and 16 surrenders were accepted in lieu of debts and rental arrears. In the Mandgaon estate, tenants were ejected from 73.69 acres of land.

47. The relations of the Court of Wards with tenants and thekadars continued to be cordial in all the estates except Panabaras where they have become somewhat strained owing to adverse political propaganda carried on by mischievous agitators in the neighbouring zamindaris reacting on this estate. The situation there is being watched. At the time of the Hon'ble the Premier's visit to the Raipur district, the tenants of Kaudia and Phuljhar zamindaris presented joint petitions dealing with a wide range of alleged grievances connected with the administration of Court of Wards. Many of the allegations were vague, unfounded or grossly exaggerated. Some of them, however, have an element of truth in them. These are concerning grazing, nistar and rights over minor forest produce, etc. The grievances were enquired into in detail by the Officer-in-Charge, Court of Wards, Raipur, and by the Sub-Divisional

Officer, Mahasamund, in collaboration with one of the local M. L. A.'s. The Deputy Commissioner toured in each of the two estates and examined the reports submitted to him on the spot with reference to the circumstances prevailing in each of them and submitted a thorough and lengthy report on each of the two estates. I have forwarded these separately, with my comments, for orders of Government. Acute difficulties regarding grazing and interpretation of the *wajib-ul-arz* are arising in almost all the zamindaris in the division, *i.e.*, Dondi-Lohara, Khujji, Kaudia, Pandaria and some of the Bhandara zamindaris. The *wajib-ul-arz*, which is lacking in precision and simplicity, is not properly understood and is often not enforceable. It is not confined to important rights, but is full of mere statements of facts. This being so, the question arises whether the *wajib-ul-arz* of all the zamindaris (and perhaps those of the *khalsa* as well) should not be thoroughly overhauled. If an experienced officer invested with the powers of a Settlement Officer were deputed for this work, it would be well worth while, for the grievances now arising are bound to continue and increase because the tenants have now been awakened to their rights (and indeed in many cases they are being agitated by misinterpretation or exaggeration of them). I have accordingly recommended to Government that a special Settlement Officer should be appointed to revise the *wajib-ul-arz* of all zamindaris.

48. Rent suits were filed against habitual defaulters as shown below and all of them were decreed in favour of the Court of Wards:—

Kaudia	...	34
Phuljhar	...	37
Fingeshwar	...	30
Bindra-Nawagarh	...	39
Bhurkoni	...	1
Sahaspur-Lohara	...	83
Parpodi	...	50
Wararbandh	...	4
Panabaras	...	5
Hatta	...	34
Total	...	<u>317</u>

In spite of the large number of rent suits, only 24 tenants in Sahaspur-Lohara and 13 in Hatta were actually

ejected from their holdings for arrears of rent. Action under section 35 of the Tenancy Act was taken in Deori against three tenants, in Phuljhar against 33 and in Fingeshwar against four who had abandoned their holdings. Fifteen tenants of Sahaspur-Lohara and one tenant of Deori who were heavily in arrears voluntarily surrendered their holdings. Proceedings under sections 157 and 111, Land Revenue Act, were started against one thekadar in Suarmar, four in Fingeshwar and 24 in Bindra-Nawagarh. One protected thekadar of Phuljhar was ejected for non-payment of theka-jama. Besides, six ordinary thekadars were ejected through Civil Courts and one surrendered his village. The two ejection suits against ordinary thekadars of Bihajhar and Lalpur in Suarmar, referred to in the preceding year's report, were unsuccessful because the doctrine of part performance was pleaded and proved. The arrears of rent in Hatta swelled to Rs. 16,631 [Rs. 11,991]. The Deputy Commissioner ascribes this to be partly due to contumacy of the tenants and partly to inefficient Kamdar whose work was not properly supervised due to changes in the post of the Manager. During the course of his tour, the Deputy Commissioner fixed instalments in respect of decretal amounts of rents, provided the tenants paid up their current dues. This was done only in those cases where there was little or no scope for the recovery of the arrears. It is explained that several tenants are taking advantage of this concession and this gesture has done much in bringing about friendly relations between the tenants and the Court of Wards.

49. Taccavi in cash and kind was advanced in the estates named below to the extent shown against each:—

	Cash	Grain
	Rs.	Khandis
Kaudia	.. 1,640 [1,403]	69 [45]
Deori	.. 500 [500]	555 [566]
Narra	.. ..	240 [196]
Fingeshwar	.. 1,065 [52]	41 [34]
Sahaspur-Lohara	.. 901 [920]	175 [211]
Parpodi	.. 308 [855]	103 [158]
Wararbandh	.. 18 [18]	69 [57]
Panabaras	.. 978 [369]	82 [99]
		Maunds
Bindra-Nawagarh	.. ..	1,428 [1,057]
		Maunds
Hatta	.. ..	91 [90]

There was no demand for taccavi in Darekasa. Improved varieties of seeds were advanced on *badhi* in the Drug estates and every possible latitude was shown to tenants and thekaders in paying up their dues. Recoveries were fair in all the estates except Panabaras where these have further deteriorated. Out of Rs. 6,360, outstanding at the close of the year, Rs. 5,812 relates to the years 1928-29 and 1929-30, when taccavi is reported to have been advanced indiscriminately. There is now very little hope of recovery. The Manager has submitted a detailed *khatawar* report with reference to the paying capacity of each defaulter and it is under Deputy Commissioner's scrutiny. Most of these arrears are likely to be written off. As the system of grain advances to tenants in Hatta resulted in loss, it has been given up, but 91 maunds of paddy were advanced to 13 needy tenants of Saori and Jam whose crops were damaged due to local calamities.

50. The dispensaries at Pithoda (Kaudia) and Saraipali (Phuljhar) were transferred to the management of the Court of Wards in 1924 and since then they are being managed by the Court of Wards under agreements between the Court of Wards and Government, renewed every five years. The dispensary at Pithoda continues to be popular. The total expenditure for maintaining this dispensary was Rs. 3,176 [Rs. 2,681] and the receipts from different sources amounted to Rs. 731 [Rs. 805]. The deficit of Rs. 2,445 [Rs. 1,876] was met from the funds of the Kaudia estate. The staff remained unchanged. There is also a leper clinic at Pithoda but the weekly attendance is very poor. The dispensary is well-equipped and is doing very useful work in the estate as well as in the neighbouring villages. The number of indoor and out-door patients was 163 [141] and 23,927 [21,607], respectively. The number of major and minor operations increased by three and 36 during the year under report. The midwife attended 15 labour cases as against 19 of the previous year. The number of expectant mothers visited by her was 6 [18]. A small outlying dispensary was also opened during the year at Jhalap, ten miles from Pithoda, and placed in charge of the Assistant Medical Officer, Pithoda, who visits it every fortnight and distributes free medicines. An excellent Village Sister has also been stationed at this place and tours in the neighbouring villages of the zamindari to attend labour cases. She is a young, educated Hindu

widow living with her family. She managed 23 delivery cases in her first six months in the neighbouring villages without a single failure and treated between 20 and 30 minor ailment cases daily when she was not on tour. She is paid only Rs. 15 per mensem by the estate and I found that her work was being greatly appreciated by the villagers of the neighbourhood.

Since the close of the year, a small dispensary in-charge of an experienced compounder was opened at Deori and the district council has agreed to contribute Rs. 180 every year towards the upkeep of the dispensary.

A cheap plan dispensary was opened at Komakhan in the Suarmar estate and is in charge of an Assistant Medical Officer paid by Government. The other charges are paid by the Suarmar and Narra estates.

The Human dispensary at Saraipali (Phuljhar) also continues to be popular. 100 in-door patients were admitted as against 111 during the last year. 25,329 out-door patients were treated against 24,044 of the preceding year. Twelve major and 243 minor operations were performed as against 12 and 221 of the previous year. A new operation theatre was constructed. Neither the district council nor the village panchayat contributes to the finance. This is unsatisfactory and unfair, for, now that *takoli* has been enhanced by Rs. 24,000 a year, the estate cannot any longer be expected to bear such great financial burdens as it has hitherto done in the public interests.

A new step was taken in the matter of providing medical aid in the Raipur estates by the recruitment of whole-time Village Sisters at Gariaband, Fingeshwar, Deori, Jhalap, Komakhan and Saraipali. Reference has been made above to the work of Sohagabai at Jhalap. Equally good work is being done at Basna by Helenabai though she is not being paid by the estate (Phuljhar). She successfully carried out 37 delivery cases in seven months and treated many minor ailments. Reports regarding the work of the other Village Sisters posted to the estates under the Court of Wards have not been received, but it is believed that many of them also are doing good work.

The Panabaras estate (Drug) spent Rs. 1,412 [Rs. 1,186] over the maintenance of estate dispensary at Mohalla. Two in-door patients wards are attached to this dispensary. The number of in-door patients treated

was 11 (*nil*). The number of out-door patients rose from 6,953 to 8,044. The Assistant Medical Officer, who was in charge of this dispensary for some years, did not do his work satisfactorily and was unpopular. The Deputy Commissioner has recently removed him from Court of Wards service. A cheap plan dispensary has also been established after the close of the year at Sahaspur-Lohara out of the Government of India grant for cheap plan dispensaries.

The Veterinary dispensary at Pithoda maintained by the Court of Wards is rendering useful service. The total expenditure on its maintenance amounted to Rs. 855 [Rs. 953]. The number of out-door patients rose from 1,060 to 1,093 while the number of in-door patients slightly decreased by three from 27 to 24. The number of mofussil cases treated by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon decreased to 482 [530]. The Veterinary Assistant Surgeon toured for 246 [241] days and visited 772 [789] villages. One new Veterinary dispensary was opened at Komakhan in the Suarmar estate during the year under report. Panabaras estate spent Rs. 973 [Rs. 901] over the maintenance of the estate Veterinary dispensary at Mohalla. The number of in-door and out-door patients rose from *nil* and 765 to 43 and 791, respectively. The number of mofussil cases treated by the Veterinary Surgeon increased from 435 to 476.

51. In the Drug district, rural uplift work was carried on in Sahaspur-Lohara, Parpodi and Panabaras estates and during the year it was started in Wararbandh also. The seed union at Sahaspur-Lohara continued to advance seed of good variety to needy cultivators. The method of preservation of grass for fodder during summer and the preparation of compost and urine earth manure were popularized. The working and uses of the Bakhar and the Sabal plough and of Jat *nagar* were also demonstrated. The seed unions in Panabaras continued to function satisfactorily the stock of seed being 135 khandis 15 kathas as against 108 khandis and 12 kathas of the preceding year. 168 [161] manure pits were dug and covered with sheds. Cultivation with improved variety of seeds and planting of fruit bearing trees in *baris* were encouraged. In Wararbandh centre, the cultivators stopped the preparation of cow-dung cakes for fuel and are using the material as manure. The preparation of urine-earth manure was demonstrated to the tenants.

Vegetable and fruit growing is also being undertaken. The sanitary condition of the centres was maintained in good condition and the villagers were persuaded to open out windows in their houses in order to secure good ventilation. Free distribution of quinine received from the Government of India continued all over the rural uplift centres. Intensive propaganda against the administration of opium to infants was undertaken. In Hatta, rural uplift activities were vigorously pushed on. The experiment of controlled poultry-farming was extended to villages Kunda and Hatta by giving monetary help to suitable fanciers in the shape of small loans repayable in easy instalments. Planting of fruit and shade trees was also encouraged and an orange garden has been started at Hatta both for profit and for demonstration purposes. It is being impressed on the villagers that rural reconstruction activities should be part of their ordinary life. Systematic efforts were made for the repairs of the village roads and considerable fillip has been given to the improvement in the sanitary conditions of the *abadis* by offering prizes for the cleanest village in the estate and for the cleanest house in each village. The second uplift *jalsa* was held at Hatta in May 1938 where among other activities, exhibitions of cattle, poultry and good varieties of seed were held and suitable prizes were awarded as in the previous year. A smaller *jalsa* was held at Khairi for the villages of that tract in January 1939. Mr. Smellie, Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, who has again shown great enthusiasm for uplift work in the estates under his charge, reports that "these social events have caught the imagination of the villagers and besides having an educative effect, bring much happiness in their otherwise drab lives".

PART V.—PERFORMANCE BY THE COURT OF WARDS OF ITS DUTIES TO ITS WARDS

Jubbulpore
Division

52. Estate improvements.—Financial stringency restricted the scope of estate improvements, and no work of importance was undertaken during the year. The Jubbulpore estates spent Rs. 3,026 on buildings, Rs. 445 on field embankments, Rs. 447 on communications, Rs. 329 on the improvement of water-supply and Rs. 252 on the maintenance of stud bulls. The finances of all the other estates in the division with the exception of Chichli do not admit of any improvement schemes being undertaken.

The need for making a definite start with estate improvement schemes in Chichli has been brought to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner and a survey of the needs of villagers is being made.

53. Financial stringency restricted the outlay on estate improvements. An expenditure of Rs. 18,642 [Rs. 24,586] was incurred on improvements to orange gardens and on unavoidable and urgent repairs to buildings of wards. 120 new orange trees were planted in the home-farms of Somalwada and Khamla in the Senior Bhonsla estate. Water pumping engines have been installed at the Tulsibagh garden of the Junior Bhonsla estate and at Baghkabrastan and Pardi gardens in the Sausthanik estate. The three estates are concentrating on intensive orange cultivation under technical supervision and the development of vegetable produce round about Nagpur to take advantage of the good market for such produce in Nagpur. The home-farms in the Sausthanik and Senior Bhonsla estates are under the management of an agricultural assistant, and it is proposed to appoint one for the Junior Bhonsla estate also. The agricultural assistant attached to the Senior Bhonsla estate looks after the lands of the Kaptan estate also in which the whole area of home-farm comprising some 400 acres is under direct cultivation. The Pachmarhi estate has a large sum earmarked for the construction of the Muttur-Jhont road and an office building at Bamhanwara. The estimates are under preparation. In the Aoriya estate, a sum of Rs. 414 was spent on the purchase of grafts of pomegranate and grape fruits from the Globe nursery, Calcutta, and they were planted at the Aoriya garden.

54. At its session held in March 1938, the Legislative Assembly passed the Central Provinces Revision of the Land Revenue of Estates Bill into law. In Revenue Department memorandum No. 1880-XII, dated the 13th April 1938, Government brought this measure to the notice of Commissioners and asked that Court of Wards budgets should be adjusted, where necessary, in view of the rise in *takoli*. The Act was formally assented to by the Governor-General in December last, and increased *takoli* payments have been enforced from the first kist due in February 1939. The anticipated introduction of the Act caused financial difficulties in several estates and the budgets were accordingly modified and expenditure on works of improvements was restricted to urgent and indispensable works alone. The five years' programme of

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works was, however, adhered to as far as possible in order of urgency. The total expenditure on various works of improvements in all the estates rose by Rs. 4,323 to Rs. 68,383. The details by estates were as shown in the subjoined table:—

Estate	Annual income	Buildings	Roads	Tanks and wells	Field embankments	Establishment and contingencies	Total expenditure	Budget provision	Last year's expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Kaudia ..	87,510	3,172	5,135	9,142	..	3,016	20,465	22,350	23,380
Deori ..	44,164	700	2,097	3,120	45	729	6,691	-6,950	7,467
Suarmar ..	54,091	709	296	..	..	..	1,005	+1,400	489
Bhurkoni ..	6,083	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149
Narra ..	7,599	350	299	149	..	..	798	-800	1,862
Phuljhar ..	1,51,304	3,408	443	237	..	565	4,653	+5,930	1,919
Fingeshwar ..	74,030	4,199	81	1,542	199	425	6,446	+30,720	4,043
B i n d r a - Nawagarh.	1,78,746	1,435	1,643	334	..	..	3,412	+3,936	1,130
Panabaras ..	85,917	2,541	1,696	2,994	70	1,205	8,505	-24,900	9,360
Parpodi ..	15,921	7,880	..	170	..	328	8,388	+9,170	6,649
S a h a s p u r Lohara.	50,645	1,535	985	12	320	850	3,702	-11,380	4,873
Wararbandh ..	7,679	..	2	10	23	..	35	-215	100
Darekasa ..	11,669	600	..	450	300	..	1,350	+2,900	1,138
Hatta ..	89,198	580	..	1,152	729	482	2,943	-14,500	1,501
Total ..	8,64,556	27,109	12,677	19,312	1,686	7,600	68,383	1,35,151	46,060

It will be observed from the above that the expenditure in seven estates increased in varying degrees, while it decreased in the remaining seven. In Kaudia, which has remained under management for 35 years, and is consequently very sound financially, the expenditure is again very large. This will have to be curtailed in future now that the *takoli* has been raised by Rs. 9,940. Important improvement works carried out during the year were—

Name of estate	Works	Expenditure incurred during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)
		Rs.
Kaudia ..	(a) Construction of tank at Krishnapur	2,690
	(b) Construction of tank at Rampur	1,511
	(c) Quarters for four servants at Pithoda and a rest-house at Janaber.	2,092
	(d) Construction of six new wells	1,698
Deori ..	(a) Tank at Banikhar	1,359
	(b) Constructing raised causeway over one of the estate roads.	599
	(c) Construction of two wells	990

Name of estate	Works	Expenditure incurred during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)
		Rs.
Fingashwar	(a) Quarters for the estate Overseer ..	998
	(b) Quarters for Agriculture Supervisor ..	999
	(c) Buildings for cattle-breeding farm ..	1,499
Bindra-Nawagarh.	(a) Special repairs to the Zamindar's Palace at Chhurra ..	1,435
	(b) Construction of four culverts on Gariaband-Chhurra road.	1,147
Parpodi ..	(a) Construction of a <i>haveli</i> for the ward at Parpodi ..	4,380
	(b) Purchase of a bungalow for the ward at Drug ..	3,500
Sahaspur-Lohara.	(a) Construction of a granery for the ward's mother ..	269
	(b) Construction of a club house ..	912
	(c) Construction of a motor garage ..	265
Darekasa ..	(a) Deepening of a well at Piparia ..	450
	(b) Construction of a block of quarters for forest guards	300
Hatta ..	(a) Part expenses towards the construction of quarters for the Manager.	480

The other works carried out were either ordinary works of improvements or repairs to the existing roads, buildings and tanks and do not deserve special mention.

55. Repayment of debts.—The Bhaironghat estate increased the number of indebted estates in the division to 8 [7] out of 12 [11], the debt of one of which, *viz.*, Salaiya, in the Jubbulpore district, amounting to Rs. 700, was repaid during the year. At the close of the year the number of indebted estates was 7 [7] with a total liability of Rs. 4,19,912 [Rs. 3,37,762], the increase being due to the addition of the debts of the Bhaironghat estate.

56. The total liabilities at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 4,39,544. Additional debts to the extent of Rs. 27,843 including Rs. 15,286 land revenue arrears of the Gangai estate, Rs. 621 on account of further claims admitted and Rs. 3,181 on account of interest during the year on the balance of debts of the Bilehra estate raised the liabilities to Rs. 4,67,387 of which Rs. 951 was paid by incurring fresh debts, Rs. 6,227 by sale of property and Rs. 40,297 from current income, total Rs. 47,475 leaving a balance of Rs. 4,19,912 at the close of the year. Jubbulpore
Division

57. The balance of Rs. 480 shown against Imlai has been paid after the close of the year. The payment of Rs. 293 outstanding against the Gumashta estate has been

temporarily suspended. The Ponda estate paid Rs. 6,227 towards principal and Rs. 1,236 towards interest by sale of property. The sale of some more property which has been sanctioned by Government is under contemplation. Bhaironghat paid Rs. 3,689 towards principal and Rs. 949 towards interest from current income. The raising of a loan of Rs. 80,000 for the liquidation of the debts of this estate has been sanctioned in Revenue Department memorandum No. 5101-3768-XII, dated the 30th August 1938. The ward's mother is, however, opposed to the mortgaging of any of the estate villages. She has put in her objections and the matter is under consideration. The Bilehra estate paid Rs. 14,037 out of current income. The debts of this estate have now been considerably reduced and the balance of Rs. 27,211 is expected to be paid in full this year. No payment could be made to the creditors of the Gangai estate except Rs. 118, Rs. 13,634 being paid towards land revenue arrears and Rs. 860 towards taccavi. The estate has since been relinquished. The financial position of the Dhanwada estate is deteriorating. The balance of debts has increased to Rs. 2,34,015 [Rs. 2,29,449] as a further loan of Rs. 5,500 had to be taken from the Chichli estate for payment of interest of the Agra Bank loan on the fixed date in order to secure the rebate of 1 per cent. As already mentioned in paragraph 4, the sale of a portion of the immoveable property has been sanctioned and is being carried out.

**Nagpur
Division**

58. The Government loan outstanding against Senior Bhonsla estate at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 8,80,091 repayable in 38 instalments of Rs. 50,455. The estate managed to pay the instalment for the current year, though not the full amount on the due date of the 1st July 1938, reducing the total debt to Rs. 8,71,440. The Junior Bhonsla estate could provide only Rs. 27,000 [Rs. 32,586] and not the full instalment of Rs. 40,000 during the year. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that in view of the increase in expenditure and the deterioration in the paying capacity of the estate, the scheme of repayment will have to be revised unless it is possible to meet the prospective increase in expenditure by expanding the receipts from home-farm and from the forests. The Sausthanik estate which was hitherto solvent found it necessary to take a temporary loan of Rs. 15,000 to meet the deficit that resulted from the mismanagement of the estate by the previous Manager, Khan Sahib Nazir Abbas. The position has since improved.

The Bishnur estate paid its equated instalment of Rs. 1,257 to the Sausthanik estate.

The liabilities of the four estates in the Seoni sub-division amounted to Rs. 1,66,820 at the beginning of the year. Except a small sum of Rs. 700 by the Gohna estate, none of the estates paid anything towards interest, let alone principal. The financial condition of these estates appears to be precarious and it is doubtful if they should have been taken under management. There seems little prospect of saving the estate except by transfer of landed property to the creditors in lieu of their liabilities, and this step will be inevitable if the income from lac does not show signs of appreciable improvement.

The Mandgaon and Sindi estates also could not pay even the interest charges for want of funds and both estates have been recommended for relinquishment.

59. The following table shows: (a) the amount of debt due by each estate at the commencement of the year, (b) the amount repaid from the current income towards principal and interest, and (c) net liabilities outstanding against each at the close of the year:—

Chhattisgarh
Division

Name of estate.	The amount of debt due at the commencement of the year (the 1st October 1937)	The amount repaid from the current income towards		Net liabilities outstanding at the close of the year
		Principal	Interest	
(1).	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suarmar ..	1,61,682	15,000	8,089	1,46,682
Bhurkoni ..	4,050	1,350	203	2,700
Narra ..	6,832	1,109	342	5,723
Fingeshwar ..	1,52,531	9,897	7,591	1,42,634
Phuljhar ..	7,07,377	10,496	35,378	6,96,881
Bindra-Nawagarh ..	7,43,364	10,940	38,853	7,32,424
Wararbandh ..	6,000	2,000	300	4 000
Hatta ..	1,54,000	10,000	7,700	1,44,000
Total ..	19,35,836	60,792	98,456	18,75,044

Besides the above, a sum of Rs. 1,73,000 was borrowed at 5 per cent per annum in order to consolidate old debts outstanding against Bindra-Nawagarh which carry interest at 6 per cent per annum. The estate is heavily involved in debt and efforts are being made to obtain fresh loans at a lower rate of interest in order to repay those

carrying higher rate of interest. At the end of the year, the liabilities against this estate amounted to Rs. 7,32,424 as shown below---

	Rs.
(a) Old debts due to four creditors with interest at 6 per cent per annum.	4,55,994
(b) New debts with interest at 5 per cent per annum.	2,74,958
(c) Minor creditors	.. 1,420
(d) Arrears of pay	.. 52
Total	.. 7,32,424

Although Phuljhar is similarly involved in debt, it is satisfactory to note that all the liabilities amounting to Rs. 6,96,881 at the close of the year carry interest only at 5 per cent per annum. On the other hand, Phuljhar's plight, now that *takoli* has been so greatly and so suddenly increased, is practically hopeless unless powers to alienate are applied for and passed. The repayment scheme provided for the release of the estate in 1961-62 but the enhancement of *takoli* by Rs. 24,000 has made it obviously impossible to adhere to this even by carrying out the maximum economies and reduction in the rate of interest, and exploring all possible sources for increasing the income. Moreover, the marriages of the ward's three daughters will have to be performed fairly soon and this will mean heavy expenditure. In Bindra-Nawagarh, *takoli* has been enhanced by Rs. 19,427 but there are possibilities of expanding the income (as well as of cutting down the expenditure slightly) and so it may be just possible to adhere to the repayment scheme (extending till 1962-63). These two estates present easily the greatest problems, and these are being carefully examined.

Jubbulpore
Division

60. Investments.—Very little was available for investment by the Jubbulpore estates. The Chichli estate advanced a loan of Rs. 5,500 to Dhanwara on adequate security. The surplus in this estate is proposed to be utilized towards various schemes of estate improvement under contemplation. Bangaon invested Rs. 1,983-12-0 in postal cash certificates of the value of Rs. 2,000.

Chhattis-
garh
Division

61. Six out of 14 estates are free from debt. Kaudia and Deori (Raipur), Sahaspur-Lohara and Parpodi (Drug) could not invest any amount in Government or other

securities as the small savings that accrued were absorbed in works of improvements. Panabaras (Drug) sold Government securities held by it to the extent of Rs. 41,500 and invested the sale proceeds as a loan to the Bindra-Nawagarh estate in the Raipur district. Darekasa also advanced Rs. 10,000 to Bindra-Nawagarh and purchased shares of the Agriculture Society at Gondia for Rs. 300. No investments were made on behalf of any of the indebted estates except that in Hatta a sinking fund was started during the year to provide for the marriages of the Zamin-dar's two sons which are likely to come off ten years hence and 5 per cent Government bonds of the face value of Rs. 1,600 were purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,874. The district report does not give details about the remaining investment of Rs. 2,188 made by this estate.

62. Education and health of the wards.—All the wards were in good health during the year. Raja Shankar Pratap Singh and Raja Ujyar Singh, wards of the Chichli and Salaiva estates, aged 17 and 16 years, respectively, continued at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. The former is in the Diploma class and the latter in class II. The Ponda ward, Brahmadutta Shukul, aged 20, failed in the Intermediate examination in March last and continues his studies in the Benares University. Both the Bhaironghat wards, Thakur Narayan Singh and Daulat Singh are boarders at St. Aloysius High School. Lotan Singh, the son of the Imlai ward, has left Christ Church School, and arrangements are being made to train him in estate management. Rao Gajendra Singh, the Bilehra ward continues his studies in the Narsinghpur Government High School and Dharmendra Singh Hazari, the Bangaon ward, at Ellichpur.

63. Raja Bahadur Raghoji Rao Bhonsle, ward of the Senior Bhonsla estate, and his sons maintained good health. Kuarani Chimnabai, wife of the Kuar Fatesingh, is reported to have improved immensely as a result of the special medical attention which she received last year. Kuar Ajit Singh, son of Kuar Fatesingh, is now of school-going age and it has been decided to send him to some school outside Nagpur, but the proposal is kept in abeyance for financial reasons.

Raja Azamshah also kept good health except for his mental condition. Besides the Civil Surgeon, the Raja was also looked after by Dr. J. Roy, Superintendent of the Mental Hospital. Rani Hiramoti, his wife, continued to

remain at Chhindwara except for occasional visits to Nagpur. Begum Rajmoti and Begum Indiramoti were both studying in the Girls' Intermediate College, at Aligarh.

Kuar Pratapsingh has started taking training in estate management. He has now studied the working of the sadar office. A tutor has been engaged to assist him in his training. The Bhishnur ward, Mr. Krishnarao Naik, was in good health throughout the year. The marriage of Bachhubai, his daughter, is becoming a problem. The wards of the other estates continued to be in good health. In the Chhindwara estates, none but Thakur Deepsingh of the Sarekha estate took any interest in the management of the estate.

Chhattis-
garh
Division

64. The Deori ward, Shrimati Priyamati Devi, lives as before with her mother at Ghes in the Sambalpur district. Her mental troubles continue unchanged. A lady companion who is qualified in midwifery has been allowed and her services are much appreciated by the ward. She often visits Pithoda for medical treatment and I have therefore sanctioned the construction of a bungalow for her at that place at a cost of Rs. 2,935. Lal Brijrajsingh of Narra who is a minor continues to be deaf. Arrangements were made to have him examined by an expert at Lahore who reported that the ward's deafness is incurable, that no artificial aid could make him hear again, and that unless arrangements are made to teach him lip-reading, he would soon lose whatever little power of speech he has left. He was therefore sent to the Bhonsla Deaf and Dumb School at Nagpur where he is very happy and is progressing well in lip-reading. It is expected that his stay in that school will cure him of his loss of speech. The Fingeshwar ward lost her father and brother. Suitable expenditure was sanctioned for the performance of their obsequies. The Bindra-Nawagarh ward, Lal Nagendra Shah, was successfully treated for ear trouble by the Civil Surgeon, Raipur. The wife of the Sahaspur-Lohara ward was ailing and a sum of Rs. 400 was spent on her treatment. His brother too had some defect in eyesight and a sum of Rs. 100 was spent over his treatment.

The Kaudia ward, Shrimati Vishnupriya Devi, continued to live for the greater part of the year either at Raipur or at her brother's house at Kolibira, in the Sambalpur district, and pays no attention to her private cultivation which is left entirely to her servants. There

is no change in her attitude of hostility to the blood relations of her deceased husband. She is dissatisfied with the Court of Wards management although her reasonable demands have been granted from time to time. There are grounds for suspecting that on her behalf an attempt was made to interfere with the Court of Wards officials at Pithoda and for some time these attempts produced a feeling of considerable uncertainty and insecurity in the minds of the employees there. A sum of Rs. 1,500 was paid to the ward for pilgrimage, but it is understood that this amount was never spent on that object. She receives a handsome allowance of Rs. 1,000 per month and has a *muafi* village and also suitable provision for residence and conveyance on a generous scale. The provision made for her is definitely far in excess of her requirements and there is no doubt that much of it finds its way into the pocket of the man under whose influence and misguidance she continues to be. She has applied for the relinquishment of the estate. A counter application has also been made by Shrimati Bedkunwar Devi, wife of late Dau Harpalsingh. The question of relinquishment of the estate was thoroughly examined by the Deputy Commissioner who has recommended that the applications should not be entertained and I have strongly supported him. The Financial Commissioner is, I believe, to hear the two applicants this month before passing orders on their applications. Thakur Bhanupratapsingh of Suar-mar continues to take keen interest in the affairs of his estate. He is always consulted in all matters of management and is helpful and well-behaved. The Phuljhar ward, Thakur Lal Bahadursingh, also co-operates in all important matters of management in which he is consulted. The Bindra-Nawagarh ward, Lal Nagendra Shah, takes no interest either in the management of the estate or in the welfare of the members of his family. There are reasons to suspect that he has gone astray in the evil company of persons of doubtful antecedents. The Sahaspur-Lohara ward, Lal Girirajsingh, continues to be mentally crippled and shows no signs of improvement. The Parpodi ward, Lal Rajendrasingh, took keen interest in learning the work of estate management and has shown all-round improvement. I have therefore recommended that his estate should be relinquished on certain conditions. The Hatta ward, Chandanalal Bhau, takes little interest in estate affairs, but he has begun to realise that the management is in the best interest of himself as

well as the people of the zamindari. There has been considerable improvement in his attitude which is now friendly. His two sons are reading in the Government High School at Balaghat and are making average progress.

The following wards or their relatives are receiving education at the expense of the estates concerned :—

(1) *Shamshah, ward of the Panabaras estate, at the Rajkumar College, Raipur.*—He got through the annual promotion examination and the Principal holds a favourable opinion of him. The younger brother of the ward is about ten years old and has not yet begun schooling due to the stubbornness of his father who is reported by the Deputy Commissioner to be a bully and wreck with heavy indebtedness. A tutor has, however, been appointed for the boy at Panabaras.

(2) *Two sons of the late Dau Harpalsingh of Kaudia—Umraosingh and Pratapsingh at the Rajkumar College.*—Their progress is satisfactory. An invitation was secured for them from the Ruling Chief of Sarangarh to enable them to spend their holidays with his family. It is unfortunate that one of the two boys has developed signs of recurrence of tubercular infection and arrangements are being made to send him to a Sanatorium for treatment.

(3) Two sons of the Phuljhar ward are also at the Rajkumar College and are doing well. The elder, Birendrasingh, is developing into a really first class tennis player while the younger, they are really twins, is good at work. Both are very promising and the present idea is that they should try for the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun.

(4) The son of the Bindra-Nawagarh ward at the Rajkumar College is reported to be hopeless and it is really waste of time and money for him to continue there. As, however, his home influence is so bad that there is no alternative at present.

(5) The younger brother of the Suarmar ward, Lal Doongarsingh, returned from England last year. Though he had topped the list for the Diploma Examination in all India while he was at Rajkumar College and should have obtained first class Honours, he secured only a second class in his B.Sc., failed for the I.C.S., and then while still in England, worked for the Bar. He wasted his time, however, and did not pass. On his return to India, he worked for a short time as a Private Secretary of the

Ruling Chief of Rajnandgaon. He is now receiving administrative training at Raipur as Honorary Extra-Assistant Commissioner. His first (Hindu) wife having died a few years ago, he married a second wife when he was in England and she and his child are now living with him at Raipur. He is given an allowance of Rs. 250 per month from the estate. I hope and trust that he will now make good and rehabilitate himself after sowing his wild oats in England. He has at last appreciated the position and is showing commendable application again. The problem will be to find him a suitable and remunerative job when his training is over.

65. Gardens.—There are gardens at Pithoda (Kaudia), Sahaspur-Lohara and Mohalla (Drug). They are not self-supporting for they are maintained more for recreation than for business concern. Oranges, mangoes, lemons and other vegetable plants of improved variety are grown in the garden at Pithoda. As the expenditure is large, the Deputy Commissioner is making attempts to reduce it. An orange garden has also been started at Hatta, both for profit and for demonstration purposes.

66. Audit notes.—The accounts of the estates under management are audited *not* for the whole of the revenue or the financial year, but, as is observed from the several notes received, the accounts for different periods are taken up at each audit. The notes on Kaudia, Fingeshwar and Phuljhar (Raipur), Sahaspur-Lohara, Parpodi, Panabaras and Wararbandh (Drug) and Darekasa (Bhandara) show that the accounts maintained were in good order. It was only the accounts of the Hatta estate which are classed as fair. They relate to the period from the 1st September 1936 to 28th February 1938. There were a number of old objections and their disposal is receiving proper attention.

67. Advisory Committee.—The Advisory Committee of the Jubbulpore district and the Narsinghpur sub-division were not summoned as there was no important matter to be referred to them. Jubbulpore
Division

68. The Advisory Committees of the Nagpur estate discussed the budgets and other important matters and rendered useful assistance. The Advisory Committee for the Seoni sub-division was not summoned during the year as there was no important matter to be placed before it. Nagpur
Division

**Chhattis-
garh
Division**

69. There is only one Advisory Committee in Raipur. The meeting of this committee used to be held in August or September every year, but at the meeting held in September 1937 it was proposed to hold it sometime in the month of December when the annual social gathering of the Rajkumar College usually takes place. The opinions on the proposal were divided and no definite decision was reached. A meeting was convened in 1938, but there was no quorum. The Deputy Commissioner is doing his best to put the affairs of this committee on a sounder basis and hopes to convene a meeting as soon as possible.

**Nagpur
Division**

70. General.—The time has come in my opinion for Government to reconsider its policy in regard to taking estates under management. Many of the persons who apply only do so when their estates have been brought to the verge of bankruptcy, and their chief objects are often to secure lenience in the collection of land revenue, and a steady income secure from their creditors. In these democratic days there is less justification for putting any brake on the wheel of economic evolution, and shoring up the beams of an outworn edifice. Lastly the enquiries into the circumstances of estates prior to the assumption of management, and the business of day-to-day administration after assumption add materially to the burden of already over-worked revenue officers.

STATEMENTS

**STATEMENT I.—SHOWING THE GENERAL POSITION OF EACH ESTATE
DURING THE YEAR ENDING**

Name of district and estate	Name of principal proprietor if all proprietors are majors and number of co-sharers, if proprietors are minors, name and age of each	Date and grounds on which management was assumed	Total area of the estate	Total gross ordinary income of the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			Acres	Rs.
Jubbulpore— Salaiya ...	Raja Ujjiyar Singh, aged 16 years.	21st May 1932. Minority.	85,569	33,387
Ponda ...	Pandit Brahmadutta Shukla, prospective heir, aged 20 years.	18th May 1927. Incapacity, indebtedness and minority.	12,393	19,307
Khitola ...	Mst. Bari Bahu ...	15th December 1929. Incapacity.	10,452	18,431
Imlai ...	Raja Bijai Bahadur Singh...	3rd April 1930. Incapacity.	1,05,716	23,167
Gumasta ...	Baboo Kamtanath and others relations of Pannalall, Esq., I.C.S.	4th September 1935. Incapacity.	1,583	2,636
Bhaironghat ...	Thakur Neknarayan Singh, minor, aged 17 year.	7th May 1937. Minority and indebtedness.	33,542	23,259
		Total 6 estates ...	2,49,255	1,20,187
Saugor— Bangaon ...	Dharmendra Singh Hazari, aged 17 years.	17th January 1928. Minority and indebtedness.	5,305	3,726
		Total 1 estate ...	5,305	3,726
Hoshangabad— Chichli ...	Raja Shankar Pratap Singh	21st May 1932. Minority.	49,801	51,395
Bilehra ...	Rao Gajendra Singh and Rao Beni Madho Singh.	13th April 1933. Minority and indebtedness.	7,176	19,012
Gangai ...	Raja Dolan Singh ...	22nd December 1935. Indebtedness.	22,865 (a)	23,258
Dhanwada ..	Rai Sahib Seth Harishankar	4th November 1930. Incapacity and indebtedness.	20,106	22,229
		Total 4 estates ..	99,948	1,15,894
Nimar— Mandhata ...	Rao Sobhag Singh, aged 32 years.	16th May 1933. incapacity and indebtedness.	7,139	29,108
		Total 1 estate ..	7,139	29,108
		Total Jubbulpore Division, 12 estates.	361,647	2,68,915

(a) Excludes 281 acres of mouza Gadrapur the mutation of which has been made in the name of a temple at Pushkar with the ward as its Sarwarahkar.

UNDER GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES
THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1938.

Total gross ordinary expenditure of the year	Assets in cash, investments and sums due to the estates				Total	Total present liabilities
	Cash in hand	Invested in Government or other securi- ties	Taccavi and other advances in cash	Sums due in the estate		
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
32,542	9,607	5,000	112	4,537	19,256	..
19,390	722	300	3,252	7,290	11,564	34,902
14,629	10,108	200	119	6,817	17,244	..
21,885	4,653	3,500	10,095	6,790	25,038	480
2,890	53	..	1,474	2,353	3,880	293
19,690	1,351	..	3,551	13,175	18,077	86,032
<u>1,11,026</u>	<u>26,494</u>	<u>9,000</u>	<u>18,603</u>	<u>40,962</u>	<u>95,059</u>	<u>1,21,707</u>
3,703	1,758	1,983	..	2,985	6,726	..
<u>3,703</u>	<u>1,758</u>	<u>1,983</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>2,985</u>	<u>6,726</u>	<u>..</u>
58,178	36,293	..	..	23,654	59,947	..
29,603	2,428	..	..	..	2,428	27,211
26,357	1,043 (b)	..	..	..	1,043	36,979
31,690	73	..	..	2,34,505	2,34,578	2,34,015
<u>1,45,828</u>	<u>39,837</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>2,58,159</u>	<u>2,97,996</u>	<u>2,98,205</u>
27,594	12,486	..	..	..	12,486	..
<u>27,594</u>	<u>12,486</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>12,486</u>	<u>..</u>
<u>2,88,151</u>	<u>80,575</u>	<u>10,983</u>	<u>18,603</u>	<u>3,02,106</u>	<u>4,12,267</u>	<u>4,19,912</u>

(b) Excludes Rs. 181 as deposits received under suspense account of mouza Gadrapur excluded from estate account.

STATEMENT I.—SHOWING THE GENERAL POSITION OF EACH ESTATE
DURING THE YEAR ENDING

Name of district and estate	Name of principal proprietor, if all proprietors are majors, and number of co-sharers, if proprietors are minors, name and age of each	Date and grounds on which management was assumed	Total area of the estate	Total gross ordinary income of the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			Acres.	Rs.
Nagpur—				
Senior Bhonsla	Raja Bahadur Raghoji Rao Bhonsle, aged 67 years. Kuar Fatehsingh Rao, Bhonsle, aged 47 years. Kuar Jaisingh Rao, aged 35 years.	12th February 1925. Indebtedness.	106,863	2,14,822
Sausthanik ..	Raja Azamshah Saheb, aged 55 years.	2nd May 1908. Insanity.	68,639	1,61,407
Bhishnur ..	Mr. Krishna Rao Naik, aged 58 years. Mr. R. K. Naik, B.Sc. LL.B. aged 25 years.	10th November 1923. Indebtedness.	7,160	11,726
Junior Bhonsla	Kuar Pratap Singh, aged 21 years. Kuar Rajaram Singh, aged 19 years. Kuar Vijaya Singh, aged 9 years. Tej Singh, aged 6½ years.	29th July 1932 Minority and indebtedness.	1,55,660	1,79,330
		Total 4 estates ..	338,322	5,67,285
Chhindwara—				
Sarekha ..	Thakur Deepsingh ..	1st January 1926. Indebtedness.	15,046	5,271
Anjania ..	Failqus Mohd. Khan, aged 21 years.	14th January 1933. Indebtedness.	6,653	3,195
Gohna ..	Hayat Mohd. Khan and Gohar Mohd. Khan.	15th March 1933. Indebtedness.	5,944	3,893
Chidi ..	Arsala Khan and Firdos Mohd. Khan.	22nd September 1934. Indebtedness.	5,907	2,908
Pachmarhi ..	Thakur Balwant Singh ..	14th February 1925. Indebtedness.	65,091	20,697
Gorpani ..	Thakur Aghanshah ..	13th November 1933. Indebtedness.	21,100	5,512
		Total 6 estates ..	119,741	41,476
Betul—				
Aoria ..	Mr. Nandkishore, minor, aged 18 years.	15th February 1932. Minority.	22,972	19,240
Kesia ..	Krishna Kumar, minor, aged 16 years.	2nd October 1935. Minority.	16,774	5,354
		Total 2 estates ..	39,746	24,594
Wardha—				
Sindi ..	Prahlad Ramchandra Deshpande.	10th June 1936. Indebtedness.	6,052	6,488
Mandgaon ..	(1) Mr. Ramkrishna Singh. (2) Mr. Laxman Singh. (3) Mr. Pratap Singh. (4) Mr. Govind Singh.	12th February 1934. Indebtedness.	11,533	25,993
		Total 2 estates ..	17,585	32,481
		Total Nagpur Division, 14 estates.	515,394	6,65,836

UNDER GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES
THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1938—*contd.*

Total gross ordinary expenditure of the year	Assets in cash, investments and sums due to the estate				Total	Total present liabilities
	Cash in hand	Invested in Government and other securities	Taccavi and other advances in cash	Sums due to the estate		
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,06,247	1,745	..	1,549	54,654	57,948	8,77,015
1,76,516	1,947	1,600	15,813	50,569	69,929	15,000
12,642	910	47	..	3,718	4,675	15,863
1,80,051	1,404	16,000	40,444	1,59,186	2,17,034	2,73,698
<u>5,75,456</u>	<u>6,006</u>	<u>17,647</u>	<u>57,806</u>	<u>2,68,127</u>	<u>3,49,586</u>	<u>11,81,776</u>
5,646	365	..	1,501	4,263	6,129	52,505
3,321	158	..	20	5,862	6,040	17,230
4,496	50	..	176	9,322	9,548	37,334
3,445	105	..	293	5,137	5,535	59,756
13,676	18,866	..	115	8,100	27,081	33,000
3,060	4,189	..	..	..	4,189	33,000
<u>33,644</u>	<u>23,733</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>2,105</u>	<u>32,684</u>	<u>58,522</u>	<u>2,03,120</u>
18,430	529	225	16,713	10,372	27,839	3,200
5,660	122	..	200	4,203	4,525	1,454
<u>24,090</u>	<u>651</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>16,913</u>	<u>14,575</u>	<u>32,364</u>	<u>4,654</u>
5,771	42	..	4,355	9,494	13,891	2,59,466
23,149	5,184	..	1,400	11,732	18,316	4,22,297
<u>28,919</u>	<u>5,226</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>5,755</u>	<u>21,226</u>	<u>32,207</u>	<u>6,81,763</u>
<u>6,62,110</u>	<u>35,616</u>	<u>17,872</u>	<u>82,579</u>	<u>3,36,612</u>	<u>4,72,679</u>	<u>29,71,313</u>

STATEMENT I.—SHOWING THE GENERAL POSITION OF EACH ESTATE
DURING THE YEAR ENDING

Name of district and estate	Name of principal proprietor if all proprietors are majors, and number of co-sharers if proprietors are minors, name and age of each	Date and grounds on which management was assumed	Total area of the estate	Total gross ordinary income of the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			Acres.	Rs.
Raipur— Kauria	... Mst. Vishnupriya Devi ...	25th July 1901. Incapacity.	155,480	87,510
Deori	... Mst. Priyamati Devi ...	10th July 1916. Incapacity.	38,197	44,164
Suarmar	... Lal Bhanu Pratap Singh	9th May 1932. Indebtedness.	95,630	54,091
Bhurkoni	... Lal Manohar Singh and four others.	5th June 1928. Indebtedness.	13,123	6,083
Narra	... Lal Brijraj Singh, minor, aged 16 years.	28th February 1934. Indebtedness.	13,451	7,599
Phuljhar	... Lal Bahadur Singh ...	1st November 1932. Indebtedness.	506,880	1,51,304
Fingeshwar	... Mst. Shyam Kumari Devi	12th February 1935. Indebtedness.	70,961	74,030
Bindra Nawa- garh.	... Lal Nagendra Shah ...	13th January 1937. Indebtedness.	941,348	1,78,746
		Total 8 estates ...	1,835,070	6,03,527
Drug— Sahaspur hara.	Lo- Lal Girraj Singh	... 11th July 1916. Incapacity and mental defect.	90,880	50,645
Parpodi	... Lal Rajendra Singh ...	11th July 1916. Incapacity.	21,658	15,921
Wararbandh	... Mst. Gaindkuar Bai ...	3rd September 1924. Incapacity and indebtedness.	7,730	7,679
Panabaras	... Lal Shem Shah, minor, aged 17 years.	4th December 1928. Minority.	178,427	85,917
		Total 4 estates ...	298,695	1,60,162
Bhandara— Darekasa	... Mst. Saguna Bai ...	7th August 1900. Minority and indebtedness.	18,560	11,669
		Total 1 estate ...	18,560	11,669
Balaghat— Hatta	... Chandanlal Bhau ...	18th December 1930. Indebtedness.	98,758	89,198
		Total 1 estate ...	98,758	89,198
		Total Chhattisgarh Division, 14 estates.	2,251,083	8,64,556
		Grand Total ...	3,128,124	17,98,865

UNDER GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES
THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1938—*concl'd.*

Total gross ordinary expenditure of the year	Assets in cash, investments and sums due to the estates					Total present liabilities
	Cash in hand	Invested in Government and other securities	Taccavi and other advances in cash	Sums due to the estate	Total	
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		(11)	(12)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
79,231	47,162	31,000	1,20,045	9,168	2,07,375	..
30,763	18,120	21,000	8,505	456	48,081	..
41,066	8,685	..	..	4,137	12,822	1,46,682
5,156	866	..	..	136	1,002	2,700
4,941	4,619	..	..	216	4,835	5,723
1,44,499	32,058	..	..	35,793	67,851	6,96,881
58,102	36,043	..	1,129	10,830	48,002	1,42,634
1,50,103	53,142	..	..	19,763	72,905	7,32,424
<u>5,13,861</u>	<u>2,00,695</u>	<u>52,000</u>	<u>1,29,679</u>	<u>80,499</u>	<u>4,62,873</u>	<u>17,27,044</u>
49,917	21,331	13,197	15,113	17,889	67,530	..
15,188	4,890	1,098	11,144	5,363	22,495	..
6,965	887	..	18	292	1,197	4,000
61,115	68,956	68,807	1,10,410	4,904	2,53,077	..
<u>1,33,185</u>	<u>96,064</u>	<u>83,102</u>	<u>1,36,685</u>	<u>28,448</u>	<u>3,44,299</u>	<u>4,000</u>
9,025	8,222	27,633	428	1,086	37,369	..
<u>9,025</u>	<u>8,222</u>	<u>27,633</u>	<u>428</u>	<u>1,086</u>	<u>37,369</u>	<u>..</u>
85,852	27,124	2,000	4,510	21,988	55,622	1,44,000
<u>85,852</u>	<u>27,124</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>4,510</u>	<u>21,988</u>	<u>55,622</u>	<u>1,44,000</u>
7,41,923	3,32,105	1,64,735	2,71,302	1,32,021	9,00,163	18,75,044
<u>16,92,184</u>	<u>4,48,296</u>	<u>1,93,590</u>	<u>3,72,484</u>	<u>7,70,739</u>	<u>17,85,109</u>	<u>43,66,269</u>

STATEMENT II.—SHOWING THE RECEIPTS IN EACH ESTATE UNDER
THE YEAR ENDING THE

Name of estate and district	Demand and collections on account of rents (including rents from <i>sir</i> , theke-jama, malikana and cesses)						Collections	Percentage of collections on current demand (column 8 on column 3)
	Current demand		Arrear demand		Total demand			
	Including remissions and suspensions	Excluding remissions and suspensions	Including remissions and suspensions	Excluding remissions and suspensions	Including remissions and suspensions	Excluding remissions and suspensions		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Jubbulpore—								
Salaiya	.. 21,283	21,266	2,413	2,400	23,696	23,666	22,369	105
Ponda	.. 15,002	11,860	1,450	1,375	16,452	13,235	12,094	102
Khitola	.. 15,750	12,086	1,069	1,015	16,819	13,101	12,299	102
Imlaj	.. 15,506	14,038	2,248	2,070	17,754	16,108	13,811	98
Gumasta	.. 2,915	1,963	1,606	891	4,521	2,854	2,154	110
Bhaironghat	.. 12,314	10,988	10,892	8,030	23,026	19,018	11,318	103
Total	.. 82,770	72,201	19,678	15,781	1,02,448	87,982	(b) 74,045	103
Saugor—								
Bangaon	.. 3,460	3,460	601	601	4,061	4,061	(c) 3,170	92
Total	.. 3,460	3,460	601	601	4,061	4,061	3,170	92
Hoshangabad—								
Chichli	.. 54,135	53,587	19,471	19,420	73,606	73,007	44,176	82
Bilehra	.. 24,065	24,065	9,681	9,681	33,746	33,746	18,468	77
Gangai	.. 28,993	28,993	5,837	5,837	34,830	34,830	21,940	76
Dhanwada	.. 17,911	17,886	8,859	8,452	26,770	26,338	(d) 15,010	84
Total	.. 1,25,104	1,24,531	43,848	43,390	1,68,952	1,67,921	99,594	80
Nimar—								
Mandhata	.. 4,021	4,011	371	371	4,392	4,382	3,643	91
Total	.. 4,021	4,011	371	371	4,392	4,382	3,643	91
Total Jubbulpore Division.	2,15,355	2,04,203	64,498	60,143	2,79,853	2,64,346	1,80,452	88

(a) Includes Rs. 7,250 and Rs. 103 on account of sale

(b) Includes (1) Rs. 1,130 recovered on account of

(2) Rs. 652 on account of advance

(3) Rs. 7 on account of collections

(c) The difference of Re. 1 is due to rounding

(d) Includes Rs. 95 advance collections, and excludes

(e) Includes Rs. 2,523 on account of sale of

GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES DURING
30TH SEPTEMBER 1938

Income from forests	Miscellaneous including interest	Total gross ordinary income, columns 8, 10 and 11	Other receipts				Grand Total columns 12 to 16
			Cash balance of last year	Advance recovered	Debts recovered	Loans received	
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,638	4,380	33,387	9,185	9,385	2	...	51,959
1,829	(a) 5,384	19,307	107	5,379	14	300	(a) 32,460
942	5,190	18,431	8,025	3,913	362	...	30,731
5,943	3,413	23,167	4,884	7,105	45	...	35,201
1	481	2,636	524	427	148	...	3,735
4,110	7,831	23,259	2,509	4,347	612	...	31,027
<u>19,463</u>	<u>26,679</u>	<u>1,20,187</u>	<u>25,534</u>	<u>30,556</u>	<u>1,183</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>(a) 1,85,113</u>
1	555	3,726	3,317	...	401	...	7,444
<u>1</u>	<u>555</u>	<u>3,726</u>	<u>3,317</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>401</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>7,444</u>
1,881	5,333	51,395	46,628	5,000	939	...	1,03,962
...	544	19,012	13,296	2,798	9,561	...	44,667
1,136	182	23,258	3,299	808	1,692	...	29,057
1,382	5,837	22,229	998	...	2,792	(c) 8,023	34,042
<u>4,399</u>	<u>11,901</u>	<u>1,15,894</u>	<u>64,221</u>	<u>8,606</u>	<u>14,984</u>	<u>8,023</u>	<u>2,11,728</u>
2,043	23,422	29,108	12,082	5,370	1,150	3,800	51,510
<u>2,043</u>	<u>23,422</u>	<u>29,108</u>	<u>12,082</u>	<u>5,370</u>	<u>1,150</u>	<u>3,800</u>	<u>51,510</u>
25,906	62,557	2,68,915	1,05,154	44,532	17,718	12,123	4,55,795

proceeds of property and deposits received, respectively.
rental decrees.
collection.
subsequently refunded.
of figures.
Rs. 53 advance collections adjusted this year.
immoveable property.

STATEMENT II.—SHOWING THE RECEIPTS IN EACH ESTATE UNDER THE YEAR ENDING THE

Demand and collections on account of rents (including rents from *sir*, *theka-jama*, *malikana* and cesses)

Name of estate and district	Current demand		Arrear demand		Total demand		Collections	Percentage of collections on current demand (column 8 on column 3)
	Includ- ing remissions and suspen- sions	Exclud- ing remissions and suspen- sions	Includ- ing remissions and suspen- sions	Exclud- ing remissions and suspen- sions	Includ- ing remissions and suspen- sions	Exclud- ing remissions and suspen- sions		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Nagpur—								
Senior Bhonsla ..	1,20,557	1,17,908	35,970	21,270	1,56,527	1,39,178	1,10,771	94
Saasthanik ..	99,448	97,066	33,258	19,448	1,32,706	1,16,014	86,029	88.62
Bhishnur ..	9,473	9,125	1,020	665	10,493	9,790	8,177	95
Junior Bhonsla ..	1,38,135	1,34,837	83,964	63,686	2,22,099	1,98,523	1,26,248	94
Total ..	3,57,613	3,58,936	1,54,212	1,05,069	5,28,825	4,64,005	3,31,225	93
Chhindwara—								
Sarekha ..	7,008	4,007	2,824	1,879	9,832	5,886	*3,638	86.97
Anjana ..	3,700	3,496	6,174	2,162	9,874	5,658	2,600	74.37
Gohna ..	4,721	3,584	7,893	2,541	12,614	6,125	†2,516	64.09
Chidi ..	3,274	2,683	5,023	2,498	8,297	5,181	‡1,550	54.83
Pachmarhi ..	5,002	4,994	545	523	5,547	5,517	4,997	100.06
Gorpani ..	3,037	3,037	1,384	1,384	4,421	4,421	2,904	95.29
Total ..	26,742	21,801	23,843	10,987	50,585	32,788	18,205	81.43
Betul—								
Aoria ..	12,113	11,964	7,324	6,788	19,437	18,752	9,804	85
Kesia ..	5,031	4,908	3,053	2,414	8,084	7,322	4,064	84
Total ..	17,144	16,872	10,377	9,202	27,521	26,074	13,868	84.4
Wardha—								
Sindi ..	5,151	5,151	5,725	5,725	10,876	10,876	2,728	53
Mandgaon ..	22,212	22,212	21,746	21,721	43,958	43,933	‡21,802	75
Total ..	27,363	27,363	27,471	27,446	54,834	54,809	24,530	73
Total Nagpur Division.	4,38,862	4,24,972	2,15,903	1,52,704	6,54,765	5,77,676	3,87,828	91

*Includes advance
†Includes advance
‡Includes advance
§Includes advance
¶Includes advance

GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT IN CENTRAL PROVINCES DURING
30TH SEPTEMBER 1938—*contd.*

Other receipts

Income from forests	Miscellaneous including interest	Total gross ordinary income, columns 8, 10 and 11	Other receipts				Grand Total columns 12 to 16
			Cash balance of last year	Advance recovered	Debts recovered	Loans received	
10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,851	98,200	2,14,822	5,041	26,988	7,585	5,000	2,59,436
3,008	72,370	1,61,407	1,335	18,551	7,255	15,000	2,03,548
125	3,424	11,726	254	3,743	2,456	...	18,179
6,978	46,104	1,79,330	4,528	24,804	14,085	...	2,22,747
<u>15,962</u>	<u>2,20,098</u>	<u>5,67,285</u>	<u>11,158</u>	<u>74,086</u>	<u>31,381</u>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>7,03,910</u>
1,002	631	5,271	600	1,192	208	...	7,271
228	367	3,195	83	1,296	106	...	4,680
668	709	3,893	143	1,585	58	...	5,679
1,140	218	2,908	116	1,834	2	...	4,860
14,320	1,380	20,697	15,861	246	518	...	37,322
1,964	644	5,512	2,867	48	...	...	8,427
<u>19,322</u>	<u>3,949</u>	<u>41,476</u>	<u>19,670</u>	<u>6,201</u>	<u>892</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>68,239</u>
4,684	4,752	19,240	987	768	1,033	180	22,208
475	815	5,354	911	521	40	32	6,858
<u>5,159</u>	<u>5,567</u>	<u>24,594</u>	<u>1,898</u>	<u>1,289</u>	<u>1,073</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>29,066</u>
228	3,532	6,488	398	1,956	1,255	500	10,597
389	3,802	25,993	1,936	1,580	2,296	...	31,805
<u>617</u>	<u>7,334</u>	<u>32,481</u>	<u>2,334</u>	<u>3,536</u>	<u>3,551</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>42,402</u>
<u>41,060</u>	<u>2,36,948</u>	<u>6,65,836</u>	<u>35,060</u>	<u>85,112</u>	<u>36,897</u>	<u>20,712</u>	<u>8,43,617</u>

collections of Rs. 153.
collections of Rs. 220.
collections of Rs. 78.
collections of Rs. 45.
collections of Rs. 494 towards subletting.

STATEMENT II.—SHOWING THE RECEIPTS IN EACH ESTATE UNDER THE YEAR ENDING THE

Name of estate and district	Demand and collections on account of rents (including rents from <i>sir</i> , <i>theka-jama</i> , <i>malikana</i> and cesses)							Percentage of collections on current demand (column 8 on column 3)
	Current demand		Arrear demand		Total demand		Collections	
	Including remissions and suspensions	Excluding remissions and suspensions	Including remissions and suspensions	Excluding remissions and suspensions	Including remissions and suspensions	Excluding remissions and suspensions		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Raipur—								
Kauria ..	36,390	36,182	4,094	3,577	40,484	39,759	35,394	98
Deori ..	6,382	6,347	26	26	6,408	6,373	6,375	100
Suarmar ..	22,971	22,892	2,764	2,764	25,735	25,656	22,644	99
Bhurkoni ..	3,510	3,498	60	60	3,570	3,558	3,482	99
Narra ..	4,066	4,031	129	119	4,195	4,150	4,044	100
Phuljhar ..	94,116	93,854	25,056	23,451	1,19,172	1,17,305	84,531	90
Fingeshwar ..	43,016	42,332	9,318	9,167	52,334	51,499	41,198	98
Bindra-Nawagarh	67,066	66,672	12,049	10,889	79,115	77,561	67,843	102
Total ..	2,77,517	2,75,808	53,496	50,053	3,31,013	3,25,861	2,65,511 ^(a)	96
Drug—								
Sahaspur-Lohara	40,740	40,372	11,348	10,395	52,088	50,767	37,992	94
Parpodi ..	14,856	14,844	4,295	4,281	19,151	19,125	13,656	92
Wararbandh ..	6,828	6,756	97	97	6,925	6,853	6,690	99
Panabaras ..	21,275	21,196	2,328	2,213	23,603	23,409	20,797	98
Total ..	83,699	83,168	18,068	16,986	1,01,767	1,00,154	79,135 ^(b)	95
Bhandara—								
Darekasa ..	4,831	4,831	395	390	5,226	5,221	4,205	87
Total ..	4,831	4,831	395	390	5,226	5,221	4,205	87
Balaghat—								
Hatta ..	84,454	84,453	11,998	11,729	96,452	96,182	77,639 ^(c)	92
Total ..	84,454	84,453	11,998	11,729	96,452	96,182	77,639	92
Total Chhattisgarh Division.	4,50,501	4,48,260	83,957	79,158	5,34,458	5,27,418	4,26,490	95
Grand Total	11,04,718	10,77,435	3,64,358	2,92,005	14,69,076	13,69,440	9,94,770	91

(a) Excludes Rs. 114 adjusted on account of excess collections of the previous year, but

(b) Excludes Rs. 13 adjusted on account of excess collections of the previous year, but

(c) Excludes Rs. 133 adjusted on account of advance collections of the previous year.

(d) Includes Rs. 7,553 being the amount of sale-proceeds in the Jubbulpore Division.

GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES DURING
30TH SEPTEMBER 1938—concl'd.

Income from forests	Miscellaneous including interest	Total gross ordinary income, columns 8, 10 and 11	Other receipts				Grand Total columns 12 to 16
			Cash balance of last year	Advance recovered	Debts recovered	Loans received	
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
36,670	15,446	87,510	39,461	29,043	19,806	...	1,75,820
33,305	4,484	44,164	11,523	13,825	505	...	70,017
27,072	4,375	54,091	12,296	11,817	...	...	78,204
2,531	70	6,083	1,084	925	...	...	8,092
2,377	1,178	7,599	3,913	1,906	...	...	13,41P
56,483	10,290	1,51,304	22,849	26,683	...	...	2,20,836
17,259	15,573	74,030	38,050	10,140	523	...	1,22,743
1,00,621	10,282	1,78,746	38,981	40,495	...	1,73,000	4,31,222
<u>2,76,318</u>	<u>61,698</u>	<u>6,03,527</u>	<u>1,88,157</u>	<u>1,34,834</u>	<u>20,834</u>	<u>1,73,000</u>	<u>11,20,352</u>
6,661	5,992	50,645	20,876	7,548	4,688	...	83,757
348	1,917	15,921	4,262	1,111	8,794	...	30,088
315	674	7,679	2,250	244	27	...	10,200
54,214	10,906	85,917	50,416	22,881	42,083	..	2,01,297
<u>61,538</u>	<u>19,489</u>	<u>1,60,162</u>	<u>77,804</u>	<u>31,784</u>	<u>55,592</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>3,25,342</u>
6,853	611	11,669	16,166	2,438	184	...	30,457
<u>6,853</u>	<u>611</u>	<u>11,669</u>	<u>16,166</u>	<u>2,438</u>	<u>184</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>30,457</u>
7,474	4,085	89,198	34,933	5,559	6,581	...	1,36,271
<u>7,474</u>	<u>4,085</u>	<u>89,198</u>	<u>34,933</u>	<u>5,559</u>	<u>6,581</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>1,36,271</u>
3,52,183	85,883	8,64,556	3,17,060	1,74,615	83,191	1,73,000	16,12,422
<u>4,19,149</u>	<u>3,85,388</u>	<u>17,99,307</u>	<u>4,57,274</u>	<u>3,04,259</u>	<u>1,37,806</u>	<u>2,05,835 (d)</u>	<u>29,11,834</u>

includes Rs. 1,382 on account of advance collections of the year under report.
includes Rs. 328 on account of advance collections of the year under report.

STATEMENT III.—SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE IN EACH ESTATE DURING THE YEAR ENDING

Name of district and estate	Land revenue and cesses	Interest on debts	Personal expenses including education	Miscellaneous	Cost of management inclusive of contribution	
					Amount	Percentage on gross ordinary income (column 6 on column 12 of statement II)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Jubbulpore—						
Salaiya	13,331	...	6,152	4,984	8,075	24
Ponda	7,775	1,236	3,706	3,311	3,362	17
Khitola	6,888	...	2,426	1,829	3,486	19
Imlai	4,425	...	7,206	3,666	6,588	28
Gumasta	1,241	26	618	480	525	20
Bhaironghat	4,716	384	5,722	4,296	4,572	20
Total	38,376	1,646	25,830	18,566	26,608	22
Saugor—						
Bangaon	2,122	...	476	324	781	19
Total	2,122	...	476	324	781	19
Hoshangabad—						
Chichli	34,390	...	7,974	4,796	11,018	21
Bilehra	15,292	5,155	1,484	3,800	3,872	20
Gangai	16,243	109	4,287	804	4,914	21
Dhanwada	10,568	5,730	5,216	4,940	5,236	23
Total	76,493	10,994	18,961	14,340	25,040	22
Nimar—						
Mandhata	742	...	5,416	8,247	3,189	33
Total	742	...	5,416	8,247	3,189	33
Total Jubbulpore Division	1,17,733	12,640	50,683	41,477	65,618	24
Nagpur—						
Senior Bhonsla	43,112	41,944	67,187	25,126	28,878	13.4
Sausthanik	64,479	...	54,128	26,705	31,204	18.4
Bhisnur	4,935	9	3,387	1,478	2,833	24
Junior Bhonsla	58,168	13,345	44,864	25,185	38,489	24
Total	1,70,694	55,298	1,69,566	78,494	1,01,404	19
Chhindwara—						
Sarekha	3,078	...	287	732	1,549	29.39
Anjania	1,316	...	220	915	870	27.23
Gohna	578	700	1,100	773	1,345	34.55
Chidi	278	...	...	1,866	1,301	44.74
Pachmarhi	1,185	2,220	3,874	693	5,704	27.56
Gorpani	467	264	950	135	1,244	22.51
Total	6,902	3,184	6,431	5,114	12,013	28.96

(a) Excludes Rs. 181 on account of deposits received under

UNDER GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES
THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1938

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Investments

Total gross ordinary expenditure (columns 2 to 6)	Estate improvements	Taccavi loans	Other investments	Spent in repayment of debts (principal)	Advances made	Grand Total	Cash balance at the close of the year
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
32,542	449	...	67	...	9,294	42,352	9,607
19,390	225	...	93	6,227	5,803	31,738	722
14,629	1,009	...	375	700	3,910	20,623	10,108
21,885	2,345	...	...	588	5,730	30,548	4,653
2,890	...	...	...	552	240	3,682	53
19,690	472	...	...	3,689	5,825	29,676	1,351
<u>1,11,026</u>	<u>4,500</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>535</u>	<u>11,756</u>	<u>30,802</u>	<u>1,58,619</u>	<u>26,494</u>
3,703	...	...	1,983	...	...	5,686	1,758
<u>3,703</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>1,983</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>5,686</u>	<u>1,758</u>
58,178	389	...	5,500	...	3,602	67,669	36,293
29,603	...	...	1,082	8,882	2,672	42,239	2,428
26,357	...	...	...	868	789	28,014	1,043
31,690	41	...	487	1,751	...	33,969	(a) 73
<u>1,45,828</u>	<u>430</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>7,069</u>	<u>11,501</u>	<u>7,063</u>	<u>1,71,891</u>	<u>39,837</u>
27,594	70	...	...	5,319	5,266	37,583	12,486
<u>27,594</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>5,319</u>	<u>5,266</u>	<u>37,583</u>	<u>12,486</u>
2,88,151	5,000	...	9,587	28,576	43,131	3,73,779	80,575
2,06,247	6,777	...	500	11,251	36,356	2,61,131	1,745
1,76,516	7,028	80	...	...	22,574	2,06,198	1,947
12,642	115	...	...	1,323	5,243	19,323	910
1,80,051	4,222	100	...	13,655	23,316	2,21,344	1,404
<u>5,75,456</u>	<u>18,142</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>26,229</u>	<u>87,489</u>	<u>7,07,996</u>	<u>6,006</u>
5,646	50	...	...	...	1,210	6,906	365
3,321	50	...	...	...	1,150	4,521	158
4,496	...	...	...	...	1,132	5,628	50
3,445	...	...	...	...	1,310	4,755	105
13,676	494	40	...	4,000	246	18,456	18,866
3,060	...	...	...	1,100	78	4,238	4,189
<u>53,644</u>	<u>594</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>5,100</u>	<u>5,126</u>	<u>44,504</u>	<u>23,733</u>

suspense account in respect of Gadrapur excluded from estate account.

STATEMENT III.—SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE IN EACH ESTATE
DURING THE YEAR ENDING

Name of district and estate	Land revenue and cesses	Interest on debts	Personal expenses including education	Miscellaneous	Cost of management inclusive of contribution	
					Amount	Percentage on gross ordinary income (column 6 on column 12 of statement II)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Betul—						
Aoria	7,069	448	2,315	3,018	5,580	28
Kesia	2,699	...	822	979	1,160	21.6
Total	9,768	448	3,137	3,997	6,740	27
Wardha—						
Sindi	196	15	650	3,720	1,190	20
Mandgaon	14,057	...	2,382	1,885	4,825	20
Total	14,253	15	3,032	5,605	6,015	20
Total Nagpur Division	2,01,617	58,945	1,82,166	93,210	1,26,172	20
Rajpur—						
Kauria	14,482	...	24,548	18,894	21,307	24
Deori	3,262	...	8,950	9,207	9,344	21
Suarmar	7,267	8,089	11,915	3,509	10,286	19
Bhurkoni	2,440	203	1,720	37	756	12
Narra	1,041	342	1,809	301	1,448	19
Phuljhar	45,060	35,378	24,909	9,344	29,808	20
Fingeshwar	15,262	7,591	15,239	7,607	12,403	17
Bindra-Nawagar	35,194	38,853	26,175	12,234	37,647	21
Total	1,24,008	90,456	1,15,265	61,133	1,22,999	19
Drug—						
Sahaspur-Lohara	15,826	...	14,068	7,919	12,104	24
Parpodi	6,086	...	4,141	1,758	3,203	20
Wararbandh	982	300	3,672	223	1,788	23
Panabaras	6,225	...	13,594	22,359	18,937	22
Total	29,119	300	35,475	32,259	36,032	22
Bhandara—						
Darekasa	2,863	...	1,560	1,103	3,499	30
Total	2,863	...	1,560	1,103	3,499	30
Balaghat—						
Hatta	47,624	7,700	8,448	5,024	17,056	19
Total	47,624	7,700	8,448	5,024	17,056	19
Total Chhattisgarh Division	2,03,614	98,456	1,60,748	99,519	1,79,586	21
Grand Total	5,22,964	1,70,041	3,93,597	2,34,196	3,71,376	21

UNDER GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES
THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1938—concl'd.

Investments							
Total gross ordinary expendi- ture (columns 2 to 6)	Estate improve- ments	Taccavi loans	Other invest- ments	Spent in repay- ment of debts (principal)	Advances made	Grand Total	Cash balance at the close of the year
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18,430	415	...	...	2,200	634	21,679	529
5,660	10	...	...	527	539	6,736	122
<u>24,090</u>	<u>425</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>2,727</u>	<u>1,173</u>	<u>28,415</u>	<u>651</u>
5,771	...	...	...	5,480	1,758	13,009	42
23,149	...	...	500	1,616	1,815	27,080	5,184
<u>28,920</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>7,096</u>	<u>3,573</u>	<u>40,089</u>	<u>5,226</u>
<u>6,62,110</u>	<u>19,161</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>41,152</u>	<u>97,361</u>	<u>8,21,004</u>	<u>35,616</u>
79,221	20,465	1,640	...	...	27,322	1,28,658	47,162
30,763	6,691	500	...	...	13,943	51,897	18,120
41,066	1,005	...	...	15,000	12,448	69,519	8,685
5,156	...	...	...	1,350	720	7,226	866
4,941	798	...	...	1,109	1,951	8,799	4,619
1,44,499	4,653	...	...	10,496	29,130	1,88,778	32,058
58,102	6,446	1,065	...	9,897	11,190	86,700	36,043
1,50,103	3,412	...	...	1,83,940	40,625	3,78,080	53,142
<u>5,13,861</u>	<u>43,470</u>	<u>3,205</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>2,21,792</u>	<u>1,37,329</u>	<u>9,19,657</u>	<u>2,00,695</u>
49,917	3,702	901	...	...	7,906	62,426	21,331
15,188	8,378	308	...	...	1,324	25,198	4,890
6,965	35	18	...	2,000	295	9,313	887
61,115	8,505	978	41,500	...	20,243	1,32,341	68,956
<u>1,33,185</u>	<u>20,620</u>	<u>2,205</u>	<u>41,500</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>29,768</u>	<u>2,29,278</u>	<u>96,064</u>
9,025	1,350	...	10,300	..	1,560	22,235	8,222
<u>9,025</u>	<u>1,350</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>10,300</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>1,560</u>	<u>22,235</u>	<u>8,222</u>
85,852	2,943	..	4,062	10,000	6,290	1,09,147	27,124
<u>85,852</u>	<u>2,943</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>4,062</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>6,290</u>	<u>1,09,147</u>	<u>27,124</u>
7,41,923	68,383	5,410	55,862	2,33,792	1,74,947	12,80,317	3,32,105
<u>16,92,184</u>	<u>92,544</u>	<u>5,630</u>	<u>66,449</u>	<u>3,03,520</u>	<u>3,15,439</u>	<u>24,75,100</u>	<u>4,48,296</u>

STATEMENT IV.—SHOWING THE EFFICIENCY OF RENT COLLECTED
IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES DURING THE

Name of district	Demand		Total demand	Remitted	
	Current arrears and total	Raiyati or sir			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
			Rs.	Rs.	
Jubbulpore	.. {	Current	.. { Raiyati	.. 79,026	1,622
		Arrears	.. { Sir	.. 3,744	6
			.. { Raiyati	.. (a) 19,177	3,197
			.. { Sir	.. (a) 501	50
	Total	.. {	Raiyati	.. 98,203	4,819
		Sir	.. 4,245	56	
Saugor	.. {	Current	.. { Raiyati	.. 3,275	...
		Arrears	.. { Sir	.. 185	...
			.. { Raiyati	.. 597	...
			.. { Sir	.. 4	...
	Total	.. {	Raiyati	.. 3,872	...
		Sir	.. 189	...	
Hoshangabad	.. {	Current	.. { Raiyati	.. 1,16,903	573
		Arrears	.. { Sir	.. 8,201	...
			.. { Raiyati	.. (g) 39,670	290
			.. { Sir	.. (h) 4,178	117
	Total	.. {	Raiyati	.. 1,56,573	863
		Sir	.. 12,379	117	
Nimar	.. {	Current	.. { Raiyati	.. 3,474	...
		Arrears	.. { Sir	.. 547	10
			.. { Raiyati	.. 371	...
			.. { Sir	.. ...	...
	Total	.. {	Raiyati	.. 3,845	...
		Sir	.. 547	10	
Total Jubbulpore Division.	.. {	Current	.. { Raiyati	.. 2,02,678	2,195
		Arrears	.. { Sir	.. 12,677	16
			.. { Raiyati	.. 59,815	3,487
			.. { Sir	.. 4,683	167
	Total	.. {	Raiyati	.. 2,62,493	5,682
		Sir	.. 17,360	183	

(a) Includes Rs. 10,892 arrears of Bhaironghat estate and Rs. 240 on account of increase in adjustment of other estates.

(b) Excludes Rs. 398 on account of excess collected during the year.
Includes Rs. 72 advance collections adjusted during the year.
Excludes Rs. 7 refunded.

(c) Excludes Rs. 1,030 on account of excess collected during the year.
Includes Rs. 714 advance collections adjusted during the year.

(d) Includes Rs. 13 advance collections adjusted during the year.

DEMANDS IN THE ESTATES UNDER GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT
 YEAR ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1938

Net demand	Collected	Converted into bonds or decreed	Balance	
			Suspended	Unsuspected
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
77,404	(b) 58,809	100	8,559	9,936
3,738	(c) 3,218	..	382	138
15,980	(d) 9,991	2,178	621	3,190
451	(e) 233	160	29	24
93,384	68,800	2,278	9,180	13,126
4,189	3,456	160	411	162
3,275	2,729	..	..	546
185	185	..	..	..
597	252	..	..	345
4	4	..	..	..
3,872	2,981	..	..	891
189	189	..	..	..
1,16,330	74,158	8,535	..	33,637
8,201	(f) 4,407	1,420	..	2,374
39,380	20,481	8,633	51	10,215
4,061	453	1,835	..	1,773
1,55,710	94,639	17,168	51	43,852
12,262	4,860	3,255	..	4,147
3,474	2,915	360	..	199
537	537	..	..	..
371	47	290	..	34
..
3,845	2,962	650	..	233
537	(i) 537	..	..	..
2,00,483	1,38,611	8,995	8,559	44,318
12,661	8,347	1,420	382	2,512
56,328	30,771	11,101	672	13,784
4,516	695	1,995	29	1,797
2,56,811	1,69,382	20,096	9,231	58,102
17,177	9,042	3,415	411	4,309

(e) Excludes Rs. 23 on account of excess collected during the year.

(f) Excludes Rs. 95 advance collections.

(g) Excludes Rs. 307 in respect of mouza Gadrapur excluded from the Danwada estate.

(h) Includes Rs. 11 wrongly shown less last year.

(i) Excludes Rs. 143 advance collections to be adjusted next year.

STATEMENT IV.—SHOWING THE EFFICIENCY OF RENT COLLECTIONS
PROVINCES DURING THE

Name of district	Demand		Total demand	Remitted	
	Current arrears and total	Raiyati or sir			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
			Rs.	Rs.	
Nagpur	.. {	Current	.. { Raiyati	.. 3,58,598	8,650
		Arrears	.. { Sir	.. 9,015	..
			.. { Raiyati	.. 1,53,820	33,789
			.. { Sir	.. 392	..
	Total	.. { Raiyati	.. 5,12,418	42,439	
		.. { Sir	.. 9,407	..	
Chhindwara	.. {	Current	.. { Raiyati	.. 20,641	3,470
		Arrears	.. { Sir	.. 6,100	811
			.. { Raiyati	.. 14,236	2,422
			.. { Sir	.. 9,608	1,742
	Total	.. { Raiyati	.. 34,877	5,892	
		.. { Sir	.. 15,708	2,553	
Betul	.. {	Current	.. { Raiyati	.. 14,807	193
		Arrears	.. { Sir	.. 2,337	..
			.. { Raiyati	.. 9,050	239
			.. { Sir	.. 1,328	..
	Total	.. { Raiyati	.. 23,857	433	
		.. { Sir	.. 3,665	..	
Wardha	.. {	Current	.. { Raiyati	.. 19,374	..
		Arrears	.. { Sir	.. 7,989	25
			.. { Raiyati	.. 25,334	..
			.. { Sir	.. 2,137	..
	Total	.. { Raiyati	.. 44,708	..	
		.. { Sir	.. 10,126	25	
Total Nagpur Division.	.. {	Current	.. { Raiyati	.. 4,13,420	12,313
		Arrears	.. { Sir	.. 25,441	836
			.. { Raiyati	.. 2,02,440	36,450
			.. { Sir	.. 13,465	1,742
	Total	.. { Raiyati	.. 6,15,860	48,763	
		.. { Sir	.. 38,906	2,558	

(a) Includes advance

(b) Includes advance

(c) Includes advance

(d) Includes advance

(e) Includes Rs. 4,941

(f) Includes advance

(g) Includes advance

IN THE ESTATES UNDER GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT IN THE CENTRAL YEAR ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1938—*contd.*

Net demand	Collected	Converted into bonds or decreed	Balance	
			Suspended	Unsuspended
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,49,948	2,62,086	8,772	28	79,062
9,015	8,137	290	..	588
1,20,031	60,812	18,184	15,354	25,681
392	190	197	..	5
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
4,69,979	3,22,898	26,956	15,382	1,04,743
9,497	8,327	487	..	593
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
17,171	(a) 10,913	91	202	6,087
5,289	(b) 3,043	20	457	2,098
11,814	3,278	813	4,785	2,938
7,866	971	1,345	3,910	1,640
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
28,985	(c) 14,191	904	4,987	9,025
13,155	(d) 4,014	1,365	4,367	3,738
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
14,614	8,570	81	78	5,885
2,337	1,433	..	..	904
8,811	3,554	1,321	936	3,000
1,328	311	..	..	1,017
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
23,425	12,124	1,402	1,014	8,885
3,665	1,744	..	..	1,921
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
19,374	4,672	..	..	14,702
7,964	(e) 10,497	..	..	2,408
25,334	9,129	2,956	..	13,249
2,137	232	..	..	1,905
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
44,708	13,801	2,956	..	27,951
10,101	(e) 10,729	..	..	4,312
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
4,01,107	2,86,241	8,944	308	1,05,736
24,605	23,110	310	457	5,998
1,65,990	76,773	23,274	21,075	44,868
11,723	1,704	1,542	3,910	4,567
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
5,67,097	(f) 3,63,014	32,218	21,383	1,50,604
36,328	(g) 24,814	1,852	4,367	10,565
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

collection of Rs. 122

collection of Rs. 329.

collection of Rs. 122.

collection of Rs. 329.

on account of lease money for the ensuing year collected in advance.

collection of Rs. 122.

collection of Rs. 329 and of Rs. 4,941 on account of lease money for the ensuing year.

STATEMENT IV.—SHOWING THE EFFICIENCY OF RENT COLLECTION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES DURING THE

Name of district	Demand		Total demand	Remitted	
	Current arrears and total	Raiyati or sir			
	(1)	(2)			(3)	(4)	(5)
			Rs.	Rs.	
Raipur	.. {	Current	.. { Raiyati	.. 2,59,035	1,684
		.. { Sir	.. 18,482	25	
	.. {	Arrears	.. { Raiyati	.. (c) 51,761	3,388
		.. { Sir	.. (d) 1,735	55	
		Total	.. { Raiyati	.. 3,10,796	5,072
		.. { Sir	.. 20,217	80	
Drug	.. {	Current	.. { Raiyati	.. 75,110	531
		.. { Sir	.. 8,589	...	
	.. {	Arrears	.. { Raiyati	.. (f) 15,269	1,082
		.. { Sir	.. (g) 2,799	...	
		Total	.. { Raiyati	.. 90,379	1,613
		.. { Sir	.. 11,388	...	
Bhandara	.. {	Current	.. { Raiyati	.. 3,993	...
		.. { Sir	.. 838	...	
	.. {	Arrears	.. { Raiyati	.. 361	...
		.. { Sir	.. 34	5	
		Total	.. { Raiyati	.. 4,354	...
		.. { Sir	.. 872	5	
Balaghat	.. {	Current	.. { Raiyati	.. 74,039	1
		.. { Sir	.. 10,415	...	
	.. {	Arrears	.. { Raiyati	.. (i) 10,861	269
		.. { Sir	.. 1,137	...	
		Total	.. { Raiyati	.. 84,900	270
		.. { Sir	.. 11,552	...	
Total Chhattisgarh Division.	.. {	Current	.. { Raiyati	.. 4,12,177	2,216
		.. { Sir	.. 38,324	25	
	.. {	Arrears	.. { Raiyati	.. 78,252	4,739
		.. { Sir	.. 5,705	60	
		Total	.. { Raiyati	.. 4,90,429	6,955
		.. { Sir	.. 44,029	85	
Grand Total	.. {	Current	.. { Raiyati	.. 10,28,275	16,724
		.. { Sir	.. 76,442	877	
	.. {	Arrears	.. { Raiyati	.. 3,40,507	44,676
		.. { Sir	.. 23,853	1,969	
		Total	.. { Raiyati	.. 13,68,782	61,400
		.. { Sir	.. 1,00,295	2,846	

(a) Includes Rs. 65 adjusted on account of excess collections of the previous year, but excludes Rs. 1,105 on account of advance collections of the year under report.

(b) Includes Rs. 49 adjusted on account of excess collections of the previous year, but excludes Rs. 277 on account of advance collections of the year under report.

(c) Includes Rs. 276 on account of supplementary demand and excludes Rs. 94 on account of demand reduced in the Fingeshwar estate.

(d) Includes Rs. 11 on account of supplementary demand.

(e) Includes Rs. 13 adjusted on account of advance collections of the previous year and excludes Rs. 328 on account of advance collections of the year under report. The advance collection of Rs. 3 of the Panabaras estate of 1936-37 remained unadjusted.

CTIONS IN THE ESTATES UNDER GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT
YEAR ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1938—*concl'd.*

Net demand	Collected	Converted into bonds or decreed	Balance	
			Suspended	Unsuspended
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,57,351	(a) 2,26,629	..	..	30,722
18,457	(b) 16,923	..	..	1,534
48,373	20,231	..	..	28,142
1,680	460	..	..	1,220
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
3,05,724	2,46,860	..	..	58,864
20,137	17,383	..	..	2,754
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
74,579	(e) 64,555	545	..	9,479
8,589	7,647	..	..	942
14,187	6,056	5,322	..	2,809
2,799	562	276	..	1,961
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
88,766	70,611	5,867	..	12,288
11,388	8,209	276	..	2,903
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
3,993	3,533	..	..	460
838	508	..	..	330
361	135	..	..	226
29	29	..	..	..
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
4,354	3,668	..	..	686
867	537	..	..	330
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
74,038	(h) 62,989	..	..	11,049
10,415	8,818	..	..	1,597
10,592	5,456	1,474	..	3,662
1,137	509	105	..	523
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
84,630	68,445	1,474	..	14,711
11,552	9,327	105	..	2,120
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
4,09,961	3,57,706	545	..	51,710
38,299	33,896	..	..	4,403
73,513	31,878	6,796	..	34,839
5,645	1,560	381	..	3,704
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
4,83,474	3,89,584	7,341	..	86,549
43,944	35,456	381	..	8,107
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
10,11,551	7,82,558	18,484	8,867	2,01,764
75,565	65,353	1,730	839	12,913
2,95,831	1,39,422	41,171	21,747	93,491
21,884	3,959	3,918	3,939	10,068
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
13,07,382	9,21,980	59,655	30,614	2,95,255
97,449	69,312	5,648	4,778	28,981

(f) Excludes Rs. 13 on account of arrears demand of *sir* land now transferred in (g) noted below.

(g) Includes Rs. 13 which was wrongly misclassified as arrear demand of Raiyati land now transferred from (f) above.

(h) Includes Rs. 133 adjusted on account of excess collections of the previous year.

(i) Includes Rs. 7 on account of supplementary demand.

STATEMENT V.—SHOWING THE PROGRESS MADE IN LIQUIDATING DEBTS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES DURING THE YEAR

Name of district and estate	Debts due on assumption of charge	Debts incurred in previous years after charge was assumed	Debts cleared off in previous years		
			By incurring other debts	By sale of property	From current income
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore—					
Salaiya	...	5,212	...	...	5,212
Ponda	64,461	66,061	53,794	25,832	10,067
Khitola	18,022	16,575	15,275	...	18,622
Imlai	9,694	4,630	...	...	13,256
Gumasta	789	72	...	...	568
Bhaironghat	90,755	...	...	...	1,103
Total	1,83,721	92,550	69,069	25,832	48,828
Saugor—					
Bangaon	10,446	...	...	(c)9,092	1,354
Total	10,446	...	...	9,092	1,354
Hoshangabad—					
Chichli	716	...	...	...	716
Bilehra	(k)61,425	...	...	...	(f)23,358
Gangai	47,608	(d)1,011	...	...	(g)12,314
Dhanwada	4,27,907	(e)2,22,361	2,61,401	1,09,526	53,892
Total	5,37,656	2,30,553	2,61,401	1,09,526	90,280
Nimar—					
Mandhata	(k)29,023	...	...	...	29,023
Total	29,023	...	...	...	29,023
Total Jubbulpore Division	7,60,846	3,23,103	3,30,470	1,44,450	1,69,485
Nagpur—					
Senior Bhonsla	19,89,885	14,25,072	14,22,000	8,69,601	2,40,090
Bhishnur	1,47,771	44,229	31,991	1,19,611	23,988
Saasthanik	...	...	...	...	...
Junior Bhonsla	3,88,993	3,55,000	3,38,858	...	87,582
Total	24,96,649	18,24,301	17,92,849	9,89,212	3,51,660
Chhindwara—					
Sarekha	90,909	64,286	62,186	18,000	22,509
Anjania	22,628	16,000	16,000	4,000	1,398
Gohna	39,198	35,000	35,000	...	1,864
Chidi	53,375	39,256	32,000	...	2,875
Pachmarhi	57,371	73,000	54,433	...	38,938
Gorpani	8,080	8,500	8,372	...	3,808
Total	2,73,561	2,36,042	2,07,991	22,000	71,392

* Represents interest on the balance.

(a) Excludes Rs. 1,236 paid as interest.

(b) Excludes Rs. 949 paid on interest.

(c) Includes Rs. 8,092 on account of sub-lease for mauza Bangaon for 20 years (Re. 0-4-0 share only).

(d) Interest and taccavi.

THE COURT OF WARDS ESTATES UNDER GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT
ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1938.

Balance of debts at the beginning of the year under report	Additional debts incurred during the year	Debts paid off during the year			Balance of debt at the close of the year	Date by which it was expected on assumption of management that the estate would be clear of debt
		By incurring fresh debts	By sale of property	From current income		
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...
40,829	300	...	(a)6,227	...	34,902	1939
700	...	...	...	700	...	1938
1,068	...	...	...	588	480	1938
293	552	...	...	552	293	1937
89,652	69	...	...	(b)3,689	86,032	1955
1,32,542	921	...	6,227	5,529	1,21,707	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1948
...
...
38,067	*3,181	...	...	14,037	27,211	1948-49
(i)36,305	(j)15,286	...	...	14,612	36,979	1949
2,29,449	6,317	951	...	800	2,34,015	1941-42
3,07,002	21,603	951	...	29,449	2,98,205	...
...	5,319	...	...	5,319	...	1939
..	5,319	...	...	5,319	...	...
4,39,544	27,843	951	6,227	40,297	4,19,912	...
8,83,266	5,000	...	...	11,251	8,77,015	...
16,410	...	...	...	547	15,863	...
...	15,000	...	...	...	15,000	...
2,87,553	...	...	3,100	10,555	2,73,898	...
11,87,229	20,000	...	3,100	22,353	11,81,776	...
52,500	...	...	...	...	52,500	1946
17,230	...	...	...	...	17,230	1945
37,334	...	...	...	...	37,334	1961
59,756	...	...	...	...	59,756	1958
37,000	...	...	...	4,000	33,000	1951
4,400	...	...	...	1,100	3,300	1941
2,08,220	...	...	..	5,100	2,03,120	...

(e) Includes Rs. 4,960-8-0 embezzled.

(f) Includes Rs. 8,030 foregone by creditors.

(g) Includes Rs. 5,922 foregone by creditors.

(i) The difference of Rs. 101 is due to debts not having been taken into account previously

(j) Land revenue arrears of 1937-38.

(k) Last year's figure was wrong.

STATEMENT V.—SHOWING THE PROGRESS MADE IN LIQUIDATING DEBTS IN
IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES DURING THE YEAR

Name of district and estate	Debts due on assumption of charge	Debts incurred in previous years after charge was assumed	Debts cleared off in previous year		
			By incurring other debts	By sale of property	From current income
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Betul—	...	...	...	...	...
Aoria	... 36,001	28,817	25,000	8,115	26,303
Kosia	... 256	2,202	...	...	478
Total	... 36,257	31,019	25,000	8,115	26,781
Wardha—	...	...	...	...	...
Sindi	... 2,60,236	7,500	98	...	3,192
Mandgaon	... 4,46,439	...	...	13,800	5,333
Total	... 7,06,675	7,500	98	13,800	8,525
Total Nagpur Division	... 35,13,142	20,98,862	20,25,938	10,33,127	4,58,358
Raipur—	...	...	...	...	...
Suarmar	... 1,82,122	2,67,111	2,59,525	..	28,026
Bhirkoni	... 45,252	25,000	25,000	20,000	21,202
Narra	... 12,120	11,000	11,000	...	5,288
Phuljhar	... 7,31,272	(a)7,01,930	6,77,924	...	47,901
Fingeshwar	... 2,04,643	(b)1,38,702	1,29,500	...	61,314
Bindra-Nawagarh	... 7,88,856	(c)2,17,756	91,958	...	1,71,290
Total	... 19,64,265	13,61,499	11,94,907	20,000	3,35,021
Drug—	...	...	...	...	...
Wararbandh	... 55,044	40,100	40,000	...	49,144
Total	... 55,044	40,100	40,000	...	49,144
Balaghat—	...	...	...	...	...
Hatta	... 2,51,340	1,90,000	1,90,000	..	97,340
Total	.. 2,51,340	1,90,000	1,90,000	...	97,340
Total Chhattisgarh Division	... 22,70,649	15,91,599	14,24,907	20,000	4,81,505
Grand Total	... 66,44,637	40,13,564	37,81,315	11,97,577	11,09,348

* Excludes Rs. 4,219 on account

(a) Includes Rs. 100 admitted as

(b) includes Rs. 82 admitted as

(c) Includes Rs. 414 admitted as claims during the year 1936-37 and Rs. 35 on account of

THE COURT OF WARDS ESTATES UNDER GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT
ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1938—concl'd.

Balance of debt at the beginning of the year under report	Additional debts incurred during the year	Debts paid off during the year			Balance of debt at close of the year	Date by which it was expected on assumption of management that the estate would be clear of debt
		By incurring fresh debts	By sale of property	From current income		
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5,400	...	...	...	2,200	3,200	1940
1,980	...	...	...	526	1,454	1941
<u>7,380</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>2,726</u>	<u>4,654</u>	<u>...</u>
2,64,446	500	...	2,450	3,030	2,59,466	...
4,27,306	...	...	...	2,116	*4,20,897	...
<u>6,91,752</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>2,450</u>	<u>5,146</u>	<u>6,80,363</u>	<u>...</u>
<u>20,94,581</u>	<u>20,500</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>5,550</u>	<u>35,325</u>	<u>*20,69,913</u>	<u>...</u>
1,61,682	...	...	...	15,000	1,46,682	30-9-46
4,050	...	...	...	1,350	2,700	30-9-39
6,832	...	...	...	1,109	5,723	30-9-41
7,07,377	...	...	...	10,496	6,96,881	30-9-55
1,52,531	...	...	...	9,897	1,42,634	30-9-48
7,43,364	1,73,000	1,73,000	...	10,940	7,32,424	30-9-63
<u>17,75,836</u>	<u>1,73,000</u>	<u>1,73,000</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>48,792</u>	<u>17,27,044</u>	<u>...</u>
6,000	...	...	...	2,000	4,000	1-9-40
6,000	...	...	...	2,000	4,000	...
1,54,000	...	...	...	10,000	1,44,000	1-10-49
1,54,000	...	...	...	10,000	1,44,000	...
19,35,836	1,73,000	1,73,000	...	60,792	18,75,044	...
44,69,961	2,21,343	1,73,951	11,777	1,36,414	43,64,869	...

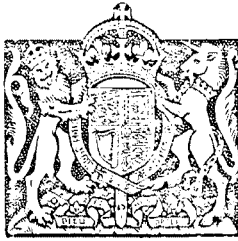
of reduction of interest.

claims during the year 1936-37.

claims during the year 1936-37.

the refund of certain old creditors received back by money order as they were untraceable.

GOVERNMENT OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR



REPORT

ON THE

MANAGEMENT BY GOVERNMENT
OF PRIVATE ESTATES

IN THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE

30TH SEPTEMBER 1939

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GOVERNMENT OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Nagpur, the 21st October 1940.

READ—Reports of the Commissioners of divisions on the management of the estates under the Court of Wards in the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1939.

RESOLUTION

The number of estates under management went up during the year to forty-seven. The three important estates of Diwan Bahadur Seth Jiwandass of Jubbulpore, his grandsons, and of Mr. Ganpatrao Pande of Bhandara, were provisionally taken under management. The Pripodi estate in the Drug district was one of those relinquished. This estate was taken under management in 1916 on account of the minority of the ward. In the course of nearly two decades of management this estate was extricated from debt and handed back with substantial cash resources, numerous permanent improvements, and annual receipts increased by over 50 per cent.

2. The rental demand, which constitutes the main item of income, aggregated to Rs. 13.9 lakhs for all estates. Out of this sum Rs. 2.2 lakhs were suspended or remitted, and Rs. 8.24 lakhs, *i.e.*, 70 [73] per cent of the net demand of Rs. 11.68 lakhs collected. Adverse economic conditions must be held partly responsible for this somewhat poor result. Fourteen protected thekadars of Phuljhar estate were ejected for failure to pay *theka-jama*, but the reasonable nature of the Court of Wards administration in general is reflected in the fact that only 93 tenants in all were ejected from their holdings.

3. The balance of debts outstanding at the commencement of the year was Rs. 41.21 lakhs. Additional debts to the extent of Rs. 59,000 had to be incurred and repayments amounted only to Rs. 1.40 lakhs. Thus at the close of the year the debts aggregated Rs. 40.40 lakhs.

4. Government is pleased to note that relations between the Court of Wards and the tenantry continued to be cordial. In the Kaudia and Phuljhar zamindaris of the Raipur district, there was

some agitation on the part of tenants in respect of the rights of grazing, commutation fees, nazarana, etc., under the wajib-ul-arz. In consequence of such agitation in these and other zamindaris Mr. H. S. Kamath, I.C.S., was appointed as an officer on special duty to make an enquiry into the rights conferred by the wajib-ul-arz and if possible solve the differences that have arisen between peasant and proprietor over them.

5. The circumstances of the year did not give much scope for beneficial outlay of Court of Wards funds, but a sum of nearly Rs. 93,000 was spent on estate improvements. Seed grain advances amounted to 13,573 maunds and cash taccavi loans amounting to Rs. 4,404 were distributed. Arrears of taccavi loans, amounting to Rs. 11,369 and old grain advances to the extent of 3,276 maunds, were written off as irrecoverable. New "cheap-plan" dispensaries were established at Deobhog in the Bindra-Nawagarh zamindari of the Raipur district, at Sahaspur-Lohara in the Drug district, and at Darekasa in the Bhandara district.

6. The Commissioner of the Chhattisgarh division has again drawn pointed attention to the effects of the Central Provinces Revision of Land Revenue and Estates Act on the finances of the estates to which it applies. As a result of the enhancement of takoli effected by it many of the estates now experience great difficulty in balancing their budgets even with the most careful administration.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution and its annexures be forwarded to all Commissioners, and that the resolution be published in Part I of the *Central Provinces and Berar Gazette*.

By order of the Governor,
Central Provinces & Berar,
K. B. L. SETH,
Secy. to Govt., C. P. & Berar,
Revenue Department

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**REPORT ON THE MANAGEMENT BY GOVERNMENT
OF PRIVATE ESTATES IN THE CENTRAL
PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR ENDING
THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1939**

This report is consolidated from the following reports of Commissioners of divisions:—

- (1) Report of Mr. T. C. S. Jayaratnam, I.C.S., Commissioner of the Jubbulpore division, received on the 22nd February 1940.
- (2) Report of Mr. G. C. F. Ramsden, I.C.S., Commissioner of the Nagpur division, received on the 20th April 1940.
- (3) Report of Mr. G. C. F. Ramsden, I.C.S., Commissioner of the Chhattisgarh division, received on the 30th March 1940.

**PART I.—ASSUMPTION AND RELINQUISHMENT
OF ESTATES**

There were 14 estates under management at the commencement of the year, *viz.*, eight in Jubbulpore, four in Hoshangabad, one in Nimar and one in Saugor. Of these, the Gangai estate in the Hoshangabad district was relinquished on the 1st April 1939, *vide* Revenue Department notification No. 1831-2222-XII, dated the 18th May 1939. Two more, *viz.*, "D. B. Seth Jiwandass, Manmohandass and Jagmohandass" and "Manhomandass and Jagmohandass" of Jubbulpore, the latter consisting of trust property only were taken under provisional management with effect from 29th May 1939, *vide* Revenue Department notifications No. 2034-1420-XII, dated the 2nd June 1939, and No. 2036-1420-XII, dated the 2nd June 1939, respectively. There were thus 15 estates under management at the close of the year.

2. The final report under section 16 of the Act was submitted in respect of the Bhargava estate with a recommendation for its relinquishment in view of very heavy liabilities and in adequate resources for liquidation but orders of Government were not received before the close of the year and the estate continues under provisional management as in the previous year. Government has since granted time to the wards to make a private settlement of the debts of some of the creditors, which if effected, would reduce the liabilities to manageable proportions. Negotiations are in progress and a report is awaited from the Deputy Commissioner.

3. The enquiry into the claims against the estates of D. B. Seth Jiwandass, Manmohandass and Jagmohandass, and Manmohandass and Jagmohandass is in progress. These estates are heavily indebted and the scheme was to raise a consolidated loan for the liquidation of the liabilities with the object of paying off the loan by sale of the major portion of the estate in the open

market. Government's sanction to the negotiations for a loan from the Rajkumar College Society was received and the claims against the estate are now under investigation under section 15 of the Act.

4. In the Bhaironghat estate the ward's step-mother objected to the raising of the loan which was sanctioned in Revenue Department memorandum No. 5101-3768-XII, dated the 30th August 1938. She has since applied for relinquishment of the estate. The ward has also attained majority and the estate would ordinarily be relinquished under section 34 (a) of the Act, but in view of the outstanding liabilities and the inexperience of the ward, the retention of the estate under proviso (i) to section 34 (1) of the Act has been recommended to Government.

5. A compromise has been arrived at in the long pending civil suit relating to the Imlai estate resulting in the adoption by Rani Kirtiki Bai of the ward's son. The continuance of the Court of Wards management of this estate has also been recommended to Government.

6. In the dispute relating to the *khut* income of the Mandhata estate, an attempt at compromise having failed, the matter is being proceeded with in an appeal before the Privy Council.

7. The financial position of the Dhanwada estate in the Hoshangabad district continues to be unsatisfactory. Purchasers are not available for the immoveable property, the sale of which was sanctioned in Revenue Department memorandum No. 6147-5172-XII, dated the 27th October 1939, with the result that during the year only the forests were sold for Rs. 19,425. An eight-anna share of a village was also sold for Rs. 3,000. The scheme worked out for the liquidation of the liabilities of the estate has almost broken down and this estate is a serious problem. The principal creditor is the Radhaswami Bank of Agra and further negotiations will soon be started with the bank.

8. The report deals with 12 estates, excluding three under provisional management referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 above. The statistics relating to the Sarond estate appear in the statements for the first time and have therefore been excluded for purposes of comparison wherever made.

**Nagpur
division.**

9. At the beginning of the year there were 16 estates under the management of the Court of Wards, namely, five in Nagpur, six in Chhindwara, three in Betul and two in Wardha. Of these, the Kaptan estate in Nagpur, Chidi in Chhindwara, Damjipura in Betul and Mandgaon and Sindi in Wardha continued under provisional management. No estate was actually relinquished.

10. For the Kaptan estate, Government has recently sanctioned a loan of Rs. 50,000 from the Rajkumar College Society and the liabilities of the estate are being settled.

11. The Chidi estate, the important source of income of which is lac, is unable to pay its annual instalment of debt of Rs. 4,000, and proposals for its relinquishment are under consideration.

12. The Damjipura estate in Betul of Babulal Korku which remained under management for a full year seems beyond all hope of extrication as it is not able to pay even the interest on its heavy liabilities amounting to Rs. 76,627 which with further negotiations are not likely to be reduced to less than Rs. 46,000. As the resources of the estate are found to be slender, its relinquishment from Government management has since been recommended.

13. For the Mandgaon estate, all attempts to secure a loan, either through Government or privately, to repay the heavy liabilities of Rs. 3,49,382 have failed and final orders of Government for the discharge of the estate from the Court of Wards management are awaited.

14. Government sanctioned the relinquishment of the Sindi estate early in August 1938, as there was no possibility of raising a loan for the payment of its liabilities. The orders were, however, stayed on the application made by the wards to Government for review. After hearing the parties, Government rejected the application and asked for publication of the final notification under section 36. But this has not yet been submitted as it has been found that the land revenue amounting to about Rs. 6,000 and the cost of management amounting to Rs. 1,000 have not been realised.

15. There were 14 estates under the permanent management of the Court of Wards at the commencement of the year. The Parpodi estate in Drug, the superintendence of which was assumed in July 1916, was relinquished in July 1939. The management of the Sahaspur-Lohara estate was assumed under section 5 (1) (a) of the Court of Wards Act in July 1916 on account of the minority of the proprietor, Lal Girrajsingh. He attained majority in 1923; but was declared, under section 5 (1) (d) (i) of the Act, to be disqualified to manage his property and the management by the Court of Wards was continued. Lal Girrajsingh contracted typhoid, and died on the 17th May 1939. There was a dispute about succession between his widow and his younger brother, Lal Chhatrapal Singh, and, therefore, the superintendence of the estate was retained by the Court of Wards by order of Government under section 33 of the Act. Later, the estate was mutated in the name of the widow, Mst. Gourkunwar, and Government declared her, under section 5 (1) (d) (iii) of the Act, to be disqualified to manage her property in November 1939. The Court of Wards management is thus continuing. Lal Chhatrapal Singh, brother of the ward, has, however, filed a civil suit claiming a declaration in his favour as the rightful heir to succeed to the property of the deceased ward and the suit is proceeding. No new estate was brought under permanent management. The Gosains' estate in Raipur and Kirnapur in Balaghat continue as before under provisional management. The superintendence of the property of Mr. Ganpat Rao Pande, landlord and banker of Bhandara, was assumed, on the application of the proprietor, on the ground of his indebtedness on the 22nd June 1939. There are thus in all 13 estates under permanent and three under provisional management.

Chhattis-
garh divi-
sion.

16. (a) The Gosains' estate in Raipur was taken under management in 1934 on account of the indebtedness of the proprietors. The income and expenditure of the estate amounted to Rs. 14,344 [Rs. 15,970] and Rs. 15,073 [Rs. 16,907], respectively, during the year. The net liability on the 1st of October 1939, after the payment of Rs. 4,100 inclusive of interest, amounted to Rs. 54,701 [Rs. 55,988]. The repayment was made from the current income. The closing balance on the 30th September 1939 was Rs. 580 [Rs. 8,600]. The financial position and the prospects of successful management of this estate will, in accordance with the orders contained in Revenue Department memorandum No. 2722-1757-XII, dated the 2nd August 1935, be reviewed after August 1940.

(b) The Kirnapur estate in Balaghat continues to be looked after by the Manager of the Hatta estate in the same district. The debts due by this estate on the date of assumption of management (1937) amounted to Rs. 39,851, of which claims amounting to Rs. 18,815 were scaled down to Rs. 7,786, thus reducing the total liability to Rs. 28,822. Repayments made from the current income in the preceding and current years amounted to Rs. 1,550 and Rs. 386, respectively. The present liability amounts to Rs. 26,904. The gross ordinary income and expenditure of the estate for the year under report was Rs. 23,055 and Rs. 23,929, respectively. According to the standard budget received with the final report about permanent management, the estimated normal income and expenditure is Rs. 21,603 and Rs. 20,403. This leaves a small surplus of Rs. 1,200 which is not sufficient to meet the charges on account of interest on the total liabilities of Rs. 26,904 even at the modest interest at 5 per cent per annum. The above liability of Rs. 26,904 includes a disputed claim of Rs. 18,186 covered by a civil court decree, which is neither against the ward nor against the estate. It is, therefore, doubtful whether the estate is liable to discharge this claim and this point is being contested in the High Court of Judicature at Nagpur. Government have, in the above circumstances, ordered that the estate should continue to be held under provisional management till the decision of the appeal before the High Court.

(c) Mr. Ganpat Rao Pande, son of the late Rao Bahadur Yadev Rao Pande, a big landlord and banker of Bhandara, applied to Government in May 1938 to have his property placed under the superintendence of the Court of Wards as he was keeping indifferent health and was thus unable to pay personal attention to the management of his property. The estate was also involved in debts to the extent of over a lakh of rupees. His eldest son, Mr. Raghubir Prasad Pande, did not desire to shoulder the responsibility of administering the estate during the life-time of his father. Moreover, the management of the property by him was considered to be unsatisfactory and undesirable. The estate consists of 41 full villages—38 in Bhandara, two in Balaghat and one in Nagpur—and malguzari shares in 37 villages—34 in Bhandara and one each in Nagpur, Chanda and Balaghat. In addition, there are a large number of plots held in malik-makbuza, absolute-occupancy and occupancy rights.

Mr. Pande also carries on a large moneylending business. His property was once before taken under the management of the Court of Wards in 1898 when he was a minor; but it was relinquished in 1901 owing to the difficulty of managing a large moneylending business and the obstructive attitude of his mother and step-mother. The same difficulty was anticipated even now; but, after a good deal of correspondence, Government decided that the estate, including the moneylending concern, should be taken under provisional management by the Court of Wards, and, accordingly, the Deputy Commissioner assumed the superintendence of the property on the 22nd of June 1939. Later, it was pointed out that Mr. Ganpat Rao Pande was only a managing member of the joint Hindu family composed of himself and his sons, Messrs. R. P. Pande and I. P. Pande, and as the notification referred to the father only, the sons could not be treated as wards within the meaning of section 2 (a) of the Court of Wards Act. They were, therefore, free to impose liabilities on the estate and the Court of Wards would be powerless to check this. As this was likely to destroy the purpose for which the estate has been taken under management, the two sons of Mr. Ganpat Rao Pande were also treated as wards and their names were included in the notification regarding the assumption by the Court of Wards of the superintendence of the entire property. Claims preferred against the estate under section 12 of the Court of Wards Act are still under investigation.

17. On the death of Lal Phoolsingh, zamindar of Parpodi, in April 1916, his son, Lal Rajendra Singh, was a minor and therefore the superintendence of his property was assumed by the Court of Wards in July 1916. The boy attained majority in 1934; but he was declared, under section 5 (1) (d) (i) of the Court of Wards Act, to be disqualified to manage his property and the management by the Court of Wards was continued. In July 1938, Lal Rajendra Singh came to see me and submitted an application for relinquishment of his estate. I then had confidential enquiries made about his fitness to manage his property. The Deputy Commissioner reported that the ward had received sufficient training in the Court of Wards management, had improved in character and was now fit to manage his property. I also personally questioned the ward on several points and warned him that he must sympathetically look after the interests of his tenants. On my recommendation, Government sanctioned the relinquishment of the estate which was handed over to the ward on the 24th of July 1939.

On assumption of management in July 1916, the total liabilities against the estate amounted to Rs. 8,303 and this was liquidated in full by the Court of Wards from the current income of the estate. The total ordinary income of the estate on the date of assumption of management was Rs. 10,741. With proper administration, it was increased to Rs. 15,921 at the time of relinquishment. Out of the net increase of Rs. 5,180, a sum of Rs. 2,764 was due to enhancement of rents during settlement of 1921-22, while the remaining amount of Rs. 2,416 was the result of better management. The estate was handed over to the

proprietor in a prosperous and sound financial position, with cash assets amounting to Rs. 11,364 made up of a loan of Rs. 10,500 to the Phuljhar estate in Raipur, Rs. 100 share capital in Co-operative Bank, Drug, and cash balances of Rs. 764. In addition, he was provided with valuable landed property consisting of a *haveli* at Parpodi built at a cost of Rs. 11,000 and an imposing bungalow for his residence at Drug costing Rs. 5,600. The estate remained under management for about 23 years and a sum of Rs. 48,898 was spent on improvements as detailed below :—

	Rs.
(i) Buildings	... 23,753
(ii) Communications	... 754
(iii) Tanks and wells	... 14,444
(iv) Field embankments	... 9,947
	<hr/>
Total	... 48,898
	<hr/>

18. Three more estates, *viz.*, (1) Champa and (2) Kanteli, in Bilaspur, and (3) Gandai in Drug, were taken under temporary custody under section 7 of the Court of Wards Act in consequence of the death of the proprietors. After short periods of management, varying from three to seven months, they were all released under orders of Government on the clear understanding that the successors should appoint managers definitely approved by Government and should frame proper budgets and adhere to them closely. The appointments of managers have been approved by Government in two cases and the proposal in the third case is awaited from the Deputy Commissioner.

PART II.—THE INCOME OF THE YEAR WITH SPECIAL REGARD TO THE EFFICIENCY OF RENT COLLECTION AND FOREST INCOME

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19. *Income of the estates.*—Excluding the income of Rs. 271 of the Sarond estate, the accounts of which appear in the report for the first time, the total gross ordinary income of the remaining estates was Rs. 2,47,795 [Rs. 2,45,657] consisting of Rs. 1,52,710 [Rs. 1,58,512] from rents, Rs. 28,142 [Rs. 24,770] from forests and Rs. 66,943 [Rs. 62,375] from miscellaneous sources. The net increase of Rs. 2,138 is the result of an increase of Rs. 15,334 in all the estates except Salaiya in Jubbulpore which shows a fall of Rs. 4,380 in rental collection and forests, Bilehra in Hoshangabad, which shows a fall of Rs. 3,404 in rental collection, and Mandhata in Nimar which shows a fall of Rs. 5,412 in the income from temple offerings and taxes realised during fairs. The decrease in Salaiya and Bilehra is due partly to a reduction of the rental demand on account of rent reduction, abatement and remissions; and partly to poor collections, while that in Mandhata is due to a small number

of pilgrims attending the fairs on account of epidemic diseases prevalent during the year. The increases in other estates are generally attributed to better rental collections and nazaranas except in Dhanwada estate where the receipts from rents fell by Rs. 2,592 but those from forests and miscellaneous sources increased by Rs. 4,271 and Rs. 2,095, respectively, owing to sale of forests and other moveable and immoveable property. In Chichli, the income from forests and miscellaneous sources increased by Rs. 4,074 as a result of better control and supervision consequent on the Deputy Commissioner's attention being drawn to the management of the affairs of this estate.

20. The total gross ordinary income of all the estates was Rs. 5,28,736 [Rs. 6,65,836] consisting of Rs. 2,58,783 [Rs. 3,87,828] from rents, Rs. 41,135 [Rs. 41,060] from forests, and Rs. 2,28,818 [Rs. 2,36,948] from miscellaneous sources. The decrease in the Nagpur estates is mainly due to heavy suspensions of rent granted on account of crop failure in the cotton tract. The income of all the remaining estates except Gorpani, Aoriya and Mandgaon shows an increase. In Anjanía, Gohna and Chidi the increase is due to the sale of lac which was withheld in the preceding year in the hope of getting a better price, while in Sarekha, it is attributed to better rental collections. The fall in Gorpani is due to the lease money for gum and *rar* the contract for which was leased out for five years, having been recovered in advance in the previous year. The decrease in the Mandgaon estate is partly due to suspensions and partly to a poor recovery of lease money of home-farm lands for which there was no demand and in the Aoriya estate, it is due to the failure of mahua and chironji crops during the year.

21. Apart from the gross ordinary income, the recoveries of outstanding advances and debts, including deposits received, brought in Rs. 1,48,176 while a sum of Rs. 13,309 was received on account of petty loans raised chiefly for the Senior and Junior Bhonsla estates in Nagpur. The total receipts of all the estates, including the cash balance of Rs. 36,874 at the beginning of the year, amounted to Rs. 7,27,095 [Rs. 8,43,617]. The total miscellaneous income derived from different sources amounted to Rs. 2,28,818 [Rs. 2,36,948] consisting of various petty items such as home-farm, political pension of wards of the Senior Bhonsla estate, sale-proceeds of grain, house and ground rents, etc.

22. The gross ordinary income of the 13 estates which were under permanent management throughout the year decreased by Rs. 24,472 from Rs. 8,48,635 to Rs. 8,24,163, and it comprised—

	Rs.
Rental collection ..	4,12,590 [4,12,834]
Income from forests ..	3,19,941 [3,51,835]
Miscellaneous income ..	91,632 [83,966]

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The income in five estates, *viz.*, Suarmar, Bhurkoni, Sahaspur-Lohara, Darekasa and Hatta, slightly increased in varying degrees by Rs. 14,692 in all, while it declined by Rs. 39,164 in the remaining eight estates. Marked variations are explained under appropriate heads.

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23. *Efficiency of rent collection.*—The total rental demand including arrears amounted to Rs. 2,45,685 [Rs. 2,45,023] of which Rs. 21,842 [5,865] was remitted and Rs. 10,582 [Rs. 9,632] suspended. The net demand for collection was thus Rs. 2,13,321 [Rs. 2,29,516] of which Rs. 1,52,710 [Rs. 1,58,512] or 71 [69] per cent was collected. On the net current demand the collection works out to 92 [88] per cent. Some improvement is noticeable in rental collections in all the districts except Hoshangabad where recoveries were again inadequate, being only 81 [80] per cent against 105 [102] in Jubbulpore, 100 [92] in Saugor and 91 [91] in Nimar. In the Dhanwada estate the collection was extremely poor, *viz.*, only 60 per cent of the current and 50 per cent of the total demand. No reasons have been given in the district report for such unsatisfactory recoveries. The conditions of the year do not justify such poor results, and I am drawing the Deputy Commissioners' special attention to this.

24. The unsuspending arrears outstanding at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 55,668 [Rs. 62,411] of which Hoshangabad district alone is responsible for Rs. 44,604.

25. The decrease from Rs. 23,511 to Rs. 9,787 in the amount converted into bonds or for which decrees were obtained, is satisfactory. I had pointed out to Deputy Commissioners last year that the practice of converting rental arrears into bonds is open to serious abuses and should only be resorted to on the principles mentioned in paragraph 9, circular VII, of the Court of Wards Manual.

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26. The total rental demand, including a sum of Rs. 1,86,507 on account of arrears of the previous years, amounted to Rs. 6,15,422 [Rs. 6,54,765]. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 24,624 was remitted and Rs. 1,56,972 suspended. The net demand for collection was thus Rs. 4,33,826, out of which a sum of Rs. 2,58,783 including advance collection was collected and Rs. 25,143 converted into bonds or decrees, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,49,900. The percentage of collections on the current demand works out to 93.9 [93]. The figures of collections show that there is a fall in the recoveries, which in general indicates the poorer economic condition of the tenantry resulting from the successive failure of crops and the continued low prices of agricultural produce.

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27. Excluding a remission of Rs. 8,483 granted during the year, the aggregate net demand on current and arrear account was Rs. 4,33,563 and Rs. 86,234, respectively, making a total of Rs. 5,19,797. Of this, Rs. 4,15,105 was collected and Rs. 829 converted into bonds or decrees, leaving an unsuspending balance of Rs. 1,03,863. The percentage of collection to current

demand (net) was 79 [81] for the division, while in individual estates it was as shown below—

Kaudia	..	91 [81]
Deori	..	99 [100]
Suarmar	..	85 [88]
Bhurkoni	..	97 [98]
Narra	..	97 [97]
Phuljhar	..	68 [72]
Fingeshwar	..	76 [80]
Bindra-Nawagarh	..	85 [87]
Sahaspur-Lohara	..	81 [75]
Panabaras	..	84 [88]
Wararbandh	..	85 [98]
Darekasa	..	86 [81]
Hat'a	..	80 [81]

There was spectacular improvement in Kaudia, Sahaspur-Lohara and Darekasa estates, while the deterioration in Phuljhar, Fingeshwar, Panabaras and Wararbandh was marked. In Wararbandh the decrease was as much as 13 per cent.

28. The outstanding arrears of rent and *theka-jama* amount to Rs. 71,843 in Raipur, Rs. 12,992 in Drug and Rs. 18,216 in Balaghat, while a small balance of Rs. 812 only was left in Darekasa (Bhandara). In Raipur, the Phuljhar estate alone is responsible for arrears aggregating to Rs. 40,553. The Deputy Commissioner attributes this to the contumacious tendency of the tenants and thekadars who do not pay their dues until they are proceeded against in law courts. The manager's report shows that civil suits were instituted or action was taken to eject the thekadars from their villages for arrears amounting to Rs. 27,387. Applications under section 157, Land Revenue Act, did not prove useful. Forty-nine applications with a demand of Rs. 8,778 were filed; but a sum of Rs. 925 only was recovered through courts. Only a few applications remained pending, while, in most cases, the court ordered action under section 111, Land Revenue Act. The civil suit against the Kalenda sub-estate was decided in favour of the Court of Wards and the 14 villages in possession of the Garhatia have been taken over under direct management. The arrears amount to Rs. 8,515. Another civil suit is pending against the Garhatia of Baloda and the arrears due from him amount to Rs. 3,500. A sum of Rs. 11,660 out of the above amount of Rs. 27,387 will have to be written off as irrecoverable, as the villages from which the amount is due have been taken over under direct management. No action was taken against the tenants or thekadars who owed the remaining amount of Rs. 13,166 [Rs. 40,553 minus Rs. 27,387] on account of their poverty. These amounts will be collected during the current year. The percentage of recovery by kamdars and through courts works out to 98 per cent and 2 per cent respectively against 97 per cent and 3 per cent in the preceding year.

29. The arrears of Rs. 12,435 in Fingeshwar were due to inadequate staff of collectors. I have recently sanctioned the Deputy Commissioner's proposal for the appointment of an additional naib-kamdar. Much better results may be expected next year. Mr. Jesudasan (retired tahsildar) who held the post of the manager, Bindra-Nawagarh, from March to October 1939, is reported to have neglected collection work and this partly accounts for arrears amounting to Rs. 11,444 in that estate.

30. In Drug, out of the arrears of Rs. 8,262 shown against Sahaspur-Lohara, rent suits have been filed for Rs. 5,564 and the short-collection is attributed to the damage caused to the rabi crops by a severe hailstorm. The deterioration in Panabaras where the arrears have swelled to Rs. 3,704 [Rs. 2,657] was due to political agitation prevailing in the zamindari against payment of Government dues. The large arrears of Rs. 1,026 [Rs. 235] in Wararbandh are due to the permanent kamdar having proceeded on leave. He subsequently resigned his job. In the Hatta estate of the Balaghat district, out of the balance of Rs. 18,216, the demand on account of decretal amount alone is Rs. 12,540 for the recovery of which action has been taken through the civil court. Elsewhere the arrears are unimportant and suitable action has been taken for their recovery.

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31. *Income from forests.*—The total income from forests amounted to Rs. 28,142 [Rs. 24,770], the sale of certain forest coupes of the Dhanwada estate in the Hoshangabad district for liquidation of debts being chiefly responsible for the increase. In Jubbulpore, the receipts under this head decreased by Rs. 742 and in Nimar by Rs. 482. The decrease in Jubbulpore is noticeable in Salaiya where the previous year's figure included some arrear and advance collections and in Imlai where the low receipts are due to a decline in the sale of fuel and bamboos. The fall in Nimar is attributed to stoppage of cutting in one of the village forests.

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32. The income from forests amounted to Rs. 41,135 [Rs. 41,060]. Although the figure shows a small rise, it has actually decreased in the Senior and Junior Bhonsla estates, and in Sarekha, Pachmarhi, Gorpani and Mandgaon. This has however been counterbalanced by an increase in the Saasthanik, Bhishnur, Anjania, Gohna, Chidi and Kesia estates. The decrease in the two major estates in Nagpur is due to reduced rates of grazing introduced in adjoining Government forests.

In Sarekha it was due to postponement of sale of stock of lac collected during the year for getting better price. The fall in Gorpani is attributed to the advance recovery of lease money for gum and *rar* leased out in the preceding year for a period of five years. In Pachmarhi, the decrease is attributed to the harra crop being poor. The scarcity of grass during the year accounts for the poor recovery in the Mandgaon estate.

The stock of lac of the previous year in the Anjania, Gohna and Chidi estates was sold for a good price. This has resulted in a marked rise in the income under this head in these estates. The increase in Saasthanik and Bhishnur was negligible and calls for no comment.

33. The income from forests decreased to Rs. 3,19,941 [Rs. 3,52,183]. The decrease is shared by all estates except Suarmar, Bhurkoni and Sahaspur-Lohara. In Kaudia, the fall in income by Rs. 5,620 was chiefly due to non-payment of the lease money by the harra contractor and steps are being taken to cancel his lease if he does not pay soon. In Deori, the decrease in income by Rs. 3,615 was due to poor sales of bamboos. There was no abnormal demand this year (as there was in the preceding year) from the tenants of the Baloda Bazar and Janjgir tahsils. In Phuljhar, the people of about 150 villages have stopped grazing their cattle in forest areas and this accounts for loss of income amounting to Rs. 2,721. In Bindra-Nawagarh, the decrease occurred mainly under—

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- (i) sale of timber, etc., (Rs. 12,246),
- (ii) sale of lac (Rs. 1,527), and
- (iii) grazing, commutation and mauhai dues (Rs. 5,171).

The drop under "sale of timber" was due to certain restrictions imposed on the extraction of square logs of wood from the zamindari forests and the Deputy Commissioner reports that he is examining this question. The estate could not purchase sufficient lac for carrying on lac business departmentally and this accounts for a loss under the head "sale of lac". As regards grazing and commutation dues, the Deputy Commissioner reports that the manager (Mr. Jesudasan) neglected recovery work just as in the case of rent collection. I am doubtful whether he was so much to blame. He has, in any case, resigned now and a serving tahsildar (Mr. Pandit) has succeeded him as manager. Variations in Fingeshwar (-Rs. 431), Narra (-Rs. 27) and Bhurkoni (+Rs. 67) call for no explanation, while the increase of Rs. 6,288 in the forest income of the Suarmar estate is more apparent than real. It represents the recovery of arrears of lease money of harra and tendu leaves on account of past years. In Sahaspur-Lohara the forest income slightly increased by Rs. 550 only under the head "sale of timber" as the stock of the preceding year was sold during the year under report at the Charbhata wood stall. The decrease of Rs. 8,863 in Panabaras is mainly due to the fall in the income from timber and bamboos. Lesser quantities had to be marketed on account of the difficulty of securing cartage labour for transport. There was agitation amongst the people of the estate and they declined to cart forest produce even on payment. This has, however, subsided now and better results are expected next year. The fall in income from the sales of timber and bamboos is partly made up by the increase under "grazing dues", past arrears having been realized during the year. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that the chief difficulty about forest management in this estate is reported to be the difficulty of securing labour for detailed working; but he does not believe this (nor do I). Undoubtedly, a contributing factor for the paucity of labourers is the organized agitation against the payment of the grazing dues. He has called for a report on the subject and proposes to investigate it personally while inspecting the Panabaras local office. In Wararbandh, the absence of the kamdar on leave and the unsatisfactory work of his substitute are responsible for the fall in income by Rs. 209 as the grazing dues could not be recovered in

time. The income in Darekasa (Bhandara) has decreased by Rs. 522; for this the Deputy Commissioner has offered no explanation. Similarly, no explanation has been furnished in respect of the decrease of Rs. 1,276 in Hatta (Balaghat). The forests of this zamindari were leased out on the royalty system for ten years by the zamindar just before the superintendence of the estate was assumed by the Court of Wards in 1930. The lease will expire in September 1940. In Revenue Department memorandum No. 3526-2472-XII, dated the 26th October 1934, Government suggested that an inquiry as to whether the forest area had been really devastated or not by the lessee should be started and the question of taking action under section 202, Land Revenue Act, considered. With this object in view, a forest ranger in Government service was twice deputed to this estate—once in 1937-38 and again in December 1939—to study and report, in detail, the condition of the forests so that a regular working plan may be prepared soon after the expiry of the current lease in September 1940. The Deputy Commissioner reports that the range officer, on a thorough inspection of the forests, has found it impossible to prepare a working plan at present as the condition of the forests is too bad. On the recommendation of the range officer, it has, therefore, been decided to give the forests a rest for at least two years.

34. *Miscellaneous income.*—The miscellaneous income of all the estates taken together rose from Rs. 83,966 to Rs. 91,632, or by Rs. 7,666. The increase of Rs. 3,777 noticeable in Sahaspur-Lohara is mainly due to the receipt of Rs. 2,146 from Government for the establishment of a cheap plan dispensary. The sale of surplus stock of grain contributed to the increase of Rs. 3,165 in Panabaras. The drop in income by Rs. 1,826 in Suarmar was due to various causes such as—

- (i) non-receipt of rent of the Komakhan bungalow at Raipur which had been leased to the Inspector of Schools (now transferred to Nagpur);
- (ii) non-receipt of contribution from the district council for the veterinary dispensary which has since been transferred under the management of that body; and
- (iii) there being no sale of plots for house-building on the Bagbahra market-site.

The fall in income by Rs. 1,205 in Fingeshwar was due to less income from nazarana owing to fewer transfers of holdings. No reason has been furnished in the district report for the increase of Rs. 4,415 in Hatta (Balaghat) estate. The variations in other estates are only trifling.

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35. *Home-farm cultivation.*—Home-farm cultivation was carried on over an area of 1,249.88 [1,340.52] acres in five of the Jubbulpore estates, and over 278.69 [285.14] acres in Chichli in the Hoshangabad district. In four of the Jubbulpore estates, the result was a net profit varying from Re. 0-8-0 to Rs. 9-11-0 per acre, but in Salaiya a loss of Rs. 2-10-0 per acre was incurred which is reported to be due to lack of interest by the assistant manager who has since been reverted. In Chichli, the death of six cattle and the replacement of five older ones converted the profit into a loss of Re. 9-2-10 per acre. In the Dhanwada estate

no direct cultivation was undertaken, but 293.69 acres of home-farm land was cultivated on *batai* system with an income of Rs. 251 or Re. 0-13-7 per acre and 116 acres of occupancy and absolute-occupancy lands were leased out which brought in an income of Rs. 322 or Rs. 2-12-0 per acre.

36. The following table shows the results of the home-farm cultivation carried out over 1,401 acres in six estates in this division :—

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Estates	Area of home farm in acres	Gross income	Gross expenditure	Net profit or loss	Profit per acre 1938-39	Profit per acre 1937-38
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Senior Bhonsla ..	105.0	2,197	1,585	+612	+5 13 0	+0 6 9
Junior Bhonsla ..	192.22	6,185	2,649	+3,536	+18 6 3	-1 4 4
Sausthanik ..	509.0	10,809	10,419	+390	+0 12 6	+5 1 9
Bhishnur ..	77.89	1,651	665	+986	+12 10 0	+7 12 0
Kaptan ..	367.34	2,827	1,863	+964	+2 10 0	..
Aoriya ..	149.98	2,870	1,814	+1,056	+6 13 0	+3 0 0

In all the estates the home-farm was working at a profit. The results in the Junior Bhonsla estate were creditable. But in view of the amazing difference between the result this year (+Rs. 18-6-3 per acre) and the result in 1937-38 (-Rs. 1-4-4) in the Junior Bhonsla estate, I cannot accept the reason given as by any means the only one. The appreciable increase in net profit in this and Bhishnur estate is stated to be due to good price fetched by the orange crop. The Senior Bhonsla estate contemplates the extension of orange plantation. The large decrease in the Sausthanik is attributed to the damage done by hail-storm to the wet cultivation and to general failure of crop in dry areas. The orange plants of this estate have not yet started giving fruit. Despite the damage caused by hail-storm, the results of the Aoriya were promising. All the estates in the Nagpur district are extending their home-farm cultivation in wet farming and horticulture in order to take advantage of the Nagpur market.

The direct cultivation started on a small scale in Anjania and Chidi did not give good results on account of damage by hail-storm. The Mandgaon estate had no home-farm land under direct cultivation.

37. The following table summarises the results of home-farm cultivation :—

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Name of estate	Number of farms	Area actually cultivated		Gross income in 1938-39
		1937-38	1938-39	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Acres	Acres	Rs.
<i>Raipur district.</i>				
Kaudia ..	1 [3]	108	82	1,252
Deori ..	3 [3]	125	125	2,735
Fingeshwar ..	5 [5]	545	428	8,418
Bindra-Nawagarh ..	17 [0]	..	28	188
<i>Drug district.</i>				
Sahaspur-Lohara ..	3 [3]	265	237	2,308
Panabaras ..	5 [5]	285	267	3,302
Wararbandh ..	1 [1]	72	72	1,552

Name of estate	Number of farms	Gross expenditure in 1938-39	Net profit or loss	Net profit or loss per acre	
				1937-38	1938-39
(1)	(2)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Raipur district.</i>					
Kaudia ..	1 [3]	1,369	-117	-1 9 4	-1 6 9
Deori ..	3 [3]	1,852	+883	+2 10 3	+7 1 0
Fingeshwar ..	5 [5]	6,736	+1,682	+0 6 9	+3 11 9
Bindra Nawagarh ..	1 [0]	200	=12	..	-0 7 0
<i>Drug district.</i>					
Sahaspura-Lohara ..	3 [3]	2,908	-600	+1 10 9	-2 8 6
Panabaras ..	5 [5]	3,834	-532	-1 14 1	-1 13 8
Wararbandh ..	1 [1]	1,300	+252	+6 0 7	+3 8 0

The above statistics show that all the home-farms except those in Deori, Fingeshwar and Wararbandh are running at considerable loss. No adequate reasons have been given by the Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, in regard to the loss on the Fergi and Indagaon home-farms. The loss in Sahaspur-Lohara is attributed to the severe hail-storm which destroyed the rabi crops almost completely. The unfavourable weather conditions and the difficulty of getting labourers are reported to be responsible for the loss in Panabaras. The profit in the working of the Wararbandh home-farm decreased from Rs. 6-0-7 to Rs. 3-8-0 per acre and the poor outturn is reported to be due to unfavourable weather conditions. The average profits are totally inadequate everywhere except in Deori and I consider that it should be possible to earn a profit of about Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 per acre (at any rate, excluding rental valuation of the land) on good rice or rabi land. It is certain that leakage must be occurring somewhere. I started a year or more ago to examine a system of profit sharing with pay on a sliding scale depending on the net profits made during the previous year, but there are difficulties and I have unfortunately been unable to complete any scheme.

There is no home-farm cultivation under direct management either in Darekasa or in Hatta. The home-farm measuring 149.41 acres of land in Darekasa has been assigned to the ward as part of the maintenance allowance and the remaining area of 226.17 acres was leased out for Rs. 954 [Rs. 838]. Similarly in Hatta, out of 2,342 acres of *sir* land, 241 acres are in the possession of the ward and the remaining area along with 178 acres of *khudkasht* land was let out to tenants for Rs. 11,527 [Rs. 11,840]. The Deputy Commissioner observes that it is not correct to lease out the *khudkasht* lands for a year as the lessees can well claim to be occupancy tenants. He is therefore taking steps to settle the *khudkasht* lands in occupancy right for future.

38. *Cattle-breeding farms*.—Four stud bulls are maintained by the Jubbulpore estates and one by the Mandhata estate in Nimar for the improvement of cattle-breeding. A cattle-breeding centre with 20 Malvi cows and two bulls has been established by the Chichli estate in Hoshangabad. Jubbulpore
division.

39. There are six cattle-breeding farms—one each at Pithora (Kaudia), Fingeshwar, Indagaon (Bindra-Nawagarh), Telitola (Panabaras), Aklama (Sahaspur-Lohara) and Kunda (Hatta). The cattle-breeding society at Dhobedand in Panabaras had to be closed owing to the apathy of the people. The number of cattle at Pithora further decreased to 64 [68] and the stock was valued at Rs. 1,132 [Rs. 1,234]. The total receipts decreased to Rs. 125 [Rs. 228] and the expenditure rose to Rs. 643 [Rs. 510], resulting in a loss of Rs. 518 [Rs. 282]. The increase in expenditure is attributed to the repairs carried out in the farm-building and to the increased expenditure of Rs. 171 on fodder, etc. As in the preceding year, no bull was lent to the villagers because they did not feed the animals properly. The cows of the farm were not milked in the past; but under the instructions of the Assistant Director of Veterinary Services, they were milked and the sale of milk fetched Rs. 12 [Rs. 4]. Chhattis-
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40. In Fingeshwar, the number of cattle increased from 154 to 184. The total income and expenditure decreased respectively from Rs. 587 to Rs. 31 and Rs. 663 to Rs. 218, resulting in a loss of Rs. 187 [Rs. 76]. The decrease in income was due to there being no sale of cattle during the year. The number of cattle at Indagaon increased from 130 to 144. Sale of milk and ghee fetched an income of Rs. 38 only, while the expenditure swelled to Rs. 482 [Rs. 466]. The unsuccessful working of the farm is attributed to the man in charge of the farm (a licence vendor) who has no knowledge of cattle-breeding. Its abolition should once again be reconsidered.

41. The cattle-breeding society at Telitola in Panabaras continued to function well with 45 heads of cattle. The other society at Aklama in Sahaspur-Lohara also continued to function; but it could not show satisfactory results as a sufficient number of good cows could not be procured from the Sahaspur-Lohara and Parpodi estates alone. It has since been thrown open to the cattle of the whole of the northern zamindaris and it is hoped that, with a full complement of the best available material, the society will soon be working with greater efficiency than in the past.

42. The cattle-breeding farm at Kunda (near Hatta) showed good results. It was substantially strengthened by a number of heifers from the Garhi farm and it is expected that it will be possible to distribute to the villagers bulls and heifers bred at the Kunda farm by the end of the year 1939-40.

43. There is no cattle-breeding farm in the Darekasa estate. The five stud bulls which were purchased in the previous year did not function properly. Two of these have already been castrated and the remaining three will also be castrated soon. Two Gaolao bulls have been purchased during the year for breeding purposes.

PART III.—THE EXPENDITURE OF THE YEAR WITH SPECIAL REGARD TO THE COST OF MANAGEMENT, PERSONAL EXPENSES AND ANY EXTRAORDINARY ITEM

Jubbulpore division. 44. *Expenditure of estates.*—The total gross ordinary expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 2,66,937 [Rs. 2,61,794]. In Jubbulpore, the expenditure increased by Rs. 4,135 mainly in the personal expenses of the Imlai ward, which is due to the payment of Rs. 4,000 for his son's marriage and Rs. 500 for the adoption ceremony. The slight increase of Rs. 709 in Ponda is due to special medical charges of the ward's wife, and of Rs. 1,013 in Bhaironghat to the payment of a larger amount towards Government's contribution and cost of management. In Khitola the increase of Rs. 714 is due to the payment of a larger amount towards Government revenue. There was a decline of Rs. 1,398 in Salaiya due to the fact that the last year's figure included a contribution of Rs. 1,000 to the Elgin hospital.

45. In the Hoshangabad district, the expenditure decreased by Rs. 9,597. The Chichli estate shows an increase of Rs. 2,478 due to the purchase of a car for the ward, but in Bilehra smaller payments towards Government revenue and debts reduced the expenditure by Rs. 10,364. In Dhanwada, owing to strict economy there was a decrease of Rs. 1,711.

46. The heavy increase of Rs. 10,649 in Mandhata, in the Nimar district, is due to a deposit of Rs. 14,040 in the High Court for the prosecution of Privy Council appeals in the Khut income disputes.

Nagpur division. 47. The total gross ordinary expenditure of all the estates amounted to Rs. 5,45,789 [Rs. 6,62,110]. On the whole the expenditure has decreased by Rs. 1,16,321 which was shared by all the estates in Nagpur and Betul districts though there was an increase of Rs. 5,702 in all the estates in Chhindwara. The decline in Nagpur was due to payment of less land revenue owing to large scale suspensions, while the increase in Chhindwara was on account of payment of suspended arrears of land revenue and cesses and rise of takoli in the two jagirs.

Chhattisgarh division. 48. The gross ordinary expenditure of all the 13 estates under permanent management rose by Rs. 67,887 to Rs. 7,94,622. All the estates, except Bhurkoni (Raipur) and Wararbandh (Drug), contributed to the above increase. The variations are explained under appropriate heads.

49. The total payments made to Government were Rs. 2,85,655 against Rs. 1,97,528 in the preceding year. This increase was due to enhancement of takoli under the Central Provinces Revision of the Land Revenue of Estates Act, I of 1939. This Act has very much affected the financial position of the zamindars and it has crippled the indebted estates. The zamindars have now been reduced financially almost to the status of an ordinary malguzar and are experiencing considerable difficulty in adjusting their expenditure against receipts. The Deori estate

in Raipur, Uprora and Lafa in Bilaspur and Thakurtola in Drug are required to pay a portion of the takoli out of their *siwai* income. Uprora now pays a full 50 per cent of the assets as takoli. Similar information in regard to the estates in Bhandara and Balaghat is not readily available.

50. Disbursements under the head "interest on debts" slightly declined by Rs. 62 to Rs. 98,394. In consequence of progressive reduction in the amount of the principal, payments towards interest decreased in all the indebted estates except in Bindra-Nawagarh where it increased by Rs. 2,028. This was due to final liquidation of certain old debts which carried a higher rate of interest by securing fresh loans on lower rates. In several estates, e.g., Phuljhar, it will be impossible to adhere to the scheme of repayment. Phuljhar is due to be relinquished in 1963, but I doubt whether, even if there be no further increase in takoli, it can be relinquished before about 1970 or even later. By that time it is quite likely that the whole status will be changed. Personally I consider that zamindars will have to face, sooner or later, legislation to make their estates alienable. Gunderdehi estate, a small zamindari in the Drug district, already cannot pay its takoli and has immense debts which would take at least 75 years to discharge and therefore the estate can scarcely be taken under management except on the (unusual) ground of security for payment of takoli. The whole position, in my opinion, requires re-examination now, else we shall have to take many more estates under management within the next ten years. It is very anomalous that estates should pile up huge debts when they are inalienable and impartible.

51. *Personal expenses.*—The total expenditure under this head including education increased to Rs. 55,469 [Rs. 46,396]. The net increase of Rs. 5,996 in Jubbulpore is ascribed to the unusual payment of Rs. 4,500 for the marriage and adoption ceremony of the son of the Imlai ward. The payment of special medical charges for the treatment of the ward's wife is responsible for the increase of Rs. 1,205 in Ponda. In Salaiya, the increase of Rs. 778 is attributed partly to special grants for religious purposes. The net increase of Rs. 2,760 in Hoshangabad is chiefly due to the purchase of a car for the Chichli ward. The increase in the monthly allowance of the ward and the payment of medical charges during his illness resulted in an increase of Rs. 220 in the Bangaon estate.

52. The total "personal expenses" including education amounted to Rs. 1,66,827 [Rs. 1,82,166]. The decrease was shared by all the estates except Junior Bhonsla, Aoriya and Kesia where the rise was on account of purchase of a car for Kuar Pratapsingh Rao Bhonsla and a bicycle for the ward of the Kesia and payment of medical charges on the illness of the ward's mother in Aoriya who suffered from smallpox. The decrease is attributed chiefly to discontinuance of hill trip allowance and medical expenses of the Raja Bahadur and his two sons and to the retrenchment effected in the allowances of the wards and of pensioners in the Sausthanik estate.

In Chidi Rs. 700 were given for the celebration of the marriage of the younger brother of the ward and in Gorpani Rs. 250 were spent for purchase of bullocks and repairs to cattle shed under the direct management of the ward.

53. The decrease of Rs. 50 under the head "miscellaneous" was negligible and calls for no comment.

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54. The personal expenses of the wards and their relatives, including cost of education, declined by Rs. 10,204, or from Rs. 1,56,607 to Rs. 1,46,403. The decrease is shared by all the estates except Deori, Sahaspur-Lohara, Darekasa and Hatta. In Phuljhar, owing to enhancement in takoli and fall in income from forests, the expenditure had unavoidably to be reduced in various directions. The decrease of Rs. 4,670 under this head represents reduction in the amount of maintenance allowance and other social expenses of the ward and his relatives. In Suarmar, two special grants aggregating Rs. 1,825 were made to the ward in the preceding year for performance of ceremonies in connection with the birth of a son and obsequies of his grandmother. No such unusual grants were found necessary during the year, and this accounts for the reduced expenditure of Rs. 2,114 under this head. Similarly, no special grants were made to the Kaudia ward and her relatives, which accounts for the decrease of Rs. 1,447 in expenditure. In Wararbandh, a grant of Rs. 2,000 was made in the preceding year for the marriage of the daughter of the ward's co-widow. No unusual grants were found necessary during the year, and this accounts for the reduction in expenditure from Rs. 3,762 to Rs. 1,710. The Panabaras ward declined to re-join the Rajkumar College for a long time after the summer vacation and every legal practical means of enforcing obedience had to be explored. The savings on the cost of his education amounted to Rs. 1,108. There was some saving in expenditure in Deori; but on account of the purchase of a second-hand Ford car for Rs. 1,250, the net expenditure increased by Rs. 744. Darekasa spent Rs. 937 more than last year over the purchase of two Gaolao stud bulls and certain sundry items. The increase of Rs. 1,178 in Hatta was due to payment of a grant of Rs. 1,200 to the ward for pilgrimage to Jagannath Puri. The variations in other estates are negligible.

55. *Miscellaneous expenditure.*—The total miscellaneous expenditure fell from Rs. 97,761 to Rs. 91,897. In Phuljhar, rigorous economy was necessary consequent on the enhancement of takoli and fall in income from forests, and thus the total expenditure was reduced by Rs. 2,087. In Fingeshwar, heavy expenditure was incurred last year on account of pleaders' fees, but no such unusual expenditure was necessary this year, and this accounts for the reduction of Rs. 1,407 under this head. In Panabaras, the total expenditure fell by Rs. 4,006 due to less expenditure over "charities, garden and forest departmental working". In Kaudia, the total expenditure increased by Rs. 2,829. The expenditure under various detailed heads was considerably reduced; but the above increase is due to the payment of a sum of Rs. 7,157 in instalments out of a generous donation of Rs. 10,000 voluntarily given by the ward (with my sanction) to the Chhattisgarh Educational Society for the construction and equipment of a library to benefit the students of the

Chhattisgarh College in commemoration of her father-in-law, Thakur Jaisingh. In Hatta, the increase of Rs. 544 is attributed to the laying down of pipes for watering orange garden where water is now pumped from a tank in the vicinity of a rice-mill and this arrangement is considered to be cheaper than the only other expensive alternative of digging a well in the garden itself. In other estates, there were no items of unusual expenditure and the variations are nominal.

56. *Cost of management.*—The cost of management including contribution increased slightly to Rs. 61,504 [Rs. 60,704] which represents 25 [24] per cent of the gross ordinary income of the estates. There is no material variation in any estate, except Bhaironghat in Jubbulpore where the increase of Rs. 2,394 is due to larger amounts being paid towards Government contribution and cost of sadar establishment which in the previous year were paid for a part of the year only. The increase in the percentage of Bilehra estate from 20 to 26 is due to the payment of larger share towards the cost of sadar establishment consequent on the relinquishment of the Gangai estate. In the Mandhata estate in Nimar, the expenditure under this head actually decreased by Rs. 429 but the percentage increased to 38 [33] which is due to a fall in the income of the estate as explained in paragraph 19. Jubbulpore
division.

57. The total cost of management in all the estates including Government contribution and remuneration paid to village servants was Rs. 1,23,523 [Rs. 1,26,172] which works out to 23 per cent on the gross income. The expenditure decreased in all the estates in Nagpur, while it shows an increase in Chhindwara, which is misleading as it is on account of the fact that the figures on "village servants" were through misapprehension accounted for in "miscellaneous" instead of under this head, in the preceding year. Nagpur
division.

58. The increase in Betul was due to the appointment of a Government servant on deputation as an accountant and payment of Rs. 100 as suspension allowance to a kamdar of Aoriya estate against whom a departmental enquiry is pending.

59. The total cost of management inclusive of contribution paid to Government for all the 13 estates, amounted to Rs. 1,72,273 [Rs. 1,76,383]. The divisional percentage, however, remained stationary at 21. The percentage of expenditure increased everywhere, except in Suarmar, Phuljhar, Darekasa and Hatta. Although the total expenditure in most of the estates was less than that in the preceding year, the increase in the percentage was due generally to fall in the gross ordinary income of the estates concerned. The sanctioned pay of forest and other officials of certain estates, particularly the Drug estates, was more than that given to similar officials in other estates which had a larger income, and the higher pay given in the former estates is being gradually reduced. This is likely to reduce the percentage of the cost of management—a satisfactory measure. Chhattisgarh
division.

60. The total expenditure in Phuljhar decreased by Rs. 3,476 due to drastic retrenchment in the pay of the staff consequent on the necessity for balancing the budget for payment

of enhanced takoli. I am, however, afraid this reduction cannot continue indefinitely because it is (in my opinion) both unfair and undesirable that the Phuljhar staff should be paid considerably less than, for instance, the staff of the Kaudia estate, which is rich owing to it having been under Court of Wards management for about 40 years. The decrease of Rs. 914 in Kaudia was due to the salaries of the (new) manager and his assistant being less than last year. In Suarmar, the forest establishment was overhauled and all superfluous posts were abolished. There was also less expenditure on account of pay, leave-salary and pension contribution of the manager. All this contributed to the decrease of Rs. 920. The increase of Rs. 1,521 in Bindra-Nawagarh was due to the adjustment in the preceding year's charges on account of the sadar establishment. In Panabaras, the expenditure increased by Rs. 1,261, partly on account of supply of liveries to the estate officials at a cost of Rs. 524 and partly to the adjustment of Rs. 917 on account of the cost of sadar establishment in respect of the preceding year. In Sahaspur-Lohara, the increase of Rs. 893 was due to the relinquishment of the Parpodi estate in July last which used to bear a proportionate share of the expenditure on account of the cost of the joint establishment for the two estates. The variations in other estates are trifling.

61. The realizations made from the Court of Wards estates to cover certain items in the cost of management at 5 per cent on the gross income are now in excess of the indirect expenditure incurred by Government upon the management of the estates. In this connection, I would draw attention to paragraph 41 of the report on the management of the private estates in the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1938. According to the estimates, which I made sometime ago, there was a profit of Rs. 8,500 on management over and above the percentage of contribution charged and there appeared to be a good case for reduction in the percentage from 5 to 4½. I would also reiterate what I said last year:

“That in the Raipur district where the Court of Wards work is comparatively heavier than anywhere else in the province, the services of a whole-time senior assistant are required exclusively for that work.”

The present arrangement whereby the assistant in-charge is required to devote at least half the day on criminal work is undesirable. He cannot deal with the Court of Wards work promptly and efficiently.

PART IV.—PERFORMANCE BY THE COURT OF WARDS OF ITS DUTIES AS A LANDLORD

**Jubbulpore
division.**

62. The relations between the Court of Wards and its tenants continued to be cordial. In the Jubbulpore district 315 maunds of grain was advanced for seed and 141 maunds of old seed loans in the Bhaironghat estate were written off as irrecoverable. 2,346 maunds of seed grain was advanced by the Dhanwada estate to its tenants on *sawai*. Grazing rates were reduced in the Chichli estate and nazaranas on transfer of land were levied on a moderate scale.

63. 157 [159] rent suits were filed in Jubbulpore, of which 40 [31] resulted in ejectments, including 28 from the Bhairon-ghat estate where there are heavy old arrears and lands are not valuable. Ninety-nine [256] rent suits were filed in Hoshangabad, of which three resulted in ejectment of the tenants. Facilities for payment of rents were given in instalments in suitable cases, and suits were filed in cases of wilful default or where it became necessary to do so in order to save limitation. No application for enhancement of rent was made. One holding of 0.38 acre was abandoned and four of 104.72 acres were surrendered by the tenants in the Dhanwada estate, and one holding of 20.80 acres lapsed to the Mandhata estate in Nimar owing to the death of the tenant without heirs.

64. In the Jubbulpore district, a contribution of Rs. 183 was made towards the maintenance of a school at Imlai and for the supply of books to poor students and school libraries. Four offers of lands for the establishment of vidya mandirs were also made. The usual annual contributions of Rs. 48 to the Sihora dispensary and of Rs. 40 to the Blind Relief Association, Nagpur, were made and Rs. 80 was paid to the deaf and dumb school at Nagpur. The construction of the dispensary building at Imlai for which the estate donated free land and has promised a contribution of Rs. 3,146 is in progress. The Salaiya estate has promised a contribution of Rs. 3,700 for the establishment of a dispensary at Bakal but the scheme has not yet materialised. Four stud bulls are maintained for the improvement of live-stock. The usual concession of free grazing and building materials continued in suitable cases as before. The Bilehra estate contributed Rs. 100 towards schools, Rs. 51 to the Bhonsla deaf and dumb school, Nagpur, and Rs. 5 to the Countess of Dufferin Fund. The Chichli estate has promised a contribution of Rs. 600 to the district council, Narsinghpur, for the construction of a well in one of the estate villages, but the work could not be completed during the year. Another contribution of Rs. 1,500 for the establishment of an Ayurvedic dispensary at Chichli is under consideration. The village uplift centre started at village Morghari in the Mandhata estate is progressing well. A chest of medicines worth Rs. 43 has been supplied to the centre.

65. The relations between the Court of Wards and its **Nagpur division** tenants continued to be cordial. They were given all facilities with regard to free grant of house-sites and usual village nistar. The tenants of mauzas Sawangi and Ghorad in Nagpur and Wardha tahsils who suffered damage from high floods last year were given 21.50 acres of *abadi* land free of cost and the Forest Department also sanctioned free grant of timber to the villagers, but it is reported that in spite of persuasion they did not actually shift to the new sites. Due consideration of the present economic depression and crop failure was shown to the tenants by giving sufficient time in payment of dues.

66. In three major estates in Nagpur, grain to the extent of 2,580 maunds was advanced to 317 tenants on *sawai* and about 3,135 maunds were written off as bad debts of the pre-Court of Wards days. In Sarekha, Chidi, Anjanian and Gohna, about 85 khandies of grain was advanced to needy tenants for

seed, while in Pachmarhi a cash taccavi of Rs. 100 was given. In Nagpur there were 203 [401] cases of surrender involving an area of 1,300 [1,675] acres for a total consideration of Rs. 16,427 [Rs. 43,075]. The area was re-allotted for Rs. 42,624, i.e., 38.5 [34.0] per acre. There were 87 cases of transfers of absolute-occupancy lands in the various estates. The nazarana realized was 1.0 [1.9] times the rent. The fall in the consent money is due to reduction of the rate from three times and five times to only parity of rent.

67. The number of suits instituted was 922 [849] in Nagpur, 23 [34] in Chhindwara, 98 in Mandgaon and 21 in Betul which were chiefly against the persistent defaulters and were filed after giving them a fair chance for payment. Of these, in 621 cases in Nagpur and in 27 cases in Betul the decrees were obtained. The ejectment was enforced in 10 cases in Senior Bhonsla, 12 in Junior Bhonsla, 10 in Mandgaon and two cases in the estates of Betul.

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sion.**

68. In Raipur, the relations of the Court of Wards with tenants and thekadors were generally cordial except to some extent in Kaudia and Phuljhar where the tenants agitated against the existing rights of the zamindars in respect of grazing and commutation dues and nazarana, etc. In many cases, they declined to pay these dues. The traders of lac and tendu leaves continued to give great trouble in the Bindra-Nawagrah estate by dragging the Court of Wards into litigation. They instigated the tenants to sell tendu leaves to them which is against the terms of the wajib-ul-arz. Mr. Parmanand, I.C.S., the then Deputy Commissioner, made an exhaustive enquiry and submitted a thorough and lengthy report on the existing grievances. Acute difficulties regarding grazing and interpretation of the wajib-ul-arz arose in almost all the zamindaris in the division and, upon my recommendation, Government has deputed an officer on special duty (Mr. Kamath, I.C.S.), to make necessary enquiry into the existing rights of the zamindars and the tenants. The inquiry is in progress and it is hoped that better relations will be restored as soon as the wajib-ul-arz entries are suitably amended by making them more precise and simple (and possibly more liberal) as at present they are not properly understood and often not enforceable. The Court of Wards, however, endeavoured to be more sympathetic to the tenantry and care was taken to see that no avoidable hardship was caused to them. As far as finances permitted, works of public utility were undertaken and the existing roads, wells and tanks were kept in good repair. Taccavi loans were given in deserving cases and medical relief was extended so far as it was practicable. Greater supervision and control was exercised over the Court of Wards officials, more particularly in Bindra-Nawagarh, a large estate (1,400 square miles) and remote and inaccessible in rains, which has acquired—to coin a phrase—quite a disreputation for embezzlements. Two naib-kamdars of this estate recovered Rs. 155 from tenants on account of nazarana of occupancy holdings and misappropriated the sum. They were prosecuted under section 408, Indian Penal Code—one was sentenced to jail and the other was acquitted but was subsequently dismissed after a proper departmental enquiry. Another

case of embezzlement in the same estate was against a licence vendor who misappropriated Rs. 41-5-0. He is reported to have absconded and proceedings under section 512, Criminal Procedure Code, are in progress.

69. In Drug, the relations between the Court of Wards and its tenants remained outwardly little changed; but the agitation about payment of grazing dues and providing labour for the estate, even on payment, continued in the Panabaras zamindari owing to adverse political propaganda sponsored by mischievous agitators in the neighbouring Dondi-Lohara and Khujji estates. The agitation is, however, reported to have subsided after the legal position was correctly explained to the people. Recovery of grazing dues is now progressing and sufficient labour is becoming available.

70. In Darekasa (Bhandara), the tenants were allowed free nistar according to the conditions of the village wajib-ul-arz and there were no complaints from them. Liberal facilities were also given to them in the matter of payment of rents. A cheap-plan dispensary has been established at Darekasa and the construction of the dispensary building is in progress.

71. The Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, reports that the tenants of the Hatta estate have indicated, and demonstrated on many occasions, that they are more satisfied with the management of the Court of Wards than with that of the wards themselves. In many cases, the Court of Wards considered the requests of some of the ejected tenants and re-granted a part of their lost holdings on payment of the arrears due. There are however, certain cases of contumacious tenants, inferior proprietors and protected thekadars against whom rigorous steps had to be taken for recovery of arrears when it was discovered that the non-payment was deliberate. The tenants enjoyed their rights of nistar under the wajib-ul-arz and there were no complaints in this respect.

72. The rent collection work was smoothly carried on and it presented little or no amount of difficulty except in Panabaras, where the difficulty experienced was due to political agitation which prevailed for sometime. No harassment was caused to the tenants. The number of rent suits filed against habitual defaulters was 128 [267] as shown below:—

Kaudia	..	35 [34]
Bhurkoni	..	Nil [1]
Phuljhar	..	32 [37]
Fingeshwar	..	20 [30]
Bindra-Nawagarh	..	8 [39]
Shasapur-Lohara		Nil [83]
Panabaras	..	Nil [5]
Wararbandh	..	Nil [4]
Darekasa	..	5 [Nil]
Hatta	..	28 [34]
Total	..	128 [267]

In Sahaspur-Lohara, no rent suits could be filed in time as the title of the plaintiff remained undecided for sometime after the death of the ward, Lal Girrajsingh. All the rent suits were decided in favour of the Court of Wards except two in Fingeshwar. One was dismissed and the other remained pending. Similarly, all the five rent suits filed in Darekasa were pending at the close of the year. In spite of the rent suits mentioned above, only 11 [24] tenants in Sahaspur-Lohara and 5 [13] in Hatta were actually ejected from their holdings for arrears of rent. Action under section 35 of the Tenancy Act was taken against six tenants in Kaudia and seven in Phuljhar as they absconded from their holdings. Only five [15] tenants of Sahaspur-Lohara voluntarily surrendered their holdings as they were heavily in arrears of rent. Proceedings under sections 157 and 111 of the Land Revenue Act were started against three thekadars in Suarmar, 57 in Phuljhar, 17 in Bindra-Nawagarh and one in Fingeshwar. Fourteen [1] protected thekadars of Phuljhar were ejected for non-payment of thekajama. The decretal arrears in Hatta swelled to Rs. 18,529 [Rs. 16,631], i.e., Rs. 6,400 towards principal and Rs. 12,129 on account of interest. These are due from three thekadars and the Deputy Commissioner regards these dues as bad debts which will be written off the accounts as irrecoverable.

73. Taccavi in cash and kind was advanced in the following estates to the extent shown against each:—

	Cash (Rs.)	Grain (khandis)
Kaudia ..	1,579 [1640]	61 [69]
Deori ..	500 [500]	702 [555]
Narra ..	.. [..]	242 [240]
Fingeshwar ..	1,000 [1,065]	38 [41]
Sahaspur-Lohara ..	1,155 [901]	170 [175]
Panabaras ..	52 [978]	21 [82]
Wararbandh ..	18 [18]	81 [69]
Bindra-Nawagarh ..	.. [..]	1,332 [1,428] maunds

Large arrears of taccavi loans aggregating Rs. 5,885 in Panabaras and Rs. 5,484, in Sahaspur-Lohara had to be written off the accounts as these were irrecoverable due to poverty of the tenants. The system of grain advances had to be stopped in Hatta as it resulted in serious loss because the borrowers never repaid the loans and a quantity of 384 maunds is still outstanding for recovery. Taccavi loans were not given elsewhere owing to the indebtedness of the estates. As in the preceding year, there was no demand for taccavi in Darekasa.

74. The human dispensaries at Pithora (Kaudia) and Sarai-pali (Phuljhar) were transferred to the management of the Court of Wards in 1924 and since then they are being managed by the Court of Wards under management from Government, renewed after every five years. Government bears all the expenditure in connection with pay, travelling and other allowances of the assistant medical officers who are posted to these dispensaries from time to time by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. It also pays an annual grant sufficient to meet the cost incurred in the free distribution of medical relief to Government servants and their family members and for medico-legal

work. The Court of Wards is required to meet all other expenses out of its own funds. The district council pays an annual contribution of Rs. 200 to Pithora but not to Saraipali.

75. The dispensary at Pithora continues to be popular. The total expenditure on its maintenance amounted to Rs. 3,072 [Rs. 3,176] against receipts from different sources aggregating Rs. 528 [Rs. 731]. The balance, Rs. 2,544, *i.e.*, practically the whole expenditure, excluding the assistant medical officer's pay, was met out of the funds of the Kaudia estate. The dispensary is well-equipped and is doing very useful work. The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated was 159 [163] and 26,964 [23,927], respectively. Major and minor operations were 11 [20] and 317 [348]. As in the preceding year, the midwife attended 15 labour cases.

76. The Kaudia estate also maintains a kind of sub-dispensary at Jhalap, 10 miles away from Pithora. The assistant medical officer, Pithora, is required to visit Jhalap every fortnight and he distributes free medicines.

77. An excellent village-sister has also been stationed at Jhalap and is paid (Rs. 15 per mensem) from the Kaudia estate funds. She distributes medicines prepared by the assistant medical officer and also visits neighbouring villages to attend labour cases. Her work is greatly appreciated by the people, as I found at my inspection a year ago.

78. A sub-dispensary in charge of an experienced compounder, is maintained out of the funds of the Deori estate at Deori proper, and Government have sanctioned its periodical inspection by the assistant medical officer, Pithora, once in three months. Deori is a malarial tract and the establishment of this small dispensary has proved a boon to the people. A village-sister is also employed by this estate, and another village-sister is looking after the zamindari.

79. The cheap-plan dispensary which was established at Komakhan has since been shifted to Bagbahra in the same estate, ten miles from Komakhan. Bagbahra is an important railway station on Raipur-Vijyanagaram section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway line. The ward of the Suarmer estate is very keen on retaining a small dispensary at Komakhan proper which is the headquarters of the zamindari and his request is under consideration.

80. The human dispensary at Saraipali (Phuljhar) also continues to be popular. The expenditure increased to Rs. 1,978 [Rs. 1,756] against income from varying sources amounting to Rs. 804 [Rs. 894]. The expenditure in excess of the receipts is borne by the estate. It is unfortunate that neither the district council nor the village panchayat pays any contribution to this dispensary. The manager reports that subscriptions are recovered from thekadars for running this dispensary; but the number of unwilling contributors is increasing day by day. On account of the enhancement of the takoli, this estate has been crippled financially and it is a question whether the estate will be able to meet all the expenditure as it has hitherto done in the public interests in the future. The district council, Raipur, receives about

Rs. 4,800 every year from this estate in shape of cesses and should certainly pay a contribution of about Rs. 400 a year. The Deputy Commissioner is being advised to address the Chairman again on the subject and to report the council's decision thereon. A village-sister is also attached to this dispensary and her pay (Rs. 15 per mensem) is met by the estate. There is yet another village-sister at Basna, paid by the Phuljhar estate, and she has done exceptionally good work in midwifery cases and the distribution of simple medicines. I inspected her work a year ago and found it was very much appreciated, in spite of the proximity of the Mission Hospital at Jagdishpur.

81. Fingeshwar is another indebted estate, which, in spite of enhancement of takoli, continues to run a small human dispensary under an experienced compounder. The total expenses increased to Rs. 681 [Rs. 530]. This estate also pays for the services of the village-sister who has been posted to Fingeshwar. She is reported to be doing well.

82. There is a human dispensary at Gariaband, the headquarters of the Bindra-Nawagarh zamindari. The dispensary is under the control of a Dispensary Fund Committee. The estate contributes Rs. 400 every year. A new cheap-plan dispensary has also very recently been established at Deobhog in this zamindari. The district council has provided the necessary buildings and has undertaken to contribute Rs. 525 every year towards the running expenses. The Court of Wards will pay Rs. 175 annually towards the running expenses and Rs. 1,000 as equipment charges.

83. There is a dispensary at Mohala, the headquarters of the Panabaras zamindari. This is an estate-owned dispensary and the whole of the expenses is met by the Court of Wards. The total expenditure, including the pay of the assistant medical officer, amounted to Rs. 1,598 [Rs. 1,412]. The old assistant medical officer was unpopular and has been removed. The dispensary is now reported to be steadily growing in popularity. The number of old and new patients rose to 15,392 [9,606] and the daily average also increased to 44 [27]. A new cheap-plan dispensary was established in April 1939 at Sahaspur-Lohara, the headquarters of the zamindari, and its management was entrusted to the Court of Wards. Government have undertaken to post an assistant medical officer and have also paid a non-recurring grant of Rs. 2,146 equal to half the expenditure on the construction of the dispensary building and the quarters for the assistant medical officer. They have also agreed to contribute Rs. 175 every year towards the running expenses. The Court of Wards paid Rs. 3,110 on account of non-recurring expenses (Rs. 2,110 towards the cost of the building and Rs. 1,000 towards the equipment charges). It also deposited Rs. 5,000 for an endowment fund and further agreed to contribute Rs. 350 every year towards the running expenses. The district council, Drug, will only pay Rs. 175 as annual contribution. A new cheap-plan dispensary has been established at Darekasa in Bhandara. Government have given Rs. 2,700 out of the Government of India building grant to meet half the cost of the dispensary building and quarters for the assistant medical officer. The other half of Rs. 2,700 has been contributed by the estate and its people.

The estate has further paid Rs. 1,000 on account of equipment charges. The annual running expenses are estimated at Rs. 700. Government will contribute one-fourth and the balance will be paid by the district council, Bhandara.

84. There are estate-owned veterinary dispensaries at Pithora (Kaudia), Gariaband (Bindra-Nawagrah), Mohala (Panabaras) and veterinary outpost at Sahaspur-Lohara and these institutions are doing useful work.

85. In the Drug district, the village-uplift work was pushed on in all the three estates under management and the "gaunthi" school started at Wararbandh is reported to be doing useful work. Similarly, the rural-uplift activities which were started in Hatta (Balaghat) in past years continued to be carried on with usual zeal and energy. Experiments in poultry farming were continued; but they were not very popular as there is no market within easy reach of the village concerned and the imported cocks died. Planting of fruit and shade trees was encouraged, as one of the items of propaganda work in the rural-uplift movement. The orange garden at Hatta thrived and it is expected to serve as demonstration in this respect. The villagers were infused to take interest in the repairs of the village roads and in the general improvement of the sanitary conditions of the village sites. The village-uplift *jalsa* was held at Hatta for the third time in April 1939 where an exhibition of cattle, poultry, good varieties of seeds, some handwork and other things was arranged. Suitable prizes were awarded as in past years for the best exhibits and also to mukaddams of the best-kept villages and the owner of the best-kept house in the estate. A stud bull was maintained at the Kunda cattle-breeding farm and it was made available to the villagers without payment. The rural-uplift activities are appreciated by the villagers though progress in this direction is necessarily slow.

PART V.—PERFORMANCE BY THE COURT OF WARDS OF ITS DUTIES TO ITS WARDS

86. *Estate improvements.*—A sum of Rs. 10,796 [Rs. 4,500] was spent in the Jubbulpore estates on the construction and repairs of buildings, improvement of water-supply, maintenance of stud bulls and improvement of field embankments, roads, etc. One hundred and twenty-five fruit trees were planted in the Dhandwada estate. No work of improvement of any importance was undertaken in any other estate for want of funds. A programme of works to be undertaken in the Chichli estate has been drawn up and it is expected to make good progress in this direction in this estate during the current year. Jubbulpore
division.

87. Owing to the large scale suspensions of land revenue which aggravated the financial condition in all the estates, outlay on estate improvement was generally confined to unavoidable and urgent productive works on which a total sum of Rs. 24,479 [Rs. 19,161] was spent. The noticeable items are the following:— Nagpur
division.

Saasthanik estate—

- (1) Construction of a well at Bajarkund—Rs. 1,713.
- (2) Purchase of two crude oil lister engines for irrigation purposes—Rs. 1,706.

Senior Bhonsla estate—

(3) Repairs to Sakardara building—Rs. 2,915.

Junior Bhonsla estate—

(4) Repairs to Mahal shop—Rs. 2,356.

(5) Construction of a pucca well at Pipri—Rs. 1,028.

The Senior and Junior Bhonslas and Sausthanik are concentrating their activities on wet farming on extensive scale round about Nagpur to take advantage of the good market at Nagpur. Four hundred new orange plants were planted in two gardens in Sausthanik. The orange cultivation of the Junior and Senior Bhonslas was already extended during the preceding year and is now properly maintained.

88. In Sarekha, Anjanika and Chidi Rs. 25, Rs. 50 and Rs. 10, respectively, were spent on the improvement of *sir* land. Pachmarhi spent about Rs. 591 on maintaining stud bulls, purchasing a well at Delakheri for public use and on the construction of a primary school building at Jhont.

89. As there was no surplus fund available in the estates in Betul and Wardha, no substantial works could be taken up. A sum of Rs. 135 was, however, spent on repairs to the estates, houses and a well in Betul. The grafts of pomegranate and grape fruits planted in the preceding year in Aoriya are thriving well and are expected to bear fruits in the following year.

90. Financial stringency due to enhancement of takoli severely restricted the scope of works of estate improvements in almost all the zamindaris of Raipur which are heavily indebted. The expenditure elsewhere increased in varying degrees. The five years' programme of works was adhered to as far as possible in order of urgency and the total expenditure on various works of improvements in all the estates decreased by Rs. 2,695 to Rs. 57,310. The details by estates were as shown below:—

Chhattisgarh division.

Estate	Annual income		Buildings	Roads	Tanks and wells	Field embankments	Estate contingencies	Total expenditure during 1938-39	Total expenditure during 1937-38
	Rs.	Rs.						Rs.	Rs.
Kaudia ..	82,897	166	3,190	3,159	..	3,067	9,582	20,465	
Deori ..	39,802	2,852	1,290	499	..	814	5,365	6,691	
Suarmar ..	53,013	600	263	..	..	..	863	1,005
Bhurkoni ..	6,124	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Narra ..	6,990	438	349	299	..	..	1,086	798
Phuljhar ..	1,49,557	1,210	200	48	..	275	1,733	4,653	
Bindra-Nawagarh	1,63,677	172	720	..	..	..	892	3,412
Fingeshwar ..	71,424	968	216	1,373	228	413	3,203	6,446	
Sahaspur-Lohara	53,784	7,580	236	546	132	890	9,384	3,702	
Panabaras ..	79,470	7,243	1,720	4,783	711	1,189	15,646	8,505	
Wararbandh ..	6,968	..	3	..	43	..	46	35	
Darekasa ..	12,603	497	1,317	200	..	..	2,014	1,350
Hatta ..	95,854	3,873	229	764	2,030	600	7,496	2,943	
Total ..	8,24,163	25,599	9,643	11,676	3,144	7,248	57,310	60,005	

Important improvement works carried out during the year were—

Estate	Works	Expenditure incurred during the year
		Rs.
Kaudia ..	Construction of culverts and raised cause-way on Jhallap-Basna roads, etc.	1,626
Deori ..	Construction of a bungalow for the Deori ward at Pithora.	1,810
Fingeshwar ..	Construction of cattle-breeding farm building at Sarkada.	500
Panabaras ..	(a) Construction of quarters for foresters at Hathrel.	883
	(b) Construction of a granary, a rest-house and forest naka, etc., at Aundhi	1,649
	(c) Re-roofing of quarters occupied by the manager and the estate staff at Mohala.	2,041
	(d) Stone pitching and compound fencing of the Panabaras bungalow at Rajnindgaon.	1,123
	(e) Construction of four roads—Gotatola-Panabaras-Khardi-Mohala.	1,700
Sahaspur-Lohara ..	(a) Construction of a cheap-plan dispensary at Sahaspur-Lohara.	3,888
	(b) Construction of a rest-house at Badalpaai.	2,032
	(c) Construction of a Sarai at Sahaspur-Lohara.	675
Darekasa ..	(a) Improvement of the road between Piparia and Darekasa.	1,317
Hatta ..	(a) Construction of quarters for the manager at Hatta.	1,607
	(b) Construction of gate way combined with office room at Hatta.	2,266

The other works carried out were either ordinary works of improvement, such as, sinking of new wells or repairs to existing roads, buildings and tanks and do not deserve special mention.

91. *Repayment of debts.*—The relinquishment of the ^{Jubbulpore} Gangai estate reduced the number of indebted estates to six, ^{division.} while one more, *viz.*, Imlai in Jubbulpore, was freed from debt during the year by paying off the small amount of Rs. 480 outstanding against it. The small amount of Rs. 293 due by the Gumashta estate is under suspension. The Ponda estate paid Rs. 1,554 towards interest and Rs. 3,120 towards principal, of which Rs. 2,947 was paid from sale of property and Rs. 1,727 from current income. The sale of some more property of this estate, which has already been sanctioned, has been held up as the ward is anxious to avoid it and is trying to secure a loan on easy terms. In the Bhaironghat estate, Rs. 496 was paid towards interest and Rs. 4,013 towards principal all from current income. No progress towards consolidation of the debts of this estate could be made on account of the ward's mother's objection to the mortgaging of immovable property for securing a lump sum loan on a lower rate of interest and her subsequent application for relinquishment. In the Bilehra estate Rs. 3,401

was paid from current income. The total liabilities against this estate now stand at Rs. 23,810 whereas rental arrears due for realization amount to Rs. 19,000. The recovery of the whole of this amount is, however, very problematical. Sale of four of the villages has been sanctioned for the liquidation of debts, but purchasers are not available. The progress made with the liquidation of the debts of this estate is, however, satisfactory when it is remembered that the liabilities on assumption in 1933 stood at Rs. 61,425. Out of this Rs. 29,584 (excluding Rs. 8,031 foregone by a creditor) have been paid from current income during the last six years. In the Dhanwada estate, Rs. 3,000 by sale of property and Rs. 6,261 from current income was paid towards principal including Rs. 680 foregone by a creditor. Besides, Rs. 7,067 was paid towards interest from sale of property. At the close of the year there were 5 [6] indebted estates with a liability of Rs. 3,63,093 [Rs. 3,83,933] excluding the three estates under provisional management mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Part I of this report.

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division.**

92. All the estates in this division are indebted. The balance of the Government loan outstanding against the Senior Bhonsla at the beginning of the year was Rs. 8,71,440. Besides this a temporary loan of Rs. 5,000 was due to Dr. Rangilal, thus making the total liabilities of the estate to Rs. 8,76,440. Owing to the financial difficulties, the estate could pay only Rs. 25,455, which was debited towards interest due to Government. Thus the total liabilities remained the same at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 4,000 borrowed during the year was, however, repaid. Rs. 575 recovered from Kuar Fatehsingh Rao's allowance was paid to the Junior Bhonsla estate in full repayment of the loan taken for the ward during the previous year.

93. In the Junior Bhonsla estate the balance of the loan due to the Rajkumar College was Rs. 2,73,898 which was repayable in half-yearly instalments of Rs. 20,000. Owing to the fall in receipts, the instalment falling due on the 31st March 1939 could not be paid and the interest of Rs. 6,500 had to be capitalized with the principal. Thus the total liabilities of the estate raised to Rs. 2,80,398. The scheme of repayment of loan has since been revised. Out of the sum of Rs. 7,010 on account of interest fixed for payment in two instalments, each falling due on the 30th September 1939 and the 31st March 1940, according to the new scheme, the first instalment along with Rs. 72 towards the principal could only be paid. This has reduced the principal to Rs. 2,80,326. From the third instalment the loan is repayable in equated half-yearly instalment of Rs. 10,000. In addition to this a fresh loan of Rs. 9,000 was also taken as a temporary measure which is payable in 1939-40. The Sausthanik estate which was hitherto solvent ran into debt and a sum of Rs. 15,000 which was taken as a temporary loan in 1937-38 to meet the deficit resulted from the mismanagement by the previous manager, K. S. Nazir Abbas, was outstanding. Although the estate repaid fully the temporary loan of Rs. 225 raised during the year, it could not pay anything towards the former, due to small recovery on account of large scale suspensions of land revenue and general crop failure. The interest amounting to Rs. 733 thereon was, however, paid on the 5th October 1939.

94. The Bishnur estate paid Rs. 504 and Rs. 753 towards principal and interest, respectively, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,359. The liabilities of the Kaptan estate remained stationary at Rs. 46,835.

95. The liabilities of the estates in the Chhindwara district amounted to Rs. 2,03,120 at the commencement of the year. This was reduced to Rs. 1,95,820 by paying Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 3,300 by the Pachmarhi and Gorpani estate, respectively. The financial condition of other estates being precarious, there seems little prospect of saving them except by transfer of landed property to creditors in lieu of their liabilities.

96. The debts on the Mandgaon estate are very heavy and there seems no prospect for their repayment out of the income of the estate unless a private loan is secured. Kesia paid Rs. 800 and Rs. 653 towards principal and interest, respectively, while in Aoriya nothing could be paid towards its total liabilities of Rs. 3,200.

97. The following table shows (a) the amount of debt due by each estate at the commencement of the year, (b) the amount repaid from the current income towards principal and interest and (c) net liabilities outstanding against each at the close of the year :—

Name of estate	The amount of debt due at the commencement of the year on the 1st October 1938	The amount paid from the current income towards		Net liabilities outstanding at the close of the year
		Principal	Interest	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bindra-Nawagarh	.. 7,32,424	14,558	40,881	7,17,866
Phuljhar	.. 6,96,881	11,000	35,142	6,85,881
Fingeshwar	.. 1,42,634	10,598	7,163	1,32,036
Suarmar	.. 1,46,682	15,000	7,385	1,31,682
Narra	.. 5,723	1,186	288	4,537
Bhurkoni	.. 2,700	1,350	135	1,350
Wararbandh	.. 4,000	2,000	200	2,000
Hatta	.. 1,44,000	10,000	7,200	1,34,000
Total	.. 18,75,044	65,692	98,394	18,09,352

Chhattisgarh
division.

Besides the above, a sum of Rs. 38,350 [Rs. 1,73,000] was borrowed at 5 per cent per annum in order to reduce the burden of interest in the Bindra-Nawagarh estate where Rs. 7,32,424 carried interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. Serious attempts are being made to obtain fresh loans at a lower rate of interest and negotiations are going on with the Korea Darbar for raising a loan of Rs. two lakhs at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. The takoli of this estate has been enhanced by Rs. 19,316 to Rs. 49,316 and it is now 92 per cent of the kamil jama (Rs. 57,245). At present, it has been decided to adhere to the re-payment scheme by curtailment of expenditure; but I am doubtful whether the entire debts will be liquidated by the stipulated time,

i.e., 1962-63. In Phuljhar, however, it has not been possible to provide for the repayment of any amount towards principal loan in the budget for 1939-40. The takoli of the estate has been enhanced by Rs. 23,622 to Rs. 63,622 and it is now 88 per cent of the kamil jama (Rs. 77,135). The forest income of the estate has gone down considerably and it is difficult to balance the budget. The allowances of the wards and the members of their family have been drastically curtailed and the establishment charges have also been considerably reduced by abolition of certain posts and retrenchment in the pay of the existing staff. There is no scope for further curtailment of expenditure : on the contrary—

- (1) three daughters of the ward will shortly marry and at the very least a quarter of a lakh will have to be provided, and
- (2) the officer on special duty's inquiries are likely to result in some liberalization of the rights of tenants under the wajib-ul-arz and the consequent reduction of the income of this and other zamindaris.

In spite of all this, and the 7 lakh debt, the estate is expected to continue to finance dispensaries and do other works which a malguzar would not do. As indicated in paragraph 50 above, I consider that zamindaris, and particularly those which are heavily indebted, must soon apply for, or otherwise face, legislation to make at least part of the estates alienable. In Phuljhar's case, the sale of a part of the property of this estate, including Malkharoda (in Bilaspur district) appears to me to be the only solution to get out of the difficulty. In Fingeshwar, the takoli was enhanced by Rs. 7,976 to Rs. 19,976 and it is now 81 per cent of the kamil jama (Rs. 26,475). It has been just possible to adhere to the sanctioned scheme of repayment of debt by observing the maximum of economies in all directions, and it is hoped that the entire debts will be liquidated by the year 1947-48. The takoli of the Suarwar estate has been enhanced from Rs. 6,250 to Rs. 11,144 and it is now 77 per cent of the kamil jama (Rs. 15,640). All possible extra sources of income of this zamindari were tapped in vain with a view to adhere to scheme of repayment of debts and the sanction of Government had therefore to be obtained for extending the period of repayment by three years, *vide* Revenue Department memorandum No. 3620-5852-XII, dated the 30th August 1939. Easier instalments have been fixed and the entire debt is likely to be liquidated by the year 1948-49. Narra, Bhurkoni and Wararbandh estates will be free from debts during the year 1939-40. In Hatta, it was impossible to balance the budget owing to—

- (i) enhancement of takoli by as much as 30 per cent, and
- (ii) increase in the rate from 2½ per cent to 5 per cent towards the costs of management.

The period of repayment of debt was therefore extended by nine years by fixing easier instalments, *vide* Revenue Department memorandum No. 3137-2711-XII, dated the 7th August 1939. If all goes on well in future, it is hoped to clear off the entire liability by the year 1957-58 instead of 1948-49.

98. *Investment.*—None of the estates except Chichli was in a position to invest savings. The investment of the surplus balance of the Chichli estate has been deferred in view of the various schemes of estate improvement under consideration.

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division.

99. Of the thirteen estates, only five are not indebted, *viz.*, Kaudia and Deori in Raipur, Sahaspur-Lohara and Panabaras in Drug and Darekasa in Bhandara. Even in these solvent estates, further investment in Government securities or in loans to other indebted estates was not possible due to the fact that the little surplus which was available after payment of the enhanced takoli, was spent on works of estate improvement. The 5 per cent Government securities of 1939—44 matured in Panabaras (Rs. 70,000) and Sahaspur-Lohara (Rs. 11,000), but their discharge value was re-invested in 4 per cent Government loan of 1960—70, during the year. No investments were made on behalf of any of the indebted estates, except in Hatta where a further sum of Rs. 1,824 was invested in the purchase of 5 per cent 1945—55 income-tax free Government loan of the face-value of Rs. 1,700 to provide for the marriage of the two sons of the ward about nine years hence. The district report does not give details about the remaining investment of Rs. 226 made by this estate.

Chhattis-
garh
division.

100. In Suarmar, the investment of Rs. 2,353 really represents certain amounts advanced to the ward's younger brother to clear off his liabilities which he incurred while he was in service in the Rajnandgaon State and also the expenditure on account of his training as honorary extra-assistant commissioner. The question of adjustment of this loan will be considered later.

101. *Education and health of the wards.*—All the wards continued to enjoy good health. Raja Shankar Pratap Singh and Raja Ujyar Singh, wards of the Chichli and Salaiya estates, respectively, continued to make satisfactory progress at the Rajkumar College. The former is preparing for the Intermediate Examination of the Nagpur University, and the latter has been promoted to the Diploma class. The Ponda ward, Pandit Brahmadutt Shukul, passed the Intermediate Examination from the Benares University and has now taken up the third year's course at the local Hitkarni City College. Both the Bhaironghat wards, Thakur Nek Narayan Singh and Thakur Daulat Singh continue as boarders in the St. Aloysius High School. They are reported, however, to be making slow progress in the studies. The question of their marriage, which their mothers are anxious about, is receiving attention. The marriage of the son of the Imlai ward was performed after his adoption by Rani Kirtiki Bai. By a compromise arrived at, the estate vests in him and he is being declared the ward. One of the Gumashta wards is in search of employment after passing the High School Certificate Examination, the other has joined the City College and the youngest has been promoted to the X class in the local high school. The Bilehra ward, Rao Gajendra Singh is appearing this year for the Matriculation examination of the Nagpur Board. Dharmendra Singh Hajari has left school and arrangements are being made to train him in estate management.

Jubbulpore
division.

Nagpur
division.

102. Raja Bahadur Raghoji Rao Bhonsle, aged 68 years and his two sons, Kuar Fatehsingh Rao, aged 48, and Kuar Jaising Rao, aged 36 years, kept sound health except that the Raja Bahadur suffered from rheumatic pain for about a month. The last issue of Raja Bahadur, Raje, aged 4 years, had an attack of malaria in summer last, but recovered therefrom. The eldest son, aged 12 years, of Kuar Fatehsingh Rao who has been admitted in the New English High School, Nagpur, in pursuance of the decision of the Advisory Committee, is reported to be doing well.

103. The mental condition of Raja Azamshah remained unchanged. He however is reported to have enjoyed sound physical health. The Civil Surgeon and Dr. Roy, Superintendent, Mental Hospital, Nagpur, continued to look after him as before. His wife Rani Hiramoti with her five children is at present living in Killa in Nagpur for facility of education. She was not allowed to visit the Raja under medical advice. Rajmoti, the eldest daughter of Raja Azamshah, from his first wife, continued her education in the Girls' Intermediate College at Aligarh. Her health at one time gave cause for anxiety as she was suspected to tuberculosis. She was, therefore, brought to Nagpur and kept for treatment under the advice of Dr. Joseph, tuberculosis specialist. There she was successfully treated and on her discharge was sent back to Aligarh in sound state of health at the commencement of the session. The question of her marriage has been engaging the attention of the Court of Wards. It is proposed to call Kuar Sultan Shah of Bhopal, the proposed bridegroom, for interviewing the members of the Advisory Committee after which final proposals will be made.

104. Kuar Pratapsingh Rao Bhonsle continued to receive training in estate management and has familiarized himself with the working of different branches of sadar and local offices. He has also completed his study of Indian History, Civics and Government of India Act, 1935, under the tutor specially engaged for him. His younger brother, Kuar Rajaram Singh Rao, continued to study in the Rajkumar College, Raipur.

105. Mr. Krishna Rao Naik, ward of Bhishnur estate, died on 29th March 1939 on account of a sudden attack of para-typhoid. His son, Mr. R. K. Naik, is an Extra-Assistant Commissioner at Buldana. The long problem of the marriage of the ward's daughter, Kumari Bachhubai, has been settled finally with the son of Sardar Vishwas Rao Ghorpade, tahsildar, Saster, in Gwalior State. The arrangements are in progress.

106. Diwan Bahadur Kaptan died on 21st March 1939 after three months' prolonged illness. His eldest son, Mr. C. A. Kaptan, is employed as Manager, Court of Wards in Betul. In Chhindwara, the wards of Sarekha and Anjanika took keen interest in the estate management, but others did not keep themselves in touch with estate affairs. All of them enjoyed sound health. The progress of the ward of Aoriya estate who is studying in X class in Government High School, Betul, is reported to be unsatisfactory. Kesia ward, Krishna Kumar, who is in VIII class is reported to be a very promising student. Both the wards enjoyed excellent health.

107. Shrimati Priyamati Devi, the Deori ward, continues to be mentally unbalanced. She generally lives with her mother at Ghess in the Sambalpur district. A village-sister has been appointed as a companion-nurse for her. She constantly remains with the ward and takes good care of her. A bungalow has also been constructed for the ward at Pithora as she is often required to go there for treatment. Lal Brij Rajsingh, the Narra ward, suffers, as before, from incurable deafness and dumbness. He has been kept in the Bhonsla Deaf and Dumb School at Nagpur, where he has made fairly good progress in lip-reading. He has asked for a change to another similar institution at Calcutta or elsewhere and his request is under consideration. The Bindra-Nawagarh ward, Lal Nagendra Shah, is as before—a rake and an intriguer. Shrimati Shyam Kumari Devi, the Fingeshwar ward, is reported to suffer from sciatica. The other Government wards and the members of their family generally enjoyed good health during the year.

108. Shrimati Vishnu Priya Devi, the Kaudia ward, lives, as before, for the most part of the year, with her brother at Kclabira in the Sambalpur district. She takes little interest in her home-farm cultivation or in the administration of her estate and continues to be misguided by Mr. Naipal Singh who claims to be her distant relation. Her petition for the relinquishment of the estate was rejected by the Provincial Government in April last after giving her a hearing. She receives a handsome allowance of Rs. 1,000 per mensem and a muafi village. Suitable provision for her residence and conveyance on a liberal scale has also been made. As remarked by me in the last year's report, the provision made for her maintenance is definitely far in excess of her actual requirements and evidently much of the amount drawn by her is drained to the pocket of the man under whose influence and guidance she continues to be. Shrimati Shyam Kumari Devi, the Fingeshwar ward, was given a liberal grant for pilgrimage. She visited several holy places in Southern India. She keeps herself in close touch with the administration of her estate and is also popular among her tenants. She is a great credit to her order and her caste. Very intelligent yet not "pushing", she has come out into society at Raipur and is friendly and popular. She spontaneously volunteered to give Rs. 1,000 to the War Fund and attends the weekly meetings of the ladies committee and has knitted more than one garment for the soldiers. Thakur Bhanu Pratapsingh, the Government ward of Suarmar, continues to interest himself in the affairs of his estate and makes suggestions whenever called upon to do so. Similarly, the Phuljhar ward takes keen interest in matters of estate administration, though I suspect that he is running up some private debts. He and his zamindarin have "brought out" into society their three daughters which is creditable. Lal Nagendra Shah, the Bindra-Nawagarh ward, takes no interest whatever in matters concerning his estate. He does not care to manage even his own affairs but intrigues instead. The Hatta ward, Mr. Chandanlal Bapu, is reported to be indifferent; but has so far not interfered with the Court of Wards management.

109. The following Government wards or their relatives received education during the year at the Rajkumar College :—

- (1) Lal Birendra Kumar and Lal Mahendra Kumar, sons of Lal Bahadursingh, Government ward of Phuljhar.
- (2) Lal Prithviraj Shah, son of Lal Nagendra Shah, Government ward of Bindra-Nawagarh.
- (3) Umraosingh and Pratapsingh, sons of Dau Harpal Singh and Ari Singh, son of Dau Meghsingh of Kaudia.
- (4) Lal Shyam Shah, Government ward of Panabaras.

The two Phuljhar boys are reported to be doing well. They are very good on the artistic and athletic side; but rather weak on the academic side which, the Principal thinks, cannot be improved. One of them may try for admission to the Indian Army. Lal Prithviraj Shah of Bindra-Nawagarh is reported to be a poor type (this is not surprising) and lacks initiative. Pratap Singh of Kaudia is ordinary, and so is his brother, Umrao Singh. Ari Singh has improved his physique and behaved well. In studies, he is below the average. Lal Shyam Shah of Panabaras went home during the last summer vacation, but refused to return to the College after the vacation. After much correspondence I was about to take extreme measures, when partly by the influence of another zamindar and partly by cutting for two or three months his and his disreputable father's allowances, he was eventually brought to heel and returned to the College at the end of November. He had fallen completely into his disinherited father's clutches and wrote absurd letters.

110. *Gardens.*—There are gardens at Pithora (Kaudia), Amarwa (Deori), Sahaspur-Lohara, Mohala (Panabaras) and Hatta. These are pleasure gardens and are not therefore expected to be self-supporting. The income and expenditure are compared below :—

	Income Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
Pithora	171 [296]	831 [810]
Sahaspur-Lohara	300 [239]	793 [676]
Mohala	190 [320]	741 [934]

No such details are available in the district report for Amarwa and Hatta gardens.

111. *Audit notes.*—The accounts of the several estates under the management were audited for varying periods during the year. The accounts were well kept everywhere except in Sahaspur-Lohara. I have asked the Deputy Commissioner to report how far the manager who held charge of that estate for a greater portion of the year is responsible for the unsatisfactory state of accounts. In Phuljhar, the accounts are reported to be up to the standard; but the condition of records is not good. This will no doubt be looked into by the Deputy Commissioner.

112. *Advisory Committees.*—No meeting was summoned during the year.

113. The Advisory Committee of the Nagpur estate continued to render useful assistance. Members of the Committee were also consulted individually whenever necessary. The Committee for the Seoni sub-division was not summoned during the year as there was no important matter to be placed before it.

114. There is only one Advisory Committee in Raipur; but it has so far been almost dormant. The Deputy Commissioner attributes this to be due to the apathy of the zamindars. The meeting of the members of the Committee was called in May 1939; but, unfortunately, not a single zamindar cared to attend it. Advantage of the presence of all the managers was, however, taken and the matters concerning estate management were discussed with them. This meeting is reported to have considerably helped in securing uniformity of procedure in connection with—

- (i) levy of nazarana on transfers of occupancy holdings,
- (ii) granting of house-sites and nistar rights to tenants,
- (iii) allowances of Government wards, and
- (iv) administration of forests, etc.

The Deputy Commissioner hopes to convene another meeting of the zamindars some time this year.

STATEMENTS

**STATEMENT I.—SHOWING THE GENERAL POSITION OF EACH ESTATE
DURING THE YEAR ENDING**

Name of district and estate	Name of principal proprietor if all proprietors are majors, and number of co-sharers, if proprietors are minors, name and age of each	Date and grounds on which management was assumed	Total area of the estate	Total gross ordinary income of the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			Acres	Rs.
Jubbulpore— Salaiya ..	Raja Ujiyar Singh, aged 17 years.	21st May 1932. Minority.	85,569	29,007
Ponda ..	Pandit Brahmadutta Shukul, prospective heir, aged 21 years.	18th May 1927. Incapacity, indebtedness and minority.	12,393	19,762
Khitola ..	Mst. Bari Bahu ..	15th December 1929. Incapacity.	10,452	19,491
Imlai ..	Raja Bijai Bahadur Singh..	3rd April 1930. Incapacity.	1,05,716	25,643
Gumashta ..	Baboo Kamtanath and others, relations of Pannalal, Esq., I.C.S.	4th September 1935. Incapacity.	1,583	4,251
Bhaironghat ..	Thakur Neknarayan Singh, aged 18 years.	7th May 1937. Minority, and indebtedness.	33,542	24,652
Sarond ..	Sheobandan Pande of Mirzapur United Provinces.	29th November 1937. Disqualification under section 5 (1) (b) Court of Wards Act.	492	271
		Total 7 estates ..	2,49,747	1,23,077
Saugor— Bangaon ..	Dharmendra Singh Hazari, aged 18 years.	17th January 1928. Minority.	5,305	4,003
		Total 1 estate ..	5,305	4,003
Hoshangabad— Chichli ..	Raja Shankar Pratap Singh, aged 18 years.	21st May 1932. Minority.	49,801	55,679
Bilehra ..	Rao Gajendra Singh, and Beni Madho Singh aged 22 and 9 years, respectively.	13th April 1933. Indebtedness and minority.	7,176	15,608
Dhanwada ..	Rai Sahib Seth Harishankar	4th November 1930. Indebtedness and incapacity.	19,463	26,003
		Total 3 estates ..	76,440	97,290
Nimar— Mandhata ..	Rao Sobhag Singh, aged 33 years.	16th May 1933. Incapacity and indebtedness.	7,139	23,696
		Total 1 estate ..	7,139	23,696
		Total Jubbulpore division, 12 estates.	338,631	2,48,066

UNDER GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES
THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1939.

Total gross ordinary expenditure of the year	Assets in cash, investments and sums due to the estates					Total	Total present liabilities
	Cash in hand	Invested in Government and other securi- ties	Taccavi and other advances in cash	Sums due o the estate			
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	10)	(11)	(12)	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
31,144	6,864	5,000	112	5,317	17,293	..	
20,099	236	300	3,058	6,496	10,090	31,782	
15,343	3,981	200	156	8,943	13,280	..	
25,047	3,897	3,500	10,020	6,072	23,489	..	
2,825	1,433	..	1,222	1,773	4,428	293	
20,703	1,225	..	2,662	8,269	12,156	82,038	
248	358	..	..	804	1,162	..
<u>1,15,409</u>	<u>17,994</u>	<u>9,000</u>	<u>17,230</u>	<u>37,674</u>	<u>81,898</u>	<u>1,14,113</u>	
3,659	2,330	1,983	..	2,928	7,241	..	
<u>3,659</u>	<u>2,330</u>	<u>1,983</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>2,928</u>	<u>7,241</u>	<u>..</u>	
60,656	35,209	..	..	18,762	53,971	..
19,239	212	..	..	..	212	23,810
29,979	760	..	..	1,51,008	1,51,768	2,25,170
<u>1,09,874</u>	<u>36,181</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>1,69,770</u>	<u>2,05,951</u>	<u>2,48,980</u>	
38,243	587	..	..	..	587	..
<u>38,243</u>	<u>587</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>587</u>	<u>..</u>	
<u>2,67,185</u>	<u>57,092</u>	<u>10,983</u>	<u>17,230</u>	<u>2,10,372</u>	<u>2,95,677</u>	<u>3,63,093</u>	

**STATEMENT I—SHOWING THE GENERAL POSITION OF EACH ESTATE
DURING THE YEAR ENDING**

Name of district and estate	Name of principal proprietor if all proprietors are majors, and number of co-sharers, if proprietors are minors, name and age of each	Date and grounds on which management was assumed	Total area of the estate	Total gross ordinary income of the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			Acres.	Rs.
Nagpur—				
Senior Bhonsla	(1) Raja Bahadur Raghaji Rao Bhonsle, aged 68 years. (2) Kuar Fatehsingh Rao aged 48 years (3) Kuar Jaisingh Rao, aged 36 years.	12th February 1925. Indebtedness.	107,038	1,68,502
Sausthanik ..	Raja Azamshah aged 56 years.	2nd May 1908. Insanity.	68,125	1,32,284
Bhishnur ..	Mr. R. K. Naik, B.C.S., LL.B., aged 26 years.	10th November 1923. Indebtedness.	7,160	9,691
Junior Bhonsla	(1) Kuar Pratap Singh Rao, aged 22 years (2) Kuar Rajaram Singh Rao, aged 20 years. (3) Kuar Vijaya Singh Rao, aged 9 years. (4) Kuar Tej Singh Rao, aged 7 years.	29th July 1932. Minority and indebtedness.	155,660	1,22,255
Kaptan ..	(1) Mr. Chintaman Rao Anand Rao Kaptan, aged 30 years. (2) Mr. Shankar Rao Kaptan, aged 18 years.	10th November 1938. Indebtedness.	5,311	7,339
		Total 5 estates ..	343,294	4,40,071
Chhindwara—				
Sarekha ..	Thakur Deepsingh ..	1st January 1926. Indebtedness.	15,046	8,282
Anjania ..	Failqus Mohd. Khan, aged 22 years.	14th January 1933. Indebtedness.	6,653	5,655
Gohna ..	Hayat Mohd. Khan.	15th March 1933. Indebtedness.	5,944	4,848
Chidi ..	Arsala Khan and Firdos Mohd. Khan.	22nd September 1934. Indebtedness.	5,907	5,010
Pachmarh ..	Thakur Balwant Singh ..	14th February 1925. Indebtedness.	65,091	20,893
Gorpani ..	Thakur Aghanshah ..	13th November 1933. Indebtedness.	21,100	4,659
		Total 6 estates ..	119,741	49,347
Betul—				
Aoriya ..	Mr. Nandkishore, aged 19 years.	15th December 1932. Minority	22,972	16,363
Kesia ..	Krishna Kumar, aged 17 years.	2nd October 1935. Minority.	16,774	6,726
		Total 2 estates ..	39,746	23,089
Wardha—				
Mandgaon ..	(1) Mr. Ramkrishna Singh. (2) Mr. Laxman Singh. (3) Mr. Pratap Singh. (4) Mr. Govind Singh.	12th February 1934. Indebtedness.	1,061	16,229
		Total 1 estate ..	1,061	16,229
		Total Nagpur division, 14 estates.	503,842	5,28,736

UNDER GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES
THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1939—*contd.*

Total gross ordinary expenditure of the year	Assets in cash, investments and sums due to the estates				Total	Total present liabilities
	Cash in hand	Invested in Government and other securities	Taccavi and other advances in cash	Sums due to the estate		
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,71,314	3,043	..	1,220	83,568	87,831	8,76,440
1,30,775	2,642	1,600	473	79,235	83,950	15,000
10,823	275	1,047	..	5,524	6,846	51,359
1,41,588	581	16,000	24,098	2,13,802	2,54,481	2,89,326
10,068	213	..	7,178	10,427	17,818	46,835
4,64,568	6,754	18,647	32,969	3,92,556	4,50,926	12,42,960
7,154	1,553	..	949	4,384	6,886	52,500
5,117	709	..	..	4,752	5,461	17,230
4,545	104	..	179	7,662	7,945	37,334
4,983	73	..	229	5,532	5,834	59,756
13,744	14,141	8,813	6,970	1,034	30,958	29,000
3,803	1,853	..	..	1,291	3,144	..
39,346	18,433	8,813	8,327	24,655	60,228	1,95,820
16,820	1,065	..	13,978	11,706	26,749	3,200
5,942	239	..	200	3,825	4,264	654
22,762	1,304	..	14,178	15,531	31,013	3,854
19,113	2,227	..	..	41,456	43,683	4,25,197
19,113	2,227	..	..	41,456	43,683	4,25,197
5,45,789	28,718	27,460	55,474	4,74,198	5,85,850	18,67,831

**STATEMENT I.—SHOWING THE GENERAL POSITION OF EACH ESTATE
DURING THE YEAR ENDING**

Name of district and estate (1)	Name of principal proprietor, if all proprietors are majors, and number of co-sharers, if proprietors are minors, name and age of each (2)	Date and grounds on which management was assumed (3)	Total area of the estate (4)	Total gross ordinary income of the year (5)
			Acres.	Rs.
Raipur— Kaudia	... Mst. Vishnupriya Devi ...	25th July 1901. Incapacity.	155,480	32,897
Deori	... Mst. Priyamati Devi ...	10th July 1916. Incapacity.	38,197	39,802
Suarmar	... Lal Bhanu Pratap Singh	9th May 1932. Indebtedness.	95,630	58,013
Bhurkoni	... Lal Manohar Singh and four others.	5th June 1928. Indebtedness.	13,123	6,124
Narra	... Lal Brijraj Singh, minor, aged 17 years.	28th February 1934. Indebtedness.	13,451	6,990
Phuljhar	... Lal Bahadur Singh ...	1st November 1932. Indebtedness.	506,880	1,49,557
Bindra Nawagarh.	Lal Nagendra Shah ...	13th January 1937. Indebtedness.	941,348	1,60,677
Fingeshwar	... Mst. Shyam Kumari Devi	12th February 1935. Indebtedness.	70,961	71,424
		Total 8 estates ...	1,835,070	5,75,484
Drug—				
Sahaspur Lohara.	Mst. Gourkunwar Bai ...	17th May 1939. Incapacity	90,880	53,784
Panabarae	... Lal Sham Shah, minor, aged 17 years.	4th December 1928. Minority.	197,279	79,470
Wararbandh	... Mst. Gaindkunwar Bai ...	3rd September 1924. Incapacity and indebtedness.	7,730	6,968
		Total 3 estates ...	295,889	1,40,222
Bhandara—				
Darekasa	... Mst. Saguna Bai ...	7th August 1900. Incapacity.	18,560	12,603
		Total 1 estate ...	18,560	12,603
Balaghat—				
Hatta	... Chandanlal Bhou	18th December 1930. Indebtedness.	98,758	95,854
		Total 1 estate ...	98,758	95,854
		Total Chhattisgarh division, 13 estates.	2,248,277	8,24,163
		Grand Total ...	3,090,750	16,00,965

UNDER GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES
THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1939—*concl.*

Total gross ordinary expenditure of the year	Assets in cash, investments and sums due to the estates					Total present liabilities
	Cash in hand	Invested in Government and other securities	Taccavi and other ad- vances in cash	Sums due to the estate	Total	
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
89,455	49,370	31,000	1,01,429	8,268	1,90,067	..
33,136	20,830	21,000	8,500	394	50,724	..
42,297	6,683	2,353	..	4,241	13,277	1,31,682
4,763	762	..	..	158	920	1,350
5,535	3,811	..	..	176	3,987	4,537
1,57,371	14,083	..	..	43,067	57,150	6,85,881
1,71,000	34,361	..	..	16,177	50,538	7,17,866
63,601	28,953	..	1,074	15,422	45,449	1,32,036
<u>5,67,158</u>	<u>1,58,853</u>	<u>54,353</u>	<u>1,11,003</u>	<u>87,903</u>	<u>4,12,112</u>	<u>16,73,352</u>
56,356	14,105	11,200	14,228	15,825	55,358	..
61,853	65,186	70,173	1,06,229	5,983	2,47,571	..
4,905	834	..	18	1,053	1,905	2,000
<u>1,23,114</u>	<u>80,125</u>	<u>81,373</u>	<u>1,20,475</u>	<u>22,861</u>	<u>3,04,834</u>	<u>2,000</u>
10,188	9,447	27,633	248	872	38,200	..
10,188	9,447	27,633	248	872	38,200	..
94,162	18,314	4,050	3,980	21,349	47,693	1,34,000
94,162	18,314	4,050	3,980	21,349	47,693	1,34,000
7,94,622	2,66,739	1,67,409	2,35,706	1,32,985	8,02,839	18,09,352
<u>16,07,596</u>	<u>3,52,549</u>	<u>2,05,852</u>	<u>3,08,410</u>	<u>8,17,555</u>	<u>16,84,366</u>	<u>40,40,276</u>

**STATEMENT II.—SHOWING THE RECEIPTS IN EACH ESTATE UNDER
DURING THE YEAR ENDING THE**

Name of district and estate	Demand and collections on account of rents (including rents from <i>sir</i> , <i>theka-jama</i> , <i>malikana</i> and cesses)						Collections	Percentage of collections on current demand (column 8 on column 3)
	Current demand		Arrear demand		Total demand			
	Including remissions and suspensions	Excluding remissions and suspensions	Including remissions and suspensions	Excluding remissions and suspensions	Including remissions and suspensions	Excluding remissions and suspensions		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Jubbulpore—								
Salaiya ..	21,245	19,873	1,364	1,324	22,609	21,197	19,036	96
Ponda ..	15,561	10,770	4,243	1,193	19,804	11,963	12,031	112
Khitola ..	16,022	12,674	4,348	735	20,370	13,409	12,998	103
Imlai ..	15,659	15,385	4,004	2,476	19,663	17,861	16,146	105
Gurnashta ..	2,953	2,301	2,646	1,222	5,599	3,523	2,972	130
Bhaironghat ..	11,097	8,876	6,909	5,880	18,006	14,756	10,817	122
Sarond ..	678	601	122	94	800	695	245	41
Total ..	83,215	70,480	23,636	12,924	1,06,851	83,404	74,245	105
Saugor—								
Bangaon ..	3,431	3,431	891	891	4,322	4,322	3,463	100
Total ..	3,431	3,431	891	891	4,322	4,322	3,463	100
Hoshangabad—								
Chichli ..	52,598	51,289	24,944	24,270	77,542	75,559	44,386	86
Bilehra ..	23,118	18,359	4,819	4,660	27,937	23,019	14,835	80
Dhanwada ..	18,507	16,708	6,932	6,803	25,439	23,511	12,418	60
Total ..	94,223	86,356	36,695	35,733	1,30,918	1,22,089	71,639	81
Nimar—								
Mandhata ..	4,161	3,976	233	225	4,394	4,201	3,608	91
Total ..	4,161	3,976	233	225	4,394	4,201	3,608	91
Total Jubbulpore division.	1,85,030	1,64,243	61,455	49,773	2,46,485	2,14,016	1,52,955	92

(a) Includes sale proceeds of immoveable property as under—
Ponda estate 2,947
Dhanwada 10,487
13,434

GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES
30TH SEPTEMBER 1929

Income from forests	Miscellaneous including interest	Total gross ordinary income (columns 8, 10 and 11)	Other receipts				Grand Total (columns 12 to 16)
			Cash balance of last year	Advances recovered	Debts recovered	Loans received	
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,631	4,340	29,007	9,607	8,819	...	...	47,433
1,843	5,888	19,762	722	5,355	14	2,947	28,800
1,267	5,226	19,491	10,108	11,536	44	...	41,179
5,312	4,185	25,643	4,653	5,544	75	...	35,915
7	1,272	4,251	53	330	109	...	4,743
4,661	9,174	24,652	1,351	5,738	323	...	32,064
...	26	271	385	...	...	...	656
<u>18,721</u>	<u>30,111</u>	<u>1,23,077</u>	<u>26,879</u>	<u>37,322</u>	<u>565</u>	<u>2,947</u>	<u>1,90,790</u>
...	540	4,003	1,758	25	204	...	5,990
...	540	4,003	1,758	25	204	...	5,990
2,207	9,086	55,679	36,293	10,950	3,637	...	1,06,559
...	773	15,608	2,428	1,656	5,030	...	24,702
5,653	7,932	26,003	73	...	4,121	10,487	40,684
<u>7,860</u>	<u>17,791</u>	<u>97,290</u>	<u>38,794</u>	<u>12,586</u>	<u>12,788</u>	<u>10,487</u>	<u>1,71,945</u>
1,561	18,527	23,696	12,486	3,533	314	2,786	42,815
1,561	18,527	23,696	12,486	3,533	314	2,786	42,815
<u>28,142</u>	<u>66,969</u>	<u>2,48,066</u>	<u>79,917</u>	<u>53,466</u>	<u>13,871</u>	<u>(a)16,220</u>	<u>4,11,540</u>

STATEMENT II.—SHOWING THE RECEIPTS IN EACH ESTATE UNDER
DURING THE YEAR ENDING THE

Demand and collections on account of rents (including rents from *sir*,
theka-jama, *malikana* and cesses)

Name of district and estate	Current demand		Arrear demand		Total demand		Colec- tions	Percent- age of colec- tions on current demand (column 8 on column 3)
	Includ- ing remis- sions and suspens- ions	Exclud- ing remis- sions and suspens- ions	Includ- ing remis- sions and suspens- ions	Exclud- ing remis- sions and suspens- ions	Includ- ing remis- sions and suspens- ions	Exclud- ing remis- sions and suspens- ions		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Nagpur—								
Senior Bhonsla ..	1,18,105	77,022	25,790	21,749	1,43,895	98,771	75,218	98·00
Sausthanik ..	96,199	52,696	31,161	26,434	1,27,360	79,130	48,223	91·5
Bhishnur ..	8,901	6,855	791	462	9,692	7,317	6,230	91·00
Junior Bhonsla ..	1,35,260	78,725	62,986	55,307	1,98,246	1,34,032	80,411	102·14
Kaptan ..	6,868	3,709	6,056	3,150	12,924	8,859	4,208	114·00
Total	3,65,333	2,19,007	1,26,784	1,09,102	4,92,117	3,28,109	2,14,290	97·7
Chhindwara—								
Sarekha ..	6,813	6,555	2,438	2,341	9,251	8,896	6,842	104·04
Anjania ..	3,544	2,233	4,376	2,216	7,920	4,449	2,930	122·58
Gohna ..	4,677	2,526	8,289	3,451	12,966	5,977	2,178	79·18
Chidi ..	2,800	1,543	5,131	3,714	7,931	5,257	1,194	72·76
Pachmarhi ..	4,911	4,911	433	331	5,344	5,242	4,461	90·84
Gorpani ..	3,030	3,030	1,465	1,465	4,495	4,495	3,212	106·04
Total	25,775	20,798	22,132	13,518	47,907	34,316	20,817	97·83
Betul—								
Aoriya ..	12,187	11,821	9,060	8,419	21,247	20,240	8,526	74·9
Kesia ..	5,045	3,569	3,755	3,015	8,800	6,584	3,280	83·00
Total	17,232	15,390	12,815	11,434	30,047	26,824	11,806	76·71
Wardha—								
Mandgaon ..	20,575	20,253	24,776	24,324	45,351	44,577	11,870	57·00
Total	20,575	20,253	24,776	24,324	45,351	44,577	11,870	57·00
Total Nagpur division.	4,28,915	2,75,448	1,86,507	1,58,378	6,15,422	4,33,826	2,58,783	93·9

GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT IN CENTRAL PROVINCES
30TH SEPTEMBER 1939—*contd.*

Other receipts							
Income from forests	Miscellaneous including interest	Total gross ordinary income (columns 8, 10 and 11)	Cash balance of last year	Advances recovered	Debts recovered	Loans received	Grand Total (columns 12 to 16)
10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,323	89,961	1,68,502	1,745	41,224	5,483	4,000	2,20,954
3,154	80,907	1,32,284	1,947	32,053	5,813	225	1,72,322
162	3,299	9,691	910	4,680	534	..	15,815
5,547	36,297	1,22,255	1,404	24,127	12,534	9,000	1,69,320
..	3,131	7,339	1,300	2,567 +531	1,525	..	13,262
<u>12,186</u>	<u>2,13,595</u>	<u>4,40,071</u>	<u>7,306</u>	<u>1,05,182</u>	<u>25,889</u>	<u>13,225</u>	<u>5,91,673</u>
759	681	8,282	365	1,176	174	..	9,997
2,311	414	5,655	158	1,814	87	..	7,714
1,854	816	4,848	50	1,192	43	..	6,133
3,340	476	5,010	105	1,546	64	..	6,725
12,183	4,249	20,893	18,866	393	1,565	..	41,717
1,307	140	4,659	4,189	70	87	..	9,005
<u>21,754</u>	<u>6,776</u>	<u>49,347</u>	<u>23,733</u>	<u>6,191</u>	<u>2,020</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>81,291</u>
3,935	3,902	16,363	529	800 +80	1,034	..	18,806
3,067	379	6,726	122	310	67	84	7,309
<u>7,002</u>	<u>4,281</u>	<u>23,189</u>	<u>651</u>	<u>1,190</u>	<u>1,101</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>26,115</u>
193	4,166	16,229	5,184	2,743	3,860	..	28,016
193	4,166	16,229	5,184	2,743	3,860	..	28,016
<u>41,135</u>	<u>2,28,818</u>	<u>5,28,736</u>	<u>36,874</u>	<u>1,15,306</u>	<u>32,870</u>	<u>13,309</u>	<u>7,27,095</u>

**STATEMENT II.—SHOWING THE RECEIPTS IN EACH ESTATE UNDER
DURING THE YEAR ENDING THE**

Name of district and estate	Demand and collections on account of rents (including rents from <i>sir</i> , theka-jarna, malikana and cesses)						Collec- tions	Per- centage of collec- tions on current demand (column 8 on column 3)
	Current demand		Arrear demand		Total demand			
	Includ- ing remis- sions and suspens- ions	Exclud- ing remis- sions and suspens- ions	Includ- ing remis- sions and suspens- ions	Exclud- ing remis- sions and suspens- ions	Includ- ing remis- sions and suspens- ions	Exclud- ing remis- sions and suspens- ions		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Raipur—								
Kaudia ..	36,267	36,267	4,565	3,955	40,832	40,222	36,687	101
Deori ..	6,332	6,332	37	8	6,369	6,340	6,306	100
Suarmar ..	23,196	23,195	3,119	2,787	26,315	25,982	22,104	95
Bhurkoni ..	3,497	3,497	86	86	3,583	3,583	3,465	99
Narra ..	4,006	4,006	141	141	4,147	4,147	4,019	100
Phuljhar ..	94,894	94,894	32,528	30,990	1,27,422	1,25,884	85,342	90
Bindra-Nawagarh ..	68,023	67,456	10,150	9,806	78,173	77,262	65,434	97
Fingeshwar ..	42,510	42,510	10,945	10,686	53,455	53,196	40,228	95
Total ..	2,78,725	2,78,157	61,571	58,459	3,40,296	3,36,616	2,63,585	95
							(a)	
Drug—								
Sahaspur-Lohara	40,575	37,742	8,690	7,449	49,265	45,191	36,804	98
Panabaras ..	21,507	21,507	2,657	2,260	24,164	23,767	20,048	93
Wararbandh ..	6,828	6,740	235	235	7,063	6,975	5,887	87
Total ..	68,910	65,989	11,582	9,944	80,492	75,933	62,739	95
							(b)	
Bhandara—								
Darekasa ..	4,962	4,918	1,017	1,004	5,979	5,922	5,110	104
Total ..	4,962	4,918	1,017	1,004	5,979	5,922	5,110	104
Balaghat—								
Hatta ..	84,686	84,499	16,827	16,827	1,01,513	1,01,326	81,156	96
Total ..	84,686	84,499	16,827	16,827	1,01,513	1,01,326	81,156	96
							(c)	
Total Chhattisgarh division.	4,37,283	4,33,563	90,997	86,234	5,28,280	5,19,797	4,12,590	95
Grand Total ..	10,51,228	8,73,254	3,38,959	2,94,385	13,90,187	11,67,639	8,24,328	94

(a) Excludes Rs. 1,382 on account of excess collections of previous year, but
(b) Excludes Rs. 328 do.

(c) Excludes Rs. 1,185 on account of excess

GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES
DURING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1939—*concl.*

Income from forests	Miscellaneous including interest	Total gross ordinary income (column 8, 10 and 11)	Other receipts				Grand Total (columns 12 to 16)
			Cash balance of last year	Advances recovered	Debts recovered	Loans received	
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31,050	15,160	82,897	47,162	18,876	20,167	...	1,69,102
29,690	3,806	39,802	18,120	13,730	500	...	72,152
33,360	2,549	58,013	8,685	7,980	7	...	74,685
2,598	61	6,124	866	245	...	...	7,235
2,350	621	6,990	4,619	1,456	14	...	13,079
53,762	10,453	1,49,557	32,058	24,134	10	...	2,05,754
85,106	10,137	1,60,677	53,142	45,137	..	38,350	2,97,306
16,828	14,368	71,424	36,043	30,861	1,483	...	1,39,811
<u>2,54,744</u>	<u>57,155</u>	<u>5,75,484</u>	<u>2,00,695</u>	<u>1,42,419</u>	<u>22,181</u>	<u>38,350</u>	<u>9,79,129</u>
7,211	9,769	53,784	21,331	21,591	5,941	...	1,02,647
45,351	14,071	79,470	68,956	12,750	723	...	1,61,899
106	975	6,968	887	330	18	...	8,203
<u>52,668</u>	<u>24,815</u>	<u>1,40,222</u>	<u>91,174</u>	<u>34,671</u>	<u>6,682</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>2,72,749</u>
6,331	1,162	12,603	8,222	1,874	180	...	22,879
6,331	1,162	12,603	8,222	1,874	180	..	22,879
6,198	8,500	95,854	27,123	11,408	7,172	...	1,41,557
6,198	8,500	95,854	27,123	11,408	7,172	...	1,41,557
3,19,941	91,632	8,24,163	3,27,214	1,90,372	36,215	38,350	14,16,314
<u>3,89,218</u>	<u>3,87,419</u>	<u>16,00,965</u>	<u>4,44,005</u>	<u>3,59,144</u>	<u>82,956</u>	<u>67,879</u>	<u>25,54,949</u>

includes Rs. 254 on account of advance collections of the year under report.
includes Rs. 126 do. do. do.
collection of the previous year.

STATEMENT III.—SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE IN EACH ESTATE
DURING THE YEAR ENDING

Name of district and estate	Land revenue and cesses	Interest on debts	Personal expenses including education	Miscellaneous	Cost of management inclusive of contribution	
					Amount	Percentage on gross ordinary income (column 6 on column 12 of statement II)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Jubbulpore—						
Salaiya	12,651	...	6,930	3,257	8,306	31
Ponda	7,196	1,553	4,911	3,211	3,228	16
Khitola	7,373	...	2,356	2,472	3,142	16
Imlai	4,918	38	11,638	2,264	6,189	24
Gumashta	1,311	...	434	599	481	11
Bhaironghat	3,817	496	5,557	3,867	6,966	28
Sarond	...	...	...	37	211	78
Total	37,266	2,087	31,826	15,707	28,523	23
Saugor—						
Bangaon	2,110	...	696	173	680	14
Total	2,110	...	696	173	680	14
Hoshangabad—						
Chichli	32,614	..	11,035	5,672	11,335	20
Bilehra	11,674	...	1,427	2,135	4,003	26
Dhanwada	8,864	7,067	4,972	4,662	4,414	17
Total	53,152	7,067	17,434	12,469	19,752	20
Nimar—						
Mandhata	708	...	5,513	19,262	12,760	38
Total	708	...	5,513	19,262	12,760	38
Total Jubbulpore division	93,236	9,154	55,469	47,611	61,715	25
Nagpur—						
Senior Bhonsla	27,595	25,535	65,642	25,381	27,161	15
Sauschanik	29,124	...	38,936	33,207	29,508	22
Bhisnur	3,406	753	2,892	1,281	2,491	24
Junior Bhonsla	31,385	7,010	46,123	19,731	37,339	30
Kaptan	2,693	120	1,578	3,312	2,365	30
Total	94,203	33,418	1,55,171	82,912	98,864	20
Chhindwara—						
Sarekha	4,917	...	222	455	1,570	17
Anjanis	2,565	...	43	1,297	1,212	20
Gohna	1,290	512	900	532	1,311	26
Chidi	1,924	...	700	1,142	1,217	23
Pachmarhi	2,120	1,980	3,375	536	5,733	26
Gorpani	806	275	1,200	70	1,452	29
Total	13,622	2,767	5,440	4,032	12,495	24

UNDER GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES
THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1939

Investments

Total gross ordinary expenditure (columns 2 to 6)	Estate improvements	Taccavi loans	Other investments	Spent in repayment of debts (principal)	Advances made	Grand Total	Cash balance at the close of the year
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31,144	784	...	4	...	8,637	40,569	6,864
20,099	307	...	...	3,120	5,038	28,564	236
15,343	8,375	...	161	...	13,319	37,198	3,981
25,047	802	...	...	480	5,689	32,018	3,897
2,825	...	...	...	...	485	3,310	1,433
20,703	528	...	...	4,043	5,565	30,839	1,225
248	...	...	...	...	50	298	358
<u>1,15,409</u>	<u>10,796</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>7,643</u>	<u>38,783</u>	<u>1,72,796</u>	<u>17,994</u>
3,659	...	...	...	...	...	3,659	2,331
<u>3,659</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>3,659</u>	<u>2,331</u>
60,656	...	...	...	...	10,694	71,350	35,209
19,239	...	...	90	3,401	1,760	24,490	212
29,979	27	...	1,580	8,355	...	39,941	743
<u>1,09,874</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>1,670</u>	<u>11,756</u>	<u>12,454</u>	<u>1,35,781</u>	<u>36,164</u>
39,243	161	...	...	...	3,824	42,228	587
<u>38,243</u>	<u>161</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>3,824</u>	<u>42,228</u>	<u>587</u>
<u>2,67,185</u>	<u>10,984</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>1,835</u>	<u>19,399</u>	<u>55,061</u>	<u>3,54,464</u>	<u>57,076</u>
1,71,314	5,692	...	...	4,575	36,329	2,17,910	3,043
1,30,775	11,156	473	...	225	27,050	1,69,679	2,443
10,823	2	...	...	504	4,189	15,541	275
1,41,588	6,678	...	...	72	20,001	1,68,739	581
10,068	252	...	...	...	2,731	13,051	211
<u>4,64,568</u>	<u>23,803</u>	<u>473</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>5,376</u>	<u>90,700</u>	<u>5,84,920</u>	<u>6,753</u>
7,154	25	...	...	...	1,265	8,444	1,553
5,117	50	...	...	...	1,838	7,005	709
4,545	...	...	...	...	1,485	6,030	103
4,983	10	...	...	...	1,659	6,652	73
13,744	591	100	8,813	4,000	328	27,576	14,141
3,803	...	...	...	3,300	10	7,113	1,892
<u>39,346</u>	<u>676</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>8,813</u>	<u>7,300</u>	<u>6,585</u>	<u>62,820</u>	<u>18,471</u>

**STATEMENT III.—SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE IN EACH ESTATE
DURING THE YEAR ENDING**

Name of district and estate	Land revenue and cesses	Interest on debts	Personal expenses including education	Miscellaneous	Cost of management inclusive of contribution	
					Amount	Percentage on gross ordinary income (column 6 on column 12 of statement II)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Betul—						
Aoriya	5,786	192	2,420	2,758	5,664	32
Kesia	2,589		921	812	1,620	21
Total	8,375	192	3,341	3,570	7,284	31
Wardha—						
Mandgaon	9,667	35	1,875	2,646	4,890	30
Total	9,667	35	1,875	2,646	4,890	30
Total Nagpur division	1,25,867	36,412	1,66,827	93,160	1,23,523	23
Raipur—						
Kaudia	24,238		23,101	21,723	20,397	25
Deori	5,548		9,694	8,976	8,918	22
Suarmar	12,068	7,385	9,801	3,677	9,366	16
Bhurkoni	2,440	135	1,230	18	940	15
Narra	1,729	288	1,479	405	1,634	23
Phuljhar	68,401	35,142	20,239	7,257	25,332	18
Bindra-Nawagar	54,348	40,881	25,666	10,937	39,168	24
Fingeshwar	22,913	7,163	14,754	6,200	12,571	18
Total	1,91,685	90,994	1,05,964	59,193	1,19,322	21
Drug—						
Sahaspur-Lohara	21,552		14,120	7,687	12,997	24
Panabaras	10,816		12,486	18,353	20,198	25
Wararbandh	970	200	1,710	296	1,729	25
Total	33,338	200	28,316	26,336	34,924	25
Bhandara—						
Darekasa	3,419		2,497	800	3,472	28
Total	3,419	...	2,497	800	3,472	28
Balghat—						
Hatta	57,213	7,200	9,626	5,568	14,555	15
Total	57,213	7,200	9,626	5,568	14,555	15
Total Chhattisgarh division	2,85,655	98,394	1,46,403	91,897	1,72,273	21
Grand Total	5,04,758	1,43,960	3,68,699	2,32,668	3,57,511	22

UNDER GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES
THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1939—concl'd.

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Investments

Total gross ordinary expenditure (columns 2 to 6)	Estate improvements	Taccavi loans	Other investments	Spent in repayment of debts (principal)	Advances made	Grand Total	Cash balance at the close of the year
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
16,820	...	...	...	...	921	17,741	1,065
5,942	...	...	...	600	528	7,070	239
<u>22,762</u>	...	...	...	600	1,449	24,811	1,304
19,113	...	...	2,225	2,030	2,422	25,790	2,226
<u>19,113</u>	...	...	2,225	2,030	2,422	25,790	2,226
<u>5,45,789</u>	<u>24,479</u>	<u>573</u>	<u>11,038</u>	<u>15,306</u>	<u>1,01,156</u>	<u>6,98,341</u>	<u>28,754</u>
89,455	9,582	1,579	...	...	19,116	1,19,732	49,370
33,136	5,365	500	...	...	12,321	51,322	20,830
42,237	863	...	2,353	15,000	7,489	68,002	6,683
4,763	...	...	...	1,350	360	6,473	762
5,535	1,086	...	...	1,186	1,461	9,268	3,811
1,57,371	1,733	...	...	11,678	20,894	1,91,676	14,083
1,71,000	892	...	...	52,908	38,145	2,62,945	34,361
63,601	3,203	1,000	...	10,598	32,456	1,10,858	28,953
<u>5,67,158</u>	<u>22,724</u>	<u>3,079</u>	<u>2,353</u>	<u>92,720</u>	<u>1,32,242</u>	<u>8,20,276</u>	<u>1,58,853</u>
56,356	9,384	1,155	...	...	21,647	88,542	14,105
61,853	15,646	52	50	...	19,112	96,713	65,186
4,905	46	18	...	2,000	400	7,369	834
<u>1,23,114</u>	<u>25,076</u>	<u>1,225</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>41,159</u>	<u>1,92,624</u>	<u>80,125</u>
10,188	2,014	...	...	...	1,230	13,432	9,447
<u>10,188</u>	<u>2,014</u>	...	...	...	1,230	13,432	9,447
94,162	7,496	...	2,050	10,000	9,535	1,23,243	18,314
<u>94,162</u>	<u>7,496</u>	...	2,050	10,000	9,535	1,23,243	18,314
7,94,622	57,310	4,304	4,453	1,04,720	1,84,166	11,49,575	2,66,739
<u>16,07,596</u>	<u>92,773</u>	<u>4,877</u>	<u>17,326</u>	<u>1,39,425</u>	<u>3,40,383</u>	<u>22,02,380</u>	<u>3,52,569</u>

STATEMENT IV.—SHOWING THE EFFICIENCY OF RENT
MANAGEMENT IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES DURING THE

Name of district	Demand		Total demand	Remitted
	Current arrears and total	Raiyati or sir		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	Current	Raiyati	78,274	11,849
		Sir	4,941	885
	Arrears	Raiyati	23,047	1,725
		Sir	589	5
	Total	Raiyati	1,01,321	13,574
	Sir	5,530	890	
Saugor	Current	Raiyati	3,271	..
		Sir	160	..
	Arrears	Raiyati	891	..
		Sir	..	..
	Total	Raiyati	4,162	..
	Sir	160	..	
Hoshangabad	Current	Raiyati	86,660	6,284
		Sir	7,563	95
	Arrears	Raiyati	32,883	911
		Sir	3,812	..
	Total	Raiyati	1,19,543	7,195
	Sir	11,375	95	
Nimar	Current	Raiyati	3,392	42
		Sir	769	143
	Arrears	Raiyati	233	8
		Sir	..	..
	Total	Raiyati	3,625	50
	Sir	769	143	
Total Jubbulpore division.	Current	Raiyati	1,71,597	18,175
		Sir	13,433	1,123
	Arrears	Raiyati	57,054	2,644
		Sir	4,401	5
	Total	Raiyati	2,28,651	20,819
	Sir	17,834	1,128	

COLLECTIONS IN THE ESTATES UNDER GOVERNMENT
YEAR ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1939

Net demand	Collected	Converted into bonds or decrees	Balance	
			Suspended	Unsuspected
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
66,425	(c) 58,471	345	...	7,609
4,056	(d) 3,371	..	...	685
21,322	(e) 8,857	2,244	8,572	1,649
584	159	14	411	..
<hr/> 87,747	<hr/> 67,328	<hr/> 2,589	<hr/> 8,572	<hr/> 9,258
4,640	3,530	14	411	685
<hr/> 3,271	<hr/> 2,855	<hr/> ..	<hr/> ..	<hr/> 406
160	160	..	..	..
891	438	..	..	453
..
<hr/> 4,162	<hr/> 3,303	<hr/> ..	<hr/> ..	<hr/> 859
160	160	..	..	..
<hr/> 80,376	<hr/> (a) 45,434	<hr/> 1,459	<hr/> 1,488	<hr/> 31,995
7,468	(b) 4,135	1,414	..	1,919
31,972	20,469	2,275	51	9,177
3,812	633	1,666	..	1,513
<hr/> 1,12,348	<hr/> 65,903	<hr/> 3,734	<hr/> 1,539	<hr/> 41,172
11,280	4,768	3,080	..	3,432
<hr/> 3,350	<hr/> (f) 2,771	<hr/> 365	<hr/> ..	<hr/> 214
626	579	..	..	47
225	219	5	..	1
..
<hr/> 3,575	<hr/> 2,990	<hr/> 370	<hr/> ..	<hr/> 215
626	579	..	..	47
<hr/> 1,53,422	<hr/> 1,09,541	<hr/> 2,169	<hr/> 1,488	<hr/> 40,224
12,310	8,245	1,414	..	2,651
54,410	29,983	4,524	8,623	11,280
4,396	792	1,680	411	1,513
<hr/> 2,07,832	<hr/> 1,39,524	<hr/> 6,693	<hr/> 10,111	<hr/> 51,504
16,706	9,037	3,094	411	4,164

(a) Excludes Rs. 314 advance collections.

(b) Excludes Rs. 654 advance collections.

(c) Excludes Rs. 1,634 on account of excess collection.

(d) Excludes Rs. 875 on account of excess collection

(e) Excludes Rs. 384 on account of excess collection.

(f) Excludes Rs. 39-1-0 on account of advance collections

**STATEMENT IV.—SHOWING THE EFFICIENCY OF RENT
MANAGEMENT IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES DURING THE**

Name of district	Demand		Total demand	Remitted	
	Current arrears and total	Raiyati or sir			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
			Rs.	Rs.	
Nagpur	.. {	Current	.. { Raiyati .. 3,61,891	3,990	
		Arrears	.. { Sir .. 8,442	..	
	.. {	Total	Raiyati	.. 1,21,087	11,451
			Sir	.. 697	..
			4,82,978	15,441	
			9,139	..	
Chhindwara	.. {	Current	.. { Raiyati .. 19,810	1,641	
		Arrears	.. { Sir .. 5,965	1,541	
	.. {	Total	Raiyati	.. 14,022	2,545
			Sir	.. 8,110	2,008
			33,832	4,186	
			14,075	3,549	
Betul	.. {	Current	.. { Raiyati .. 14,304	136	
		Arrears	.. { Sir .. 2,928	..	
	.. {	Total	Raiyati	.. 10,893	538
			Sir	.. 1,922	..
			25,197	674	
			4,850	..	
Wardha	.. {	Current	.. { Raiyati .. 15,422	322	
		Arrears	.. { Sir .. 5,153	..	
	.. {	Total	Raiyati	.. 20,644	452
			Sir	.. 4,132	..
			36,066	774	
			9,285	..	
Total Nagpur division.	.. {	Current	.. { Raiyati .. 4,11,427	6,089	
		Arrears	.. { Sir .. 22,488	1,541	
	.. {	Total	Raiyati	.. 1,66,646	14,986
			Sir	.. 14,861	2,008
			5,78,075	21,075	
			37,349	3,549	

COLLECTIONS IN THE ESTATES UNDER GOVERNMENT
YEAR ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1939—*contd.*

Net demand	Collected	Converted into bonds or decrees	Balance	
			Suspended	Unsus-pended
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,57,901	1,53,177	5,068	1,41,787	57,869
8,442	6,200	..	546	1,696
1,09,636	54,505	17,375	6,234	31,522
697	408	..	..	289
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
4,67,537	2,07,682	22,443	1,48,021	89,391
9,139	6,608	..	546	1,985
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
18,169	12,035	..	795	5,339
4,424	2,398	..	1,001	1,025
11,477	5,019	235	1,775	4,448
6,102	1,365	119	2,285	2,333
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
29,646	17,054	235	2,570	9,787
10,526	3,763	119	3,286	3,358
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
14,168	5,875	..	1,706	6,587
2,928	1,631	..	..	1,297
10,355	4,009	542	843	4,961
1,922	291	..	..	1,631
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
24,523	9,884	542	2,549	11,548
4,850	1,922	..	..	2,928
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
15,100	2,375	..	..	12,725
5,153	2,503	..	..	2,650
20,192	6,124	..	..	14,068
4,132	868	1,804	..	1,460
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
35,292	8,499	..	..	26,793
9,285	3,371	1,804	..	4,110
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
4,05,338	1,73,462	5,068	1,44,288	82,520
20,977	12,732	..	1,547	6,668
1,51,660	69,657	152	8,852	54,999
12,853	2,932	1,923	2,285	5,713
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
5,56,998	2,43,119	23,220	1,53,140	1,37,519
33,800	15,664	1,923	3,832	12,381
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

STATEMENT IV.—SHOWING THE EFFICIENCY OF RENT
MANAGEMENT IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES DURING THE

Name of district	Demand		Total demand	Remitted	
	Current arrears and total	Raiyati or sir			
	(1)	(2)			(3)	(4)	(5)
			Rs.	Rs.	
Raipur	.. {	Current	.. { Raiyati	.. 2,59,661	373
		Arrears	.. { Sir	.. 19,064	195
	.. {	Arrears	.. { Raiyati	.. 58,820	2,993
			.. { Sir	.. 2,751	119
		Total	.. { Raiyati	.. 3,18,481	3,366
		.. { Sir	.. 21,815	314	
Drug	.. {	Current	.. { Raiyati	.. 61,710	2,574
		Arrears	.. { Sir	.. 7,200	347
	.. {	Arrears	.. { Raiyati	.. 10,846	1,629
			.. { Sir	.. 736	9
		Total	.. { Raiyati	.. 72,556	4,203
		.. { Sir	.. 7,936	356	
Bhandara	.. {	Current	.. { Raiyati	.. 4,008	44
		Arrears	.. { Sir	.. 954	...
	.. {	Arrears	.. { Raiyati	.. 687	13
			.. { Sir	.. 330	...
		Total	.. { Raiyati	.. 4,695	57
		.. { Sir	.. 1,284	...	
Balaghat	.. {	Current	.. { Raiyati	.. 72,694	187
		Arrears	.. { Sir	.. 11,992	...
	.. {	Arrears	.. { Raiyati	.. 14,706	...
			.. { Sir	.. 2,121	...
		Total	.. { Raiyati	.. 87,400	187
		.. { Sir	.. 14,113	...	
Total Chhattisgarh division.	.. {	Current	.. { Raiyati	.. 3,98,073	3,178
		Arrears	.. { Sir	.. 39,210	542
	.. {	Arrears	.. { Raiyati	.. 85,059	4,635
			.. { Sir	.. 5,938	128
		Total	.. { Raiyati	.. 4,83,132	7,813
		.. { Sir	.. 45,148	670	
Grand Total	.. {	Current	.. { Raiyati	.. 9,81,097	27,442
		Arrears	.. { Sir	.. 75,131	3,206
	.. {	Arrears	.. { Raiyati	.. 3,08,759	22,265
			.. { Sir	.. 25,200	2,141
		Total	.. { Raiyati	.. 12,89,856	49,707
		.. { Sir	.. 1,00,331	5,347	

COLLECTIONS IN THE ESTATES UNDER GOVERNMENT
YEAR ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1939—concl'd.

Net demand	Collected	Converted into bonds or decrees	Balance	
			Suspended	Unsuspended
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,59,288	2,24,099	..	..	35,189
18,869	17,829	..	..	1,040
55,827	22,123	60	..	33,644
2,632	662	..	..	1,970
<hr/> 3,15,115	<hr/> 2,46,222	<hr/> 60	<hr/> ..	<hr/> 68,833
21,501	18,491	..	..	3,010
<hr/> 59,136	<hr/> 50,277	<hr/> ..	<hr/> ..	<hr/> 8,859
6,853	6,174	..	..	679
9,217	5,795	..	..	3,422
727	695	..	..	32
<hr/> 68,353	<hr/> 56,072	<hr/> ..	<hr/> ..	<hr/> 12,281
7,580	6,869	..	..	711
<hr/> 3,964	<hr/> 3,631	<hr/> ..	<hr/> ..	<hr/> 333
954	739	..	..	215
674	410	..	..	264
330	330	..	..	..
<hr/> 4,638	<hr/> 4,041	<hr/> ..	<hr/> ..	<hr/> 597
1,284	1,069	..	..	215
<hr/> 72,507	<hr/> 63,514	<hr/> ..	<hr/> ..	<hr/> 8,993
11,992	9,045	..	..	2,947
14,706	8,721	619	..	5,366
2,121	1,061	150	..	910
<hr/> 87,213	<hr/> 72,235	<hr/> 619	<hr/> ..	<hr/> 14,359
14,113	10,106	150	..	3,857
<hr/> 3,94,895	<hr/> 3,41,521	<hr/> ..	<hr/> ..	<hr/> 53,374
38,668	33,787	..	..	4,881
80,424	37,049	679	..	42,696
5,810	2,748	150	..	2,912
<hr/> 4,75,319	<hr/> 3,78,570	<hr/> 679	<hr/> ..	<hr/> 96,070
44,478	36,535	150	..	7,793
<hr/> 9,53,655	<hr/> 6,24,524	<hr/> 7,237	<hr/> 1,45,776	<hr/> 1,76,118
71,925	54,764	1,414	1,547	14,200
2,86,494	1,36,689	23,35	17,475	1,08,975
23,059	6,472	3,753	2,696	10,138
<hr/> 12,40,149	<hr/> 7,61,213	<hr/> 30,592	<hr/> 1,63,251	<hr/> 2,85,093
94,984	61,236	5,167	4,243	24,338

STATEMENT V.—SHOWING THE PROGRESS MADE IN LIQUIDATING DEBTS IN
IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES DURING THE YEAR

Name of district and estate	Debts due on assumption of charge	Debts incurred in previous years after charge was assumed	Debts cleared off in previous years		
			By incurring other debts	By sale of property	From current income
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore—					
Salaiya ... ..	..	5,212	...	...	5,212
Ponda	64,461	66,361	54,094	31,759	10,067
Khitola	18,022	16,575	15,275	...	19,322
Imlai	9,694	4,630	...	...	13,844
Gumashta	789	624	...	...	1,120
Bhaironghat	(a) 90,755	69	...	...	4,792
Sarond ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,83,721	93,471	69,369	31,759	54,357
Saugor—					
Bangaon	(d) 10,561	4,159	...	12,804	1,916
Total	10,561	4,159	...	12,804	1,916
Hoshangabad—					
Chichli	716	...	...	...	716
Bilehra	61,425	...	...	...	(e) 34,214
Dhanwada	4,27,907	2,32,678	2,62,353	1,09,525	54,692
Total	4,90,048	2,32,678	2,62,353	1,09,525	89,622
Nimar—					
Mandhata	29,023	5,319	...	...	34,342
Total	29,023	5,319	...	...	34,342
Total Jubbulpore division ..	7,13,353	3,35,627	3,31,722	1,54,088	1,80,237
Nagpur—					
Senior Bhonsla	19,89,885	14,30,072	14,22,000	8,69,601	2,51,341
Bhis nur	1,47,771	44,229	31,991	1,19,611	24,535
Sausthanik ... ..	...	15,000	...	...	...
Junior Bhonsla	3,58,993	3,55,000	3,38,858	3,100	98,137
Kaptan	44,835	2,000	...	...	...
Total	25,41,484	18,46,301	17,92,849	9,92,312	3,74,013
Chhindwara—					
Sarekha	90,909	64,286	62,186	18,000	22,509
Anjania	22,628	16,000	16,000	4,000	1,398
Gohna	39,198	35,000	35,000	...	1,864
Chidi	55,375	39,256	32,000	...	2,875
Pachmarhi	57,371	73,000	54,433	...	42,938
Gorpani	8,080	8,500	8,372	...	4,908
Total	2,73,561	2,36,042	2,07,991	22,000	76,492

(a) Includes Rs. 1,679 on account of interest.

(b) Excludes Rs. 1,554 on account of interest paid.

(c) Excludes Rs. 496 on account of interest paid.

THE COURT OF WARDS ESTATES UNDER GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT
ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1939.

Balance of debts at the beginning of the year under report	Additional debts incurred during the year	Debts paid off during the year			Balance of debts at the close of the year	Date by which it was expected on assumption of management that the estate would be clear of debt
		By incurring fresh debts	By sale of property	From current income		
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...
34,902	...	...	2,947	(b) 173	31,782	1939
...	...	...	...	...	...	1938
480	...	...	...	480	...	1938
293	...	...	...	...	293	1937
86,032	49	...	...	(c) 4,043	82,038	1955
...
1,21,707	49	...	2,947	4,696	1,14,113	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1948
...
...
...
27,211	...	...	...	3,401	23,810	1948-49
2,34,015	416	...	3,000	(f) 6,261	2,25,170	1941-42
2,61,226	416	...	3,000	9,662	2,48,980	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1939
...
3,82,933	465	...	5,947	14,358	3,63,093	...
8,77,015	4,000	...	...	4,575	8,76,440	1967
15,863	...	...	...	504	15,359	...
15,000	225	...	...	225	15,000	...
2,73,898	15,500	...	...	72	2,89,326	1947
46,835	...	...	...	...	46,835	1964
12,28,611	19,725	...	...	5,376	12,42,960	...
52,500	...	...	...	...	52,500	1946
17,230	...	...	...	...	17,230	1945
37,334	...	...	...	...	37,334	1961
59,756	...	...	...	...	59,756	1958
33,000	...	...	...	4,000	29,000	1951
3,300	...	...	...	3,300	...	1941
2,03,120	...	...	...	7,300	1,95,820	...

(d) Previous years figure was wrong.

(e) Includes Rs. 8,031 foregone.

(f) Includes Rs. 680 foregone by creditors.

STATEMENT V.—SHOWING THE PROGRESS MADE IN LIQUIDATING DEBTS IN
IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES DURING THE YEAR

Name of district and estate	Debts cleared off in previous years				
	Debts due on assumption of charge	Debts incurred in previous years after charge was assumed			
			By incurring other debts	By sale of property	From current income
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Betul—	...	...	...	...	...
Aoriya	36,000	28,817	25,000	8,115	28,502
Kesyia	257	2,202	...	...	1,005
Total	36,257	31,019	25,000	8,115	29,507
Wardha—	...	...	...	...	...
Mandgaon	4,46,439	...	...	13,800	6,249
Total	4,46,439	...	...	13,800	6,249
Total Nagpur division	32,97,741	21,13,362	20,25,840	10,36,227	4,86,261
Raipur—	...	...	...	...	...
Suarmar	1,82,122	2,67,111	2,59,525	...	43,026
Bhurkoni	45,252	25,000	25,000	20,000	22,552
Narra	12,120	11,000	11,000	...	6,397
Phuljhar	7,31,272	7,01,930	6,77,924	...	58,397
Bindra-Nawagarh	7,88,856	3,90,756	2,64,958	...	1,82,230
Fingeshwar	2,04,643	1,38,702	1,29,500	...	71,211
Total	19,64,265	15,34,499	13,67,907	20,000	3,83,813
Drug—	...	...	...	...	...
Wararbandh	55,044	40,100	40,000	...	51,144
Total	55,044	40,100	40,000	...	51,144
Balaghat—	...	...	...	...	...
Hatta	2,51,340	1,90,000	1,90,000	..	1,07,340
Total	2,51,340	1,90,000	1,90,000	...	1,07,340
Total Chhattisgarh division	22,70,649	17,64,599	15,97,907	20,000	5,42,297
Grand Total	62,81,743	42,13,588	39,55,469	12,10,315	12,08,795

THE COURT OF WARDS ESTATES UNDER GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT
ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1939—concl.

Balance of debts at the beginning of the year under report	Additional debts incurred during the year	Debts paid off during the year			Balance of debts at the close of the year	Date by which it was expected on assumption of management that the estate would be clear of debt
		By incurring fresh debts	By sale of property	From current income		
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
3,200	...	...	...	...	3,200	1940
1,454	...	...	...	800	654	1941
4,654	...	...	...	800	3,854	...
4,26,390	...	...	...	1,193	4,25,197	Since re-linquished,
4,26,390	...	...	...	1,193	4,25,197	...
18,62,775	19,725	...	...	14,669	18,67,831	...
1,46,682	...	...	...	15,000	1,31,682	30-9-49
2,700	...	...	...	1,350	1,350	30-9-40
5,723	...	...	...	1,186	4,537	30-9-41
6,96,881	678	...	...	11,678	6,85,881	30-9-55
7,32,424	38,350	38,350	...	14,558	7,17,866	30-9-63
1,42,634	...	...	...	10,598	1,32,036	30-9-48
17,27,044	39,028	38,350	...	54,370	16,73,352	...
4,000	...	...	..	2,000	2,000	1-9-40
4,000	...	...	...	2,000	2,000	...
1,44,000	...	...	...	10,000	1,34,000	1-10-58
1,44,000	...	...	...	10,000	1,34,000	...
18,75,044	39,028	38,350	...	66,370	18,09,352	...
41,20,752	59,218	38,350	5,947	95,397	40,40,276	...