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It is to be regretted that the friendly relations between the officers of Government and a section of the people were temporarily marred by the emergence of the civil disobedience movement in the latter half of the year, but the cry of non-payment of rents and revenue made little headway, and the course of revenue administration was not materially affected.

3. **Arable statistics**—The occupied area of the province increased from 23,740,609 to 23,818,497 acres or by .3 per cent, but the net cropped area decreased by 154,444 acres. The decrease was marked in the Jubbulpore division due to short rabi sowings. The double cropped area also decreased by 90,169 acres. The area under rice and juar increased by 35,048 and 122,935 acres, respectively, but there was a shrinkage of 161,710 acres in the area under wheat, as a result of successive unfavourable seasons in the northern districts. Owing to the grant of *sir* rights in khudkast land at settlement the *sir* area increased by 68,226 acres, whereas the khudkast area fell by 81,327 acres. The area held by occupancy tenants increased by 80,859 acres.

4. **Rental statistics**.—For the province as a whole the total rental demand on current account rose from Rs. 1,69,11,395 to Rs. 1,71,01,437, or by Rs. 1,90,042. The percentage of collections to the current demand in the several divisions was 94 in Chhattisgarh, 87 in Nagpur, 70 in Nerbudda and only 43 in Jubbulpore. Owing to suspensions, the percentage was lowest in the Saugor and Damoh districts, where also the practice of crediting rental payments against private debts is said to be prevalent. In the Jubbulpore district short collections are ascribed partly to the civil disobedience movement and partly to the fall in the price of grain, which resulted in the withholding of stocks.

5. **Raiyatwari estates**.—Out of 217,162 acres of unallotted land at the commencement of the year 40,496 acres were allotted and 25,900 acres of land previously allotted were relinquished during the year, leaving a balance of 202,566 acres of unallotted land with an assessment of Rs. 51,929 at the close of the year. The system of allotment of land by auction is reported to be working satisfactorily. Progress in the improvement of raiyatwari estates continued. The difficulty of finding contractors

for carrying out works in outlying areas remains to be tackled. The Commissioner, Nagpur, however, reports that in Chanda certain works were carried out through the agency of patels under the supervision of Sub-Divisional Officers and Tahsildars. A partial solution of the difficulty seems to lie in this direction and attempts should be made to get comparatively simple works carried out through such local agency under the supervision of revenue officials. The instructions embodied in the circular issued during the year for the guidance of revenue officers in selecting works for improvement and their execution should be useful in extending such experiments.

6. Destruction of Pig.—The reports disclose the usual indifference of landlords and tenants to measures for the elimination of this pest. The only division which reports good progress is Nerbudda, where there was considerable activity on the part of revenue and forest officials, pig-killing associations and shikaris, and about 8,000 pigs are reported to have been destroyed. The poor response on the part of cultivators to the efforts of officials in this respect bears out the view expressed by some Commissioners that the damage done by pig is steadily decreasing.

7. Agricultural loans.—Rs. 17,93,174 were advanced as loans to agriculturists, against Rs. 43,31,337 in the previous year. Out of this Rs. 2,69,075 was given under the Land Improvement Loans Act. On account of the succession of crop failures and poor harvests the Jubbulpore division absorbed the larger share of this, namely, Rs. 13,23,450. The total amount due for recovery within the year was Rs. 29,52,822, of which Rs. 22,10,510 remained outstanding at its close. Suspensions to the extent of Rs. 19,95,588 were granted, the bulk being in the Jubbulpore, Saugor, Damoh and Narsinghpur districts, and Rs. 2,14,922 remained in arrears. The total amount outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 81,25,432, out of which 67 lakhs were in the Jubbulpore division alone.

8. Recovery of land revenue.—Owing to the failure of the rabi crops in the north of the province, out of the arrears of Rs. 19,68,301 in the Jubbulpore division Rs. 7,89,696 was further suspended and Rs. 9,05,468,

remitted. Out of the current demand Rs. 11,08,681 was suspended in the Jubbulpore division, and Rs. 47,202 and Rs. 17,362 in the Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad districts, respectively. The net demand for recovery was Rs. 1,07,74,077. This was collected in full except for a balance of Rs. 2,12,185, the bulk of which belonged to the Jubbulpore division.

The collection of land revenue not on the roll was satisfactory. Out of the arrear and current demand Rs. 13,769 and Rs. 9,799, respectively, had to be suspended in the Jubbulpore division.

The balance of miscellaneous land revenue left uncollected at the close of the year was Rs. 35,835 in the Nagpur division against Rs. 48,648 in the previous year which represented chiefly the arrears of mining dues. In other divisions the collections were satisfactory.

9. The number of coercive processes issued was about double that of the previous year in the Jubbulpore division. It increased slightly in the Nerbudda and Nagpur divisions, while it remained practically stationary in the Chhattisgarh division. Six defaulters were confined in the civil jail, and sales of moveable property occurred in 48 cases. Nine mahals were attached and held under direct management, and one mahal was attached and sold. The increase in the number of processes from 3,788 in the previous year to 5,085 cannot however be said to be excessive in the circumstances of the year. It appears from the Commissioners' reports that processes were issued only against defaulters who could pay but were withholding payment through contumacy.

10. Revenue court work.—The total number of revenue cases finished fell from 97,273 to 91,572, the decrease being shared by all divisions. Consideration money in private sales amounted to 27, 40, 38 and 57 times the land revenue assessed in the Jubbulpore, Nerbudda, Nagpur and Chhattisgarh divisions, respectively, as compared with 31, 33, 39 and 60, respectively, in the previous year.

11. Village officials.—Lambardars, mukaddams and kotwars are reported to have worked satisfactorily during the year under report. In the Chhattisgarh division considerable pressure was brought to bear on kotwars in

various ways to induce them to resign their posts and not to co-operate with Government. Apart from threats of social boycott persistent attempts were made to persuade villagers not to pay kotwars' dues. Despite such attempts the kotwars discharged their duties with remarkable zeal and loyalty and rendered valuable assistance in combating anti-Government activities. Destitute kotwars in the affected areas in the Jubbulpore division were given monthly doles up to the end of September 1930, amounting in all to Rs. 57,176. Cash rewards amounting to Rs. 472 were paid in the Jubbulpore division for assistance rendered in the detection of crimes.

12. **Malguzari forests.**—The reports disclose the usual indifference on the part of proprietors to the conservation of malguzari forests, which are a valuable asset to the village community. Suitable action has been taken under the existing rules under section 202 Land Revenue Act to bring the defaulters to book in cases of breaches brought to notice. The rules have been found to be defective in certain respects and action is being taken to revise them.

13. **Legislation, rules and orders.**—Four bills for amending the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act were passed into law during the year. The procedure for the publication and consideration of the forecast report of a settlement was laid down by the addition of section 56-A and by an amendment of section 57. Section 37 was amended so as to provide for appellants being heard before rejecting an appeal summarily. A new provision was inserted in section 106 empowering the Deputy Commissioner to declare plot proprietors to be malik-makbuzas during the currency of the settlement. Provision for imposing a fine up to Rs. 50 for encroachment on communal or Government land was included in section 219. Rule 11 of the rules under section 204 was amended so as to permit raiyats to cut and dispose of fruit-bearing trees in their survey numbers in specified tracts. On the recommendation of the Commissioners' conference held at Pachmarhi in June 1930 provision was made in the rules for the appointment of minors and females as sadar lambardars, and instructions were included in the Revenue Book Circulars for hearing parties before passing final orders. A new Revenue

Book Circular containing a note on the interpretation of entries in the village administration paper with reference to section 219 of the Land Revenue Act was issued during the year.

14. Land records and staff.—The revised halka-bandi for patwaris was introduced in the Bhandara district during the year, and the scale of their pay, raised from Rs. 14— $\frac{1}{4}$ —18 to Rs. 17— $\frac{1}{2}$ —27 per mensem *plus* a special allowance of Rs. 2. The compensatory allowance paid to patwaris in the Wardha, Nagpur and Nimar districts, while employed on settlement work or map correction, was raised from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per mensem. Patwaris and revenue inspectors worked satisfactorily, as is indicated by the fall in the number of punishments awarded. The checking of entries of land records by the district staff is still far from satisfactory and no improvement is likely to take place in this direction unless Deputy Commissioners pay personal attention to it.

15. Settlement operations.—Settlement operations continued in the districts of Raipur, Bilaspur (khalsa and zamindari), Drug and Mandla; and map correction work was undertaken in the Wardha, Nagpur and Nimar districts. The operations in Bilaspur zamindari came to an end during the year. 2,795 villages comprising an area of 4,365 square miles were inspected by the five Settlement Officers and revised assessments were announced in 4,354 villages. The organizers of the civil disobedience movement sought to exploit the occasion of the announcement of rents and revenue in the Raipur tahsil, with the result that in some camps few malguzars and tenants had the courage to come forward to receive their pattas. Better sense, however, soon prevailed and all accepted the pattas after a time. Similar troubles occurred in connection with the announcement in the Mandla district also. There were only fifteen appeals against the assessments.

16. Consolidation of holdings.—A substantial advance was made in the work of consolidation during the year. 341 new applications were received against 114 in the previous year. Of these, 263 related to the Drug district, 48 to the Raipur district and 30 to the Bilaspur district. Eighty-five schemes were sanctioned and brought into force. The fields of 5,557 persons were

consolidated and the number of fields was reduced to a fifth of what they were before. The cost of consolidation per acre was Re. 0-5-10 against an average of Re. 1-2-1 during the previous year. Government notes with pleasure that the system has gone beyond the experimental stage in the Drug and Balod tahsils, and its advantages and utility are being fully appreciated by the people. Its extension to all suitable cases would now appear to be only a question of time and well conducted propaganda.

17. Notice of officers.—The political upheaval during the year imposed a severe strain on all ranks of officials, and the fact that in spite of it the machinery of district administration continued to work without any serious hitch is a tribute to their tact, alertness and courage. The Governor in Council records his appreciation of the efficient manner in which Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners administered their charges in a year of unprecedented stress, and notes with pleasure the names of those whose work has been specially brought to notice in the reports. Government also thanks Mr. Waterfall for his efficient control of the Settlement and Land Records Departments.

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ORDER—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution and of the reports annexed thereto be submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health and Lands (Revenue); that copies be forwarded to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners; to the Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records, and to the Settlement Officers; and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

By order of the Governor in Council,

G. P. BURTON,

*Revenue Secretary to Government,  
Central Provinces.*

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## STATEMENTS

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NOTE.—The statements are prepared purely for provincial purposes.

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
ON THE  
**LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION**  
OF THE  
**CENTRAL PROVINCES**  
FOR THE  
Year ending the 30th September 1930

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

- (1) Report of Mr. C. J. Irwin, C.S.I., C.I.E., V.D., I.C.S., Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division, received under letter dated the 24th December 1930.
- (2) Report of Mr. F. C. Turner, C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division, received under letter dated the 30th November 1930.
- (3) Report of Mr. G. A. Khan, O.B.E., I.C.S., Commissioner of the Nagpur Division, received under letter No. 35, dated the 2nd January 1931.
- (4) Report of Mr. K. L. B. Hamilton, I.C.S., Commissioner of the Chhattisgarh Division, received under letter dated the 31st December 1930.

**PART I.—AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR**

**I. Character of the season.**—The monsoon of 1929 Jubbulpore  
Division. did not become established over the division as a whole till the end of the third week of June although light showers were received at intervals from the beginning of the month. The rainfall during July and August was continuous and heavy, and the lack of breaks together with the severity of the rains was generally unsuitable to the principal kharif crops of the division. The rain eventually stopped abruptly on the 7th of September except for a few light showers scattered about the division. The winter rains did not come on till the third week of December, and there were further winter showers in the first week of February. In those parts of the division where showers fell after the cessation of the main monsoon the crops were saved from serious damage, and elsewhere the nature of the rainfall

was thoroughly unfavourable not only to the kharif but to the rabi. I have dealt with the situation in my supplementary review of the operations for the relief of distress in the Jubbulpore Division from November 1929 to October 1930. The kharif sowings were carried out at the right time and under generally favourable conditions, but the nature of the rainfall interfered with weeding and stunted the growth particularly of til, cotton and juar. The abrupt cessation of the rains on the 7th of September, following on conditions of this sort, ought ordinarily to have produced conditions approaching to famine. As a matter of fact more than half the normal crop was reaped even in the worst parts of the division, but the comparative failure followed such a succession of bad crops that considerable distress was inevitable. The dry seed bed for rabi caused restricted sowings and bad germination, and the average outturn was put at four annas in the Saugor district, slightly over that figure in Damoh, slightly below normal only in Jubbulpore, and decidedly below normal in Mandla and Seoni. The figures for the whole district of Jubbulpore are somewhat misleading. The greater part of the district was not seriously affected but the north-east corner as usual suffered badly.

2. The outturn of principal crops during the year, as compared with that of the previous year, is shown below :—

Name of crop.	Year.	Name of districts.				
		Jubbulpore.	Saugor.	Damoh.	Seoni.	Mandla.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rice ... {	1928-29...	0 9 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 14 0	0 11 6
	1929-30...	0 11 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 14 0	0 9 0
Kodon-kutki {	1928-29...	0 10 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 12 0
	1929-30...	0 9 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 12 0
Til ... {	1928-29...	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 0 0
	1929-30...	0 9 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 0 0
Cotton ... {	1928-29...	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 0 0	0 13 0	0 0 0
	1929-30...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 0 0
Juar ... {	1928-29...	0 12 0	0 11 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 0 0
	1929-30...	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 9 0	0 13 0	0 0 0
Wheat ... {	1928-29...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
	1929-30...	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0
Gram ... {	1928-29...	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 8 0
	1929-30...	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
Masur ... {	1928-29...	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 0 0	0 4 0	0 3 0
	1929-30...	0 9 0	0 2 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 11 0
Linseed ... {	1928-29...	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 0 0	0 4 0	0 3 0
	1929-30...	0 9 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 11 0

3 [Character of the season—*contd.*

Nerbudda  
Division.

3. The monsoon of 1929 commenced with light showers in the second week of June and was well established in the latter part of that month. Kharif sowings were begun generally at the normal time, and germination was satisfactory everywhere except in some parts of Hoshangabad and Chhindwara. In Narsinghpur, the rainfall being scanty, the kharif plants did not grow luxuriantly. Owing to heavy and continuous rainfall in July, weeding operations were retarded in some parts of the division, but were completed during the break that occurred in August. The rainfall in the latter part of August was moderate to heavy and was beneficial to the standing kharif crops, which promised to yield a good harvest. Unfortunately the conditions changed in September which had good showers in the first few days but thereafter the monsoon practically ceased. The months of October and November were rainless and December brought some very light and stray showers. Thereafter the months of January to March were dry. Except for 2.57 cents of rain which fell in Narsinghpur, and 1.44 cents in Chhindwara, the months of April and May were rainless. The rabi sowings were generally carried out under fairly favourable circumstances; but for want of winter rains the growth of plants was stunted and those on lighter soils suffered badly. On the whole the season was not a good one, the outturn of crops being—

District.	Kharif.	Rabi.
Narsinghpur ...	10 to 13 annas	8 to 11 annas.
Hoshangabad ...	10 to 12 „	9 to 11 „
Nimar ...	10 to 15 „	8 annas and wheat Irrigated 15 annas.
Betul ...	9 to 14 „	8 to 10 annas.
Chhindwara ...	12 annas	8 to 11 „

4. The total rainfall of the year was as shown below:—

District.	Average for 62 years preceding.	Agricultural year ending 31st May 1929.	Agricultural year ending 31st May 1930.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Narsinghpur ...	49.21	45.15	58.62
Hoshangabad ...	48.37	57.52	34.58
Nimar ...	30.30	30.90	23.83
Betul ...	43.10	47.50	40.53
Chhindwara ...	40.84	44.61	35.27

Nagpur  
Division.

5. The monsoon of 1929 set in with light showers in all districts of the division in the end of the first week of June, and it became fully established by the end of the month. Sowings of khariff crops except juar were late by about a week and germination was satisfactory everywhere.

The heavy rains in July, however, necessitated re-sowing of cotton in some parts of Nagpur and Wardha districts. The transplantation of rice was begun under favourable conditions, but the weakening of the rain in the second fortnight of July which was prolonged into the middle of August, retarded transplantation in parts of Chanda and Bhandara districts. The subsequent course of the monsoon was favourable to the kharif crops generally. In Balaghat district the distribution of rain was markedly unequal, with the result that, while Balaghat tahsil reaped a bumper harvest and Baihar a very good one, the outturn in Waraseoni fell.

October was practically rainless. Sowing of rabi crops was made under favourable conditions, and germination was on the whole successful. The whole of winter passed off rainless, except for moderate to heavy showers in the last week of December, which proved beneficial to wheat crop but did some damage to linseed, lakhori and gram.

6. The following crop outturns have been reported by the Deputy Commissioners :—

	Nagpur.	Wardha.	Chanda.	Bhandara.	Balaghat.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rice broadcast transplanted.	0 12 0	...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Juar	0 14 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 14 0	0 13 0
Ringni Juar	...	...	0 12 0	...	...
Tur	0 13 0	0 12 0	...	...	0 15 0
Til	0 13 0	...	0 11 0	0 15 0	0 13 0
Cotton	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 13 0	0 15 0	...
Wheat	0 14 0	0 11 8	0 13 0	0 15 0	0 14 0
Linseed	0 13 0	...	0 12 3	0 14 0	0 13 0
Kodon-kutki	...	...	...	0 14 0	0 14 0
Gram	...	...	...	0 12 0	0 15 0
Masur	...	...	...	0 12 0	0 15 0
Sugarcane	...	...	...	0 16 0	0 15 0

Cotton suffered from deficiency of rainfall in the Arvi and parts of the Wardha tahsils. The outturn of cotton was above the normal in the Hinganghat tahsil.

5 [Character of the season—*contd.*]

7. The monsoon of 1929 began with light showers in early June and was well established by the middle of the month. Rain was generally well distributed throughout the division, except in the Baloda Bazar, Simga and Sarai-paili tracts of the Raipur district. Sowings were started towards the end of June under favourable conditions, and germination was satisfactory everywhere. The rainfall was heavy and continuous throughout July and August more particularly in the Raipur district and necessitated resowing of dhan on low lying lands in the Raipur and Mahasamund tahsils. Sowings of til, kodon and arhar was also retarded. Biasi and weeding operations were commenced and finished in time throughout the division and continuous rain stunted the growth of the young plants in heavy soil in Raipur and Drug districts to some extent but a welcome break in September improved the condition of the crops everywhere. In Bilaspur the rainfall was less heavy and the long break caused some anxiety, but copious showers were received at the end of September and beginning of October and proved most beneficial. The break in September enabled agriculturists to prepare their fields for rabi sowings which were commenced in October under ordinary conditions. Germination was satisfactory. There was no rain in November and the first half of December, but light showers in the latter part of December throughout the division, in the first half of January in Drug and in February 1930 in Raipur and Bilaspur, proved particularly opportune and enabled the rabi to give a good outturn.

The total rainfall of the year is compared below :—

District.		1928-29.	1929-30.	Average for 61 years preceding 1928-29.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Raipur	...	40.53	70.30	51.00
Bilaspur	...	48.91	53.30	48.59
Drug	...	38.60	54.63	47.19

The rainfall in Raipur was unusually heavy.

8. Taking the division as a whole the cropped area under rice increased by 19,411 acres from 3,559,740 to 3,579,151. The increase is shared by all the three districts. In Raipur and Drug the area under kodon-kutki in the khalsa fell from 123,378 and 208,604 to 96,825 and 195,188

Character of the season—concl'd.] 6

acres, respectively, but in the zamindaris it rose from 43,032 and 85,144 to 52,687 and 94,948 acres, respectively. In Bilaspur the area increased both in the khalsa and zamindaris, the total figure being 136,468 acres against 130,659 in the last year. The area sown with principal rabi crops is compared below :—

		Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1928-29	...	296,511	108,141	406,997
1929-30	...	295,110	115,482	371,571

The season was good and the outturn of important crops in anna notation is given below :—

	Raipur		Bilaspur.		Drug.	
	1928-29.	1929-30	1928-29.	1929-30	1928-29.	1929-30.
	Rice	13	16	13	18	12
... { Broadcast	13	16	13	18	13	15
... { Transplanted	11	13	15	14	16	13
Kodon-kutki	10	13	11	16	13	11
Wheat	10	13	12	14	10	14
Gram	9	13	12	15	8	12
Linseed						

Jubbulpore  
Division.

9. Area and rental statistics.—The total area included in holdings rose from 5,315,747 in 1928-29 to 5,332,072 acres during the year under report, the increase being shared by almost all the districts in the division.

The area held as *sir* has again increased from 561,806 in the previous year to 566,596 acres, *i.e.*, by 4,790 acres during the year. The Mandla district alone shows an increase of 7,327 acres, which is due to the conferral of new rights by the settlement officer at the settlement. The decrease of 2,537 acres in other districts is due to the transfer of proprietary rights and conferral of occupancy rights.

The *khudkast* area in Jubbulpore, Saugor and Damoh has increased by 1,634,889 and 74 acres, respectively, owing to the surrender of occupancy lands by tenants and cultivation of waste land by *malguzars*. The area in the Seoni and Mandla districts fell by 7,121 acres. In



## 7 [Area and rental statistics—contd.]

Seoni the decrease of 1,423 acres is due to land being recorded as grass which had lain fallow for more than three years, while in Mandla the decrease of 5,698 acres is on account of conferral of *sir* rights at settlement. The area held by malik-makbuzas shows a small increase of 28 acres, chiefly in Damoh and Mandla districts. The Deputy Commissioner of Damoh reports that a patwari dishonestly changed malik-makbuza land measuring 18 acres in one of the villages into occupancy rights some seven years back. The original rights were restored during the year. In Mandla the increase is due to settlement.

The number of absolute occupancy holdings increased in the Saugor, Seoni and Mandla districts by 167, but in Jubbulpore and Damoh decreased by 177. The net decrease is 10 only. The area of these holdings fell from 493,268 acres to 492,532 acres, and the rent was reduced by Rs. 1,146. The decrease is, and can only be, due to surrenders and transfers to malguzars.

On the other hand, there was a net increase for the division as a whole in the area under occupancy of 17,355 acres shared by all the districts of the division. The increase is due to the usual causes, namely, the conversion of *sir* into occupancy, leasing out of *khudkast* land to tenants and reclamation of waste.

10. The total rental demand on current account for the division as a whole increased from Rs. 44,16,084 to Rs. 44,16,587 or Rs. 503 only. The increase in Saugor, Seoni and Mandla districts amounted to Rs. 3,128 against a decrease in Jubbulpore and Damoh of Rs. 2,625. The percentage of current rental collections to current demand comes to about 43 against 26 in the previous year for the division as a whole. The district figures, however, are :—

	Per cent.
Jubbulpore ...	66
Saugor ...	9
Damoh ...	25
Seoni ...	65
Mandla ..	73

The low percentage in the Saugor and Damoh districts is obviously due to suspensions owing to scarcity.

Collections on account of arrears of previous years were Rs. 5,79,687 against Rs. 3,58,195 in the previous year. The collections on account of current and arrear rental demand together amounted to Rs. 24,91,789 or 56

per cent of the total demand of the year against Rs. 15,04,154 and 34 per cent, respectively.

11. The Deputy Commissioner of Saugor again reports that, quite apart from the special circumstances of the year, the rental collections on the whole continue to be unsatisfactory. He again attributes this to the fact that money-lending malguzars often contrive to appropriate payments made to them by ignorant tenants for rent towards the satisfaction of private debts. The Deputy Commissioner has directed all revenue officers to give constant attention to this abuse, to carry out systematic inspection and verification of rental payments, and to explain the law on the subject to the tenants. The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore ascribes short collections partly to the effect of the civil disobedience movement, which engendered a disposition on the part of tenants to avoid making payment of rents, and partly to the drop in grain prices which resulted in the holding up of stocks of grain in the hope that rates would improve later on. The former motive would probably not have functioned in the absence of the latter.

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12. The total area included in holdings further increased from 5,174,035 to 5,188,475 acres. The increase of 14,440 acres is shared by all the districts, notably Chhindwara (7,170) and Betul (3,907) and is ascribed to expansion of cultivation. Taking the division as a whole the area of *sir* shows a continuous decrease from the year 1925-26. This year it was 551,939 acres against 554,708 in the preceding year. The decrease (2,769 acres), due to the transfer of proprietary rights, is shared by all the districts. The area cultivated by malguzars other than *sir* decreased by 920 acres: there was an increase of 1,611 acres in Chhindwara owing to the cultivation of surrendered holdings and waste lands by malguzars, while the decrease (2,531) in the remaining four districts is due partly to land going under grass and partly to its being leased in occupancy right.

Land held by malik-makbuzas increased by 299 acres, marked increase (261) being noticed in Hoshangabad due to the resumption of ubari grants. In Nimar the increase of 29 acres is attributed to the resumption of muafis and to a fresh assessment of revenue on the land occupied by a ginning factory. The increase in Chhindwara and Betul is trifling, and there is no change in Narsinghpur.

## 9 [Area and rental statistics—contd.]

The area held by absolute occupancy tenants further decreased by 901 acres from 660,560 to 659,659 acres owing to sale and surrender of land to malguzars. The land held by occupancy tenants shows an increase of 19,254 acres from 3,389,479 to 3,408,733 acres, which is shared more or less by all the districts, and, as usual, is due to the bringing of waste lands under plough, to the leasing of *khudkast* land to tenants and to the conversion of *sir*.

The area of land sublet further increased by 34,612 acres from 1,116,075 to 1,150,687 acres for the division as a whole. The increase is noticeable in Betul alone (40,165) and is 20.2 per cent of the total area held in holdings. It is due to the failure of rabi crops in the previous year. There is a decrease in the remaining four districts. In Chhindwara the decrease is 2,540 acres. The decrease in other districts is comparatively small: in Nimar it was due to the fall in cotton prices and in Narsinghpur it is explained that, owing to the unsatisfactory condition of crops during the last two years, the habitual sub-tenants took smaller holdings to avoid heavy losses.

13. For the division as a whole the total rental demand on current account rose by Rs. 16,434 from Rs. 41,50,107 to Rs. 41,66,541. The increase is shared by all the districts. Rental collections on account of current and previous years amounted to Rs. 36,32,973 against Rs. 37,05,048. A heavy decrease (2,62,327) is noticeable in Hoshangabad and is due to the grant of suspensions of rents in some parts of the district. The fall in Nimar (40,045) and Betul (32,740) reflects the unfavourable conditions of the year. On the other hand the rental collections rose in Narsinghpur by Rs. 2,79,039, from 56 to 80 per cent of the demand as this year's circumstances were better than last year's and there were heavy suspensions due for partial collection.

14. The total area included in holdings increased by 12,335 acres, to 5,636,989 acres. The increase is most noticeable in Chanda (6,140 acres) and Bhandara (2,302 acres). It is due to the breaking up of waste land for cultivation. The area held by malguzars decreased by 5,615 acres from 951,386, *sir* by 3,683 and *khudkast*, by 1,932 acres. The decrease is shared by all districts, and is most noticeable in Wardha (1,565 acres) and Nagpur (1,236 acres). The area held by malik-makbuzas

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shows an increase of 151 acres in Nagpur, 58 in Wardha and 57 in Chanda, due to the resumption of muafis, and as a result the revenue has increased by Rs. 867. The fluctuations in the area held as revenue-free are slight and need no remarks.

The area under absolute occupancy holdings declined from 656,261 to 655,349 acres and the rent from Rs. 9,61,072 to Rs. 9,59,734, due to surrenders and transfers in favour of malguzars. The number of holdings rose by 889 due to partitions.

15. The number of holdings held by occupancy tenants increased from 400,178 to 407,450 or 7,272, due to:—

- (i) partitions;
- (ii) creation of new holdings from *khudkast* and waste land; and
- (iii) the reservation of the occupancy rights by expropriators of *sir* land.

The area and the rental demand rose from 3,634,576 acres and Rs. 40,69,800 to 3,654,058 acres and Rs. 40,87,754 or by 19,482 acres and Rs. 17,945, respectively. All districts contributed to the increase in the rental. The total rental demand rose from Rs. 50,30,881 to Rs. 50,47,488 or by Rs. 16,607. The increase is shared by all districts. The rent actually collected amounted to Rs. 49,82,493 and included Rs. 5,59,914 arrears. The percentage of current demand collected slightly decreased from 88.6 to 87.6. The area held by sub-tenants decreased from 1,477,200 to 1,475,077 or by 2,123 acres, while the sub-rental demand increased from Rs. 79,87,859 to Rs. 85,01,576 or by Rs. 5,13,717. The increase is most noticeable in Nagpur (Rs. 2,87,359) and Chanda (Rs. 98,156). The incidence per acre of all lands sub-let was Rs. 5-12-2 against Rs. 5-6-6 in the previous year. The all-round tenant rate works out to Rs. 1-2-9 per acre, the same as last year.

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16. The occupied area in the khalsa increased from 1,559,315 and 1,309,082 acres to 1,559,329 and 1,312,077 acres in Raipur and Bilaspur, respectively, while in Drug it fell from 1,319,201 to 1,316,324 acres. No adequate explanation of the fall in Drug is forthcoming. The area in the zamindaris again increased by 17,566 acres from 2,230,347 to 2,247,913. The increase is shared by all the three districts and is due to expansion of cultivation

## 11 [Area and rental statistics—contd.]

in masahiti villages and to new land being brought under the plough. It has also been assisted probably by correct recording at settlement. There has been a steady increase in the occupied area in the zamindaris in all the districts during the last seven years with the result that it is now more than the figures of the normal year 1917-18 by 8.3 and 11 per cent in Raipur and Bilaspur, respectively. In Drug it is however still less by 2.2 per cent only.

17. Owing to the conferral of *sir* rights in *khudkast* land at settlement, the area under *sir* has again increased in all the districts, the actual figures being Raipur khalsa 28,502, Bilaspur khalsa 21,227, Bilaspur zamindaris 4,923 and Drug khalsa 15,513 acres. The decrease of 162 and 115 acres in the zamindaris of Raipur and Drug respectively calls for no explanation. There has naturally been a corresponding decrease of 74,151 acres from 604,085 to 529,934 in *khudkasht*. A small part of the decrease is also attributed to the grant of tenant right in *khudkasht* at settlement. The percentage of land held by *malguzars* remained stationary everywhere except in the Drug zamindaris where it fell from 16 to 15. The *malik-makbuza* area in the Raipur khalsa increased by 131 acres from 6,147 to 6,278 mainly owing to the settlement of *milkiyat sarkar* land in *malik-makbuza* right. There was no change in the zamindaris of Raipur and Drug and the variations elsewhere are insignificant. The area under absolute occupancy fell by 1,940 acres against 1,651 in the preceding year due to surrenders, sales and acquisition of land for public purposes. The area held by occupancy tenants again shows an increase in all the districts, the figures being Raipur 14,443, Bilaspur, 3,606 and Durg 6,719 acres and is due mainly to extension of cultivation. The increase is marked in the zamindaris of Raipur (12,703 acres) and Drug (5,931 acres). Taking both the khalsa and the zamindaris together, the area held by sub-tenants increased in Raipur from 93,609 to 95,397 acres, while in Bilaspur and Drug it decreased from 65,775 and 95,208 (67,619 acres reported last year was incorrect) to 51,754 and 80,693 acres, respectively. The increase in Raipur is insignificant. As explained last year, the decrease of 14,021 acres in Bilaspur and of 14,515 acres in Drug is almost entirely due to settlement operations causing tenants to bring their lands under direct cultivation so that their possession may not be disputed and there may

## Area and rental statistics—concl'd.] 12

be no chance of an incorrect entry in the settlement record.

18. The total rental demand again rose by Rs. 1,56,498 from Rs. 33,14,323 to Rs. 34,70,821. There was a marked increase of Rs. 97,417 and Rs. 45,017 in the khalsa of Raipur and Bilaspur, respectively, due to the announcement of the revised settlement in the Baloda Bazar and Mungeli tahsils. The variations elsewhere call for no remarks. The increase in demand has caused a corresponding increase of Rs. 1,72,573 in rental collections. As a result of another favourable season collections for the year under report were very good and amounted to 94.53 per cent of the demand against 93.79 in the previous year and 93.63 in 1927-28. Collections on account of the previous year fell from Rs. 69,960 to Rs. 64,427 or by Rs. 5,533.

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Division.

19. Raiyatwari estate.—4,478 survey numbers comprising an area of 20,610 acres were allotted during the year under report against 3,268 numbers covering 15,961 acres in the previous year. The number relinquished during the year was 3,263 with an area of 14,448 acres, compared with 1,843 numbers covering an area of 9,082 acres. 17,501 survey numbers comprising an area of 69,875 acres and carrying an assessment of Rs. 19,097 remained unallotted at the close of the year.

The area included in occupied survey numbers increased from 415,294 in the previous year to 422,203 or by 6,909 acres during the year under report. Mandla alone is responsible for the increase of 6,349 acres due to the progress of settlement operations in the district. The remainder of the increase is shared by Saugor, Damoh and Seoni which is due to allotment of unoccupied survey numbers. This also accounts for the increase in the revenue of land held by patels and raiyats.

The area sublet by patels and raiyats shows an increase of 682 acres in the Seoni and Damoh districts, against a decrease of 78 acres in the remaining three districts. The net increase is, therefore, 604 acres for the division as a whole compared with the previous year. The Seoni district alone accounts for the increase of 606 acres, chiefly sublet to pay off heavy debts.

20. Out of the allotment of Rs. 598 in the Saugor district Rs. 498 was spent in sinking and deepening wells at Bileki and Pipariagond, and the balance will be spent by

the end of the current financial year. Rs. 3,590 was spent during the year in the Damoh district on repairs to the tank in mauza Khutyani and to wells in Rampura and Salaiya villages. In the Seoni district the allotment sanctioned during the year was Rs. 2,199, but a sum of Rs. 1,820 was surrendered as the political conditions of the district are said to have made the construction of these works difficult, and the urgency was insufficient to make it imperative in a year of shortage of funds. The balance of Rs. 379 was spent according to the programme. The Deputy Commissioner of Mandla reports that Rs. 3,154 was spent during the year on the construction and repairs of wells, through the agency of the district council. He again notes the difficulty experienced in carrying out these works in out-of-the-way raiyatwari settlements, though it is most frequently in those areas that the lack of water is most felt.

21. Survey numbers increased by 14 in Betul and decreased in Hoshangabad and Nimar by 42 and 2, respectively; there was no change in Chhindwara, and there is no raiyatwari settlement in Narsinghpur. The increase in Betul is due to the excision of some minhai area for the purpose of cultivation. The survey numbers available for allotment at the commencement of the year were 1,463 comprising an area of 15,964 acres with an assessment of Rs. 2,798. The number allotted was 609 with an area of 7,889 acres assessed to Rs. 1,961. On the other hand, 349 survey numbers comprising an area of 5,213 acres assessed to revenue of Rs. 1,482 were relinquished. Thus 1,203 survey numbers, area 13,288 acres, carrying an assessment of Rs. 2,319 remained for allotment at the end of the year.

22. The area included in occupied survey numbers increased by 4,226 acres, from 497,455 to 501,681, chiefly in the Nimar and Hoshangabad districts, in the former district owing to unoccupied land being brought under the plough. As observed in the last year's divisional review, this area is continuously increasing for the past eight years. The number of holdings held by patels and raiyats fell from 21,508 to 21,227, but the rate of revenue per acre of land held by them remained unchanged, *i.e.*, Re. 0-7-0. As in the last year the total number of holdings under service grants remained unchanged. The total area sublet by patels and raiyats rose from 15,108 to 21,886 acres. Increase occurred only in Nimar (8,072), while the area

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decreased in the remaining three districts. In Nimar the raiyats have more freely exercised the right of leasing out their survey numbers; the custom of sub-letting appears to be decreasing in other districts. In Betul it is said the raiyats are realizing the fact that cultivating the land by themselves is more profitable than sub-letting. Rent has correspondingly increased in Nimar from Rs. 53,153 to Rs. 94,812, while there is a decrease in the remaining districts.

23. No new village was brought under the auction system in the Nimar district. In Betul the auction system was brought into force during the year in the Betul and Multai tahsils and Rs. 720 were received which are to be recovered in instalments. This system has been in force in the Harda tahsil of the Hoshangabad district for the preceding two years and is reported to have worked satisfactorily. In this district nine survey numbers were auctioned during the year and they fetched Rs. 390. After the close of the year I have made certain suggestions regarding the allotment of unoccupied land in raiyatwari villages. In Nimar Rs. 3,328 were spent on the construction and repairs of 15 wells. Similarly Rs. 2,844 Rs. 1,405 and Rs. 150 were spent in Betul, Hoshangabad and Chhindwara towards the improvement of water-supply. The Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, complains that the difficulty of getting the district council engineering staff to take measurements and prepare bills promptly still continues. I have discussed the matter in general with the Deputy Commissioner who has issued instructions to the Tahsildars pointing out that even where the agency of the district council is used for the construction of wells, Tahsildars must remember that the responsibility rests on them: they should arrange to inspect the work both during construction and after completion and should bring any serious defects to the notice of the Council. It is complained in Betul that the programme of raiyatwari works could not be adhered to as no contractors could be had for the works in the Bhainsdehi tahsil. In March 1930 the local Government issued orders laying down the principles which should be observed while making allotments for improvements in raiyatwari villages. In paragraph 24 of the divisional review for the year ending the 30th September 1928 it was observed that "it would perhaps be better to concentrate the expenditure on one



tract so as to enable the Deputy Commissioner to engage a special temporary staff under the direct supervision of the Public Works Department," and the same suggestion has been repeated by the Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, this year. The patels, as a body, have worked satisfactorily. In Hoshangabad in one case a patel recovered some money for extraction of forest produce and white earth and kept it for his own use: his case is under consideration. In Chhindwara in one case a raiyat had to be fined for unauthorized occupation of land. There being sufficient pasture land in the raiyatwari villages of the Chhindwara district there were no complaints about grazing of cattle, and the grazing rules are reported to have worked smoothly here. In this district people take grazing licences for Government forests and by virtue of these licences they graze their cattle in the raiyatwari forests. In the Hoshangabad district grazing passes continue to be issued to the raiyats and other residents. The protected forests in the raiyatwari villages of this district comprise small areas and thus do not attract cattle from the neighbouring malguzari villages: in fact one of the raiyatwari forests had to be closed to the malguzari cattle owing to limited scope for grazing. In the Betul district the system of issuing grazing passes for the raiyatwari minhai area has been introduced and the patwaris have been appointed licence vendors. In this district Rs. 107 were recovered in five raiyatwari villages from persons found illicitly grazing their cattle. Commission paid to patels on account of realization of revenue amounted to Rs. 1,396 in Hoshangabad, Rs. 31,831 in Nimar, Rs. 1,050 in Chhindwara and Rs. 2,094 in Betul. For the division as a whole Rs. 26,250 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and Rs. 5,535 under the Land Improvement Loans Act were advanced.

24. Of 12,802 unoccupied survey numbers comprising an area of 124,711 acres available for allotment, 1,152 numbers with an area of 11,908 acres were allotted, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 13,944 and 135,596, respectively. During the year 698 survey numbers were relinquished, leaving a balance of 12,348 unoccupied numbers at the close of the year with an area of 119,042 acres and an assessment of Rs. 30,374.

The increase of 835 survey numbers with an acreage of 455 acres in the Chanda district is due to the conversion of minhai areas into *kabilkast*.

25. The area included in occupied survey numbers increased from 276,681 to 283,760 acres, and the area held by patels and raiyats increased from 275,001 to 282,084 acres. All districts except Nagpur and Wardha contributed to the increase which is noticeable mainly in Chanda (4,194 acres) and Balaghat (2,874 acres) due to fresh allotment of survey numbers. The total area sublet by patels and raiyats increased from 14,402 to 15,178 acres, due to the operation of the new and more liberal rules relating to leases under section 212, Land Revenue Act. The sub-rents paid, however, decreased from Rs. 22,815 to Rs. 19,559, due to the fall in prices of crops.

The incidence of sub-rents per acre was Re. 1-4-7 against Re. 1-9-0 in the previous year.

26. The raiyatwari estates in Nagpur, Bhandara and Balaghat consisted, as in the previous year, of 8, 9 and 237 regularly settled villages, respectively. In Chanda there are now 395 regularly settled villages, 3 new raiyatwari villages (2 in Garchiroli and 1 in Brahmapuri) having been established during the year. A number of applications were received for allotment of land for cultivation in North Chanda Forest division. But as there is already great shortage of grazing in this area the applications had to be rejected summarily. The total area allotted during the year in Chanda was 5,486 acres against 9,824 in the previous year. In Baihar tahsil, where the great majority of the raiyatwari villages of Balaghat are situated, the poor quality of the soil and the unhealthiness of the climate, militate against the rapid extension of cultivation. Nevertheless 458 survey numbers comprising an area of 6,227 acres were allotted in this tahsil.

27. Taccavi loans were granted to raiyats in Chanda and Balaghat. In the latter district Rs. 519 were paid to patels and raiyats for purchase of implements. No loans were given in Bhandara as the raiyats did not apply for any.

Rs. 12,425 were spent on the improvement of water-supply in the raiyatwari areas of Chanda, Balaghat and Bhandara. Of this amount, Chanda received Rs. 9,214, Balaghat Rs. 2,717 and Bhandara Rs. 494. The works in Chanda were carried out through the agency of patels or contractors under the direct supervision of sub-divisional officers and Tahsildars. Some of the new wells constructed in this district proved failures. I have issued instructions enjoining the exercise of greater care in the selection

of sites in future in order to reduce the chances of failure to a minimum. In Balaghat three new wells were constructed, and ten of last year were completed. Parapets were provided to seven wells and seven tanks repaired. In Bhandara two wells and a tank at Rajoli were repaired.

Rs. 21,580 were paid to patels (Rs. 11,878 in Chanda, Rs. 9,593 in Balaghat and Rs. 109 in Bhandara) as commission for the collection of land revenue.

28. The number of raiyatwari villages was 37 as before. In Raipur survey numbers increased from 6,114 to 6,136 owing to settlement operations. There was no change in Bilaspur. The fall in Drug from 29 to 15 is attributed to renumbering of survey numbers at resettlement. In Raipur there were 63 numbers with an area of 351 acres for allotment at the commencement of the year. Eighteen numbers with an area of 89 acres were allotted, leaving 45 numbers with an area of 262 unallotted at the close of the year. In Bilaspur there was only one case of relinquishment but the same area was allotted during the year under report. In Drug there was no unallotted number.

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29. In the financial year 1929-30 a sum of Rs. 1,270 was allotted for improvement works in raiyatwari villages, and the whole allotment was spent. Rs. 1,070 was spent in Raipur on the completion of water courses in Baloda Bazar raiyatwari village and on improvement to a tank and a well. In Bilaspur Rs. 200 was spent on the completion of the well at Gandaitola. During the current financial year a sum of Rs. 387 has been allotted for the following works:—

Rs. 40 for repairs to two wells at Bharsela and Chhuia in the Raipur district.

Rs. 147 for survey of a tar in the Balda Kachhar village in the Raipur district.

Rs. 200 for construction of a well in mauza Butena in the Bilaspur district.

The attention of Deputy Commissioners is being drawn to the orders contained in new Revenue Book Circular VI-8, and they are being asked to select villages and draw up a programme of tanks and wells to be constructed, repaired or improved during the next five years.

30. Condition of agricultural classes.—I have reported separately on the operations for the relief of distress necessitated by the failure of the crops in Saugor,

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Division.

Damoh and the north-east of the Jubbulpore district. Briefly, the scarcity relief measures of the previous year were continued on a smaller scale. It is probable that the cultivators, especially the small men, were hit as hard as in either of the previous years, but the low prices of food-grains, due to the fluidity of world supplies kept the people from starvation, and a very low wage enabled a labourer to support his family. The principal measures taken, with the cost in thousands of rupees, were as follows:—

	Rs.
(a) Suspension of revenue: current demand Rs. 31,74, suspended Rs. 12,44; arrear demand Rs. 20,31, suspended Rs. 8,03.	20,47
(b) Remission of revenue ...	9,16
(c) Relief works, including those conducted by the Public Works Department and forest and village works.	3,42
(d) Gratuitous relief, including doles to kotwars: total cost.	1,52
(e) (i) Suspension of grazing dues ...	81
(ii) Remission of grazing dues, including extra commission paid to stamp vendors for collection of deferred grazing dues.	6
(f) Opening of the Government forests to the free extraction of headloads of fuel and grass and of edible minor produce: estimated value of produce removed.	32
(g) Loans for the improvement of land ...	1,35
(h) Loans to cultivators for seed, cattle and the like.	7,00
(i) Suspension of taccavi instalments ...	16,58
(j) Special establishment for scarcity works ...	11
Total ...	60,80

Of this total, Rs. 14,59 is irrecoverable and Rs. 46,21 nominally at least recoverable.

31. The period for the execution of civil court decrease affecting the sales of interest in land, and the period for the exemption of agricultural produce necessary for cultivation of land were further extended by one year, ending on 31st March 1931.

In addition some small sums were raised by local subscriptions but the amount of relief so financed was almost negligible. The Rs. 25,000 granted by the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust, towards the end of 1929, fell

entirely to be spent during the year under report, and was utilized to supply clothing and blankets to the destitute, and to rehabilitate a number of ruined tenants.

32. The agricultural classes of the division have everywhere, but particularly in Saugor, Damoh and the north of Jubbulpore, been left in a state of very severe financial embarrassment by three years of bad crops. On top of the lean years has come a disastrous slump in the prices of produce, so that, although food is cheap, credit, and the cash resources of the majority even of landlords and large tenants have been reduced practically to vanishing point. Even the current kharif demand this year will be collected with the greatest difficulty. Short collections are everywhere anticipated: and the prospects, even with a good rabi harvest, of collecting even a considerable part of the heavy outstandings due with the next kist are meagre, since prices are likely to drop still more heavily with the advent of the new crop.

33. The year was practically free from any severe epidemic, and the public health on the whole was satisfactory. A few sporadic cases of cholera occurred in the Jubbulpore, Saugor, Damoh and Mandla districts, but the spread of the disease was promptly checked by preventive measures and it soon disappeared. At the scarcity work centres no epidemic disease broke out, and no unusual sickness was observed. The large number of anti-cholera inoculations performed, chiefly on workers at relief works, was again a feature of the year, and should help to accustom the people generally to this form of prophylaxis.

34. The year under report was decidedly not favourable, due to the somewhat early cessation of the monsoon and the failure of cold weather rain, and the consequent damage to crops in many parts of the division. In Betul the situation was met by further suspending the previous year's suspended land revenue and the grant of taccavi. The Nimar district report shows that the unsatisfactory condition of the past four years and the fall in prices made it necessary for agriculturists to resort to heavy borrowings in a tight money market. In Chhindwara the condition of agricultural classes was fair. But, unfortunately, this cannot be said of Narsinghpur where the Deputy Commissioner has

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drawn a gloomy picture specially owing to the fall in prices of food crops and the tightness of the money market: the situation was, however, met by the grant of suspensions of land revenue and taccavi. The eastern portion especially of the Hoshangabad district was similarly affected.

35. Though not mentioned in all the district reports the condition of labourers was generally satisfactory as they got sufficient employment in agricultural operations and food was cheaper. The labourers from the Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur districts and the Bhopal State migrated as usual into the Nimar district for weeding and harvesting operations. I understand that recently the wages of agricultural labourers have decreased in Narsinghpur district by about 20 per cent.

The Narsinghpur report shows that almost the whole of one village was destroyed by fire, and remission of revenue and taccavi was granted to the residents. In addition a sum of Rs. 586 was given from the flood relief fund and a loan of Rs. 200 free of interest was advanced by a resident of the district and free timber was also granted for building purposes. This was for this unfortunate village the second similar disaster within a few years: and it suffered also badly in the floods of 1926.

Owing to the scarcity of fodder in the Narsinghpur, Chhindwara and Betul districts the condition of cattle was not generally good and the mortality was heavy.

36. The year was on the whole a fairly healthy one. Plague appeared in some parts of the Hoshangabad district but it was of a mild type. Similarly plague continued for the greater part of the year at Betul but in a mild form. In the Chhindwara district it was prevalent at places in all the tahsils, and in all 4,592 inoculations were performed. The Nimar and Narsinghpur districts were free from plague. In Nimar a few villages suffered to a certain extent from cholera, small-pox and malaria. Similarly cholera and small-pox appeared in Narsinghpur in a mild form and 3,058 anti-cholera inoculations were performed. In Narsinghpur town 13,080 rats were trapped and destroyed during the year as a result of the rat killing campaign started by the Narsinghpur Municipal Committee which spent Rs. 928 and received half

of it as Government grant. In Betul free distribution of quinine to the poor continued throughout the district. Cholera was prevalent in a sporadic form in the Hoshangabad district, and 1,216 anti-cholera inoculations were performed. In Chhindwara cholera and small-pox prevailed.

37. The Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, has given an interesting account of the organization of the village uplift work which has been started in the Piparia Revenue Inspector's Circle. Mr. Porter is taking a keen interest in this work and is being ably assisted by Mr. R. B. Agarwal, Extra-Assistant Commissioner and the Tahsildar of Sohagpur H. N. Bajpai. Although this work was not carried out systematically in any particular part of the Nimar district, much useful propaganda was done by holding rallies in some of the chief villages where lectures were delivered.

38. The year was generally free from epidemic diseases except for outbreaks of small-pox in some parts of the Chanda district. Cholera prevailed in rather virulent form in a few villages of the Ramtek and Umrer tahsils in the Nagpur district. Isolated cases of plague occurred in Katol and Saoner tahsils.

Cattle disease prevailed in a mild form all over the division. The disease assumed an epidemic form in parts of the Wardha and Balaghat districts and caused a considerable amount of loss. In the former district the spread of the disease was checked by the veterinary staff. The inadequacy of the staff in Balaghat was brought to my notice during the course of my tour in the district in last hot weather: I have addressed the Director of Veterinary Services on the subject. The posting of a second Veterinary Assistant Surgeon at Baihar is an urgent necessity, especially in the interest of the Government cattle-breeding farm at Garhi.

The number of cotton carts brought to the markets in Nagpur district increased by 31,925 to 118,925. The increase in arrivals is attributed to expansion of the area under cotton. Unfortunately for the cultivators, this coincided with a drop in the price of cotton. The economic condition of the cultivators was, therefore, less prosperous than in the previous year. Another cause which contributed to the deterioration in the economic

condition of the cultivators was the extensive borrowings resorted to in connection with the unusually large number of marriages celebrated in consequence of the Sarda Act. This was reflected in the difficulty experienced in the recovery of rent. Labourers on the other hand were better off than in the previous year. The weaver community reaped the full benefit of the brisk marriage season in the early part of the year. The prices of both hand and mill made cloth, however, fell in the latter part of the year, owing to the general economic depression accentuated by the political movement. It is reported from Balaghat that musicians have purchased land out of their surplus earnings and turned cultivators. In Wardha district the generality of cultivators had disposed of a good deal of cotton before the price fell considerably in March; so they were not seriously affected by the fall.

The prices of food-grains were much lower than in the preceding year. The labouring classes found ample employment on good wages, and the low prices of food-grains improved their economic condition. It will be some time before the wages adjust themselves to the fall in the prices of food-grains. The demand for industrial labour in the mills and ginning and pressing factories has remained fairly constant. The continued depression in the manganese trade led to the closing down of a number of mines. The resultant decrease in the demand for labour has already caused a decrease in wages in some mines.

The project for the veterinary dispensary at Saoner in Nagpur district, mentioned in last year's report, has, I am glad to say, materialized. The people of the Saoner tract contributed no less than Rs. 12,000 and the district council contributed Rs. 3,000. The buildings are nearly completed and the dispensary will be opened shortly. Funds have been collected for the establishment of a human dispensary at Kondhali in Katol tahsil, but unfortunately the scheme cannot be carried out immediately owing to the inability of Government to contribute its share of the capital cost. There are several other townships in Nagpur district where dispensaries are urgently needed and where the people of the localities are willing to contribute their share of the cost of cheap plan dispensaries, but these schemes too cannot be taken up immediately owing to financial



stringency. A subsidized dispensary has been established at Bela, another village in Nagpur district, but a recent report shows that the dispensary has not justified itself. The matter is under enquiry.

Restrictions on grazing in Government forests are, and have long been, a source of complaint among the villagers who are generally incapable of appreciating the policy of Government in this matter. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that political agitators took full advantage of this old-standing complaint during the civil disobedience movement. The publication of the report of the Forest Committee will, it is to be hoped, have the effect of lessening the antipathy of the villagers against the Forest Department by convincing the more intelligent men among them that the restrictions on grazing are not purely arbitrary measures, but are, on the contrary, dictated by the true interests of the villagers themselves. The solution of the difficulty about grazing lies in the growing of fodder crops and in stall-feeding as remarked by the Deputy Commissioner, Wardha.

The agricultural shows held at Garraghat and Siharpat in the Balaghat district were not well attended. At Wardha an agricultural and industrial exhibition was held towards the end of January 1930. It was largely attended by the cultivators of the district, and was a complete success. No agricultural show was held in the Nagpur district. But the Agricultural Department exhibited improved seed and implements at the Ambala fair at Ramtek. Meetings were also held in all the tahsils to demonstrate the utility of the improved methods of agriculture. Besides this, propaganda was carried out by means of lectures, cinema shows, distribution of leaflets and personal persuasion. As a result, cultivators purchased a considerable number of improved implements and 32 bundles of wire fencing. Demonstrations of improved methods of agriculture were given at the Government farm, Sindewahi, and at the demonstration plots of Warora and Brahmanpalli in the Chanda district. A new experimental farm was opened during the year under report at Murkhala in the Garhchiroli tahsil.

39. The division has been fortunate in several successive prosperous years and the improvement in the condition of the agricultural classes has been maintained though the recent fall in the prices of grain has naturally

affected them considerably. The year was generally healthy though in Bilaspur there was a certain amount of cholera throughout the year, the total attacks and deaths numbering 1,650 and 1,178. There was the usual temporary migration to industrial and mining centres from the Bilaspur and Drug districts and the Dhamtari tahsil of the Raipur district. Elsewhere in Raipur ample employment was provided by the construction of the Raipur-Vizagapatam railway. An attempt was made in the Dhamtari tahsil to induce labourers to leave irrigation and road works but nothing came of it. The Agricultural Department continues to make steady progress and seed unions have increased in number. Agricultural shows were held at Rajim in the Mahasamund tahsil and Pithora in the Kauria zamindari of the Raipur district and at Bemetara in the Drug district. These were as usual popular and well attended. The co-operative movement continued to gain favour throughout the division and is now well established. The popularity of irrigation is slowly gaining ground and an excellent start has been made under the Kharung tank in the Bilaspur district where a large number of agreements have been obtained. Village uplift work was started in a few villages of the Balod tahsil in Drug district and proved very successful. Owing to the limited means at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner it could only be started in a small way.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

40. Relations between landlords and tenants.—The relations between landlords and tenants have on the whole generally been satisfactory, except as usual over a few cases of rights of nistar. The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore reports that, particularly in the Sehora tahsil, the preaching of the congress doctrine of non-payment of taxes led to worsening of the feelings between the two classes, and to a considerable increase in the number of rent suits which the malguzars were encouraged to file against contumacious tenants. Otherwise knowledge and appreciation of their rights is developing among tenants, and the enlightened among them are quite capable of protecting themselves against infringement of these rights.

Nerbudda  
Division.

41. The relations between malguzars and tenants continued to be generally satisfactory. In the Chhindwara district in some cases malguzars were found to have deprived people of their nistar on roads, *khirkas*, *khalyans*, etc., and their grievances were removed by the Tahsildar

25 [Relations between landlords and tenants—*contd.*

on the spot. Some friction occurred in the Sohagpur tahsil of the Hoshangabad district over the tenants rights to cultivate lac on the trees in their holdings. Disputes over grazing and nistar rights in the malguzari forests also occurred in Betul. It is observed in the Hoshangabad report that where disputes arise, it is generally found that the tenant is trying to get more than he is really entitled to. On the other hand, the malguzar has long been accustomed to certain services and payments, which the tenant is no longer willing to give as the knowledge and appreciation of his rights is becoming more diffused.

42. The relations between landlords and tenants have generally been satisfactory. In Bhandara friction between zamindars or malguzars and tenants over nistar rights and rights of public way is not uncommon. In the same district the civil disobedience movement is reported to have made the tenantry of several villages more exacting in the assertion of communal rights over forests and tanks, and in some instances the tenants and other residents of villages cut down trees in malguzari forests on the plea of forest satyagraha.

Nagpur  
Division.

In Balaghat also disputes arose over nistar rights in six villages of Baihar tahsil which belonged to a non-resident malguzar. In many villages of the Waraseoni tahsil tenants resented the action of malguzars in breaking up waste land. Generally speaking, tenants are becoming increasingly alive to their rights and are less amenable to the influence of landlords.

The scale of nazrana realized by malguzars on transfers varies according to the value of the land and the circumstances of the purchaser. In Nagpur the nazrana for transfer of *khudkast* land was Rs. 57 per acre, while that for absolute-occupancy land ranged from Rs. 4 in Ramtek tahsil to Rs. 14 per acre in the Katol tahsil. In Wardha and Chanda the scale varied from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per cent of the sale price for occupancy land. In Bhandara it was Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per acre for *khudkast*, Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per cent for absolute-occupancy land and Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per cent for occupancy land. The rates are lower than those for the previous year and are due to the abnormal fall in the prices of cotton in particular and food-grains in general.

43. On the whole the relations between landlords and tenants may be described as fair. There were naturally certain villages in which relations were strained and in

Chhattisga:h  
Division.

one village Mohrenga in the Raipur tahsil of the Raipur district punitive police have had to be imposed owing to the bad feelings existing. Settlement operations resulted in the revival of a good many old disputes and there have been a certain number of riots particularly in the Bilaspur district as a result. Disputes still continue over nistar rights, illegal exactions, grazing rights and cultivation of banjar. The non-recognition in the wajib-ul-arz of bhett-begar has been welcomed by the tenantry but cases of begar are still not infrequent. It is natural that an old custom like this so useful for malguzars should die a hard death. The question of lac in the zamindaris has now been finally decided and the zamindars will have to give up the old custom of charging dues and substitute a system of village leases. This I feel sure will in the long run prove equally paying, if not more so, than the present system.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

44. Relations between Government and the people.—The last half of the year was marked by the so-called civil disobedience campaign, which was based on Jubbulpore. The activities of the agitators who endeavoured to spread disaffection against Government are summarized by the Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore as "Hoisting of the congress flags, taking out of processions, picketting the sale of foreign cloth, picketting liquor shops, damaging Government forests, and preaching sedition and the non-payment of rents and revenue". To these may be added in other districts the picketting of Government high schools. The agitation was naturally most serious in the Jubbulpore district where the damage to the forest was estimated at from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000, practically the whole of which has been recovered in the form of compensation. Similarly in that district the intensive campaign to prevent the sale of liquor gave the most trouble and the pickets were so effective that they had to be removed by force in Katni and Jubbulpore, resulting in a serious riot in the latter place. As soon as firm measures were taken to show that Government was not going to allow this form of disregard of the law, the situation was speedily restored. In Seoni and Mandla, the campaign to break the forest laws was less serious, but took the same form of illicit grazing, cutting the forest without permission and the removal of grass without payment. Raids by parties of police and forest officials, followed by the requisite prosecutions of the parties responsible, or the taking of agreements to pay compensation

27 [Relations between Government  
and the people—contd.]

under the rules for the compounding of forest offences, speedily here, as in Jubbulpore, brought the people to their senses. The damage to the forest has probably been entirely covered everywhere by the compensation levied. In Mandla the situation got more out of hand than elsewhere owing to the difficulty of communications. The trouble began with the refusal of settlement pattas by some of the villagers in May, and went on to assaults on the forest guards in June, culminating in general disregard of the Forest laws and threats to the Forest subordinates. As a result of the firm measures taken by the Deputy Commissioner and the Police and Forest authorities order was speedily restored and everything is completely quiet in the district at present, although the Deputy Commissioner considers that the authority of Government has suffered severely from the agitation. The general position with regard to the movement in the division was that where, as in Saugor, Damoh and part of Jubbulpore, Government had been keeping the people from starvation for over two years, the propaganda by the congress agitators had no effect whatever in the villages. In Seoni and Mandla the Gonds were set up to defy the law by agitators from Nagpur and Jubbulpore, who played on their ingrained idea that the forest was made simply for them to destroy at their will, and that Government regulations to the contrary are inherently unjust and an infringement of their age-long rights. In Saugor and Damoh the trouble was confined to the headquarter towns, together with in Saugor a few large villages, where agitation took hold largely among the business and professional classes, but in Saugor particularly, as all over the division, the policy of "lopping off the tall poppies" proved the most valuable antidote to the agitation. Picketting of high schools is only reported from Mandla and Saugor where alone it was serious, but the situation was well handled by the Inspector of Schools assisted by the local officers, and the efforts of the congress party to interfere with the schools were completely defeated. The Deputy Commissioners of the division, except the Deputy Commissioner of Mandla, are of opinion that the campaign has done little, if anything, to impair the cordial relations which had always existed between the officials of Government and the general mass of people. I doubt if even in Mandla there has been any serious deterioration in this respect. The little I have seen since I have returned from leave

Relations between Government and 28  
the people—*contd.*]

confirms the general view, and Mr. Dyer, who held charge of the division, while I was away, formed the same impression.

Nerbudda  
Division.

45. The relations between the people and Government officers are reported to be cordial. The civil disobedience movement was confined mostly to the towns: in the countryside generally no feelings of hostility are met except in few villages. In Nimar an attempt was made by some of the fire brands to start forest "satyagraha" but the movement was checked as measures were promptly taken to deal with it. In Chhindwara this form of the movement was somewhat more serious but was soon quelled. An intensive anti-Government propaganda was carried on in the Betul district where the jungly villagers were incited and firing was opened on two occasions on them as a result of their having made some murderous assaults on police parties after the second case punitive police were imposed on the whole district. In this district the officers of the district council made use of the district council staff to spread their own political views.

Nagpur  
Division.

46. Although the civil disobedience movement was inaugurated about the middle of April, it did not penetrate into the villages until the beginning of July. Hence the relations between the people in the interior and touring officers continued to be friendly as usual up to the end of June. With the spread of the movement to the villages in July there was a marked change in the attitude of the villagers who indulged in orgies of lawlessness at the behest of congressmen and openly defied the authority of officers of Government. This demonstration of hostility to Government was most conspicuous in Nagpur, Wardha and Bhandara districts and in parts of the Chanda and Balaghat districts. The demonstration manifested itself chiefly in forest satyagraha, and also in the picketing of warehouses and liquor shops and foreign cloth shops, social boycott of liquor and tari contractors and in the boycott of Government officials in places. As a result, punitive police had to be imposed on Saoner town in Nagpur district, Arvi tahsil in Wardha district, Gondia tahsil and Tumsar and certain other places in the Bhandara district and on Chanda town. Thanks to the patience and tact shown by the officers of Government, normal conditions are in process of being re-established.

## 29 [Relations between Government and the people—concl'd.

47. As elsewhere the last few months of the year were marked by the sudden outbreak of the civil disobedience movement. This was specially so in the Raipur district where the District Council had through the agency of their school masters and supervisors been for sometime previous spreading anti-Government propaganda. Forest satyagraha was started in the Dhamtari and Mahasamund tahsils and there were two serious clashes at Dhamtari itself and at Nawapara in the Khariar Zamindari where the agitators had been exploiting local grievances regarding forest rights. Punitive police have had to be imposed in the Dhamtari tahsil, Mahasamund tahsil and at Arang in the Raipur tahsil which was a hot bed of agitation. There was also a considerable amount of unrest in the Drug district where attempts were made to tamper with the loyalty of village officers and Kotwars particularly in the Balod tahsil. In the Bilaspur district the movement never took any real hold. Throughout this period Government officers found considerable difficulty in obtaining supplies on tour and frequently met with a sullen if not hostile reception. The movement has now died down and the friendly relations subsisting between Government officers and the people are gradually being restored. In the great majority of villages naturally there has never been any trouble. This was mainly confined to villages with District Council schools where Congress agents had been spreading disaffection.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

48. Agricultural Improvements.—In the Jubbulpore district a sum of Rs. 12,098 was advanced for the ploughing of land by the steam tackle apparatus against Rs. 19,044 in the previous year, and Rs. 6,118 was also distributed for the purchase of improved implements on the recommendation of the Deputy Director of Agriculture. In the Mandla district Rs. 3,000 was allotted out of the taccavi loans for the purchase of implements.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

The agricultural associations in the Saugor district continue to do good work, and the improved methods of cultivation, the use of selected seed and better implements are gaining popularity. Some of the seed unions advanced seed to their members on the barhi system.

The number of seed unions in the Mandla district rose from 52 to 82. The question of opening a seed

demonstration farm which has been sanctioned by the Government is still pending for want of funds.

Rs. 30,000 was advanced without interest under the Land Improvement Loans Act in Damoh for the construction of field embankments as a famine relief measure under strict control by Revenue officers. The scheme was an experiment devised by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Lee, to provide relief in areas not served by public works, or where there was no scope for the opening of other useful works. It has proved successful so far as it went, and the question of making similar schemes a portion of the regular system of famine relief in the future will be considered. I have just received a detailed report from the Deputy Commissioner, and will shortly submit it with such criticisms as appear desirable.

66 sanads were granted for land improvements against 31 in the previous year as shown below :—

	1928-29.	1929-30.
Jubbulpore	.. 23	56
Saugor	... 6	7
Damoh	... 1	3
Seoni	... 1	...
Mandla	.. ...	...
Total	... 31	66

21 applications are pending for local enquiry in the Jubbulpore and Damoh districts. As in the last year, no Sanads were issued in the Mandla district during the year for any improvement, owing to the district being under settlement.

Nerbudda  
Division.

49. In Nimar the Agricultural Associations continued to do useful work by making pure seed and improved implements easily available to the cultivators. The Deputy Commissioner, Betul, with the Deputy Director of Agriculture was able to establish Tahsil Agricultural Associations in all the tahsils which had for some time been defunct. In the Narsinghpur district Rs. 5,166 were advanced by the Agricultural Department for the purchase of pure seed, improved implements, etc. Out of this Rs. 400 were utilized in the purchase of two stud bulls for two malguzars and Rs. 3,000 were advanced to one malguzar for purchasing machinery for irrigation purposes. Rs. 2,797, Rs. 2,530 and Rs. 2,816 were



31 [Agricultural improvements—  
concl'd.

advanced in Hoshangabad, Nimar and Betul, respectively for the purchase of improved implements. In Narsinghpur the embanking of fields is becoming increasingly popular and five sanads were granted for agricultural improvements. Nine sanads were issued in Nimar for sinking wells, while in Chhindwara two sanads were granted for embankments and wells. No sanad was given in Hoshangabad and Betul.

50. In all 21 sanads were granted during the year under report; 11 in Balaghat, 6 in Chanda, 2 each in Nagpur and Bhandara. Of these six were for improvements to tanks, and the rest for improvements to embankments of fields and bandhis. The total area affected by these improvements is 48 acres. Nagpur  
Division.

51. In Raipur five sanads (two in Baloda Bazar and three in Mahasamund tahsils), were granted for improvement as against 3 in 1928-29. In addition to the above, 905 exemption certificates were granted by the Settlement Officer to malguzars and tenants at the announcement of the Raipur tahsil. In Bilaspur no sanads for improvements were granted. In Drug two sanads for improvement of tanks of agricultural and irrigation purposes and one for the construction of a tank for nistar were granted in three villages of the Panabaras zamindari. Chhattisgarh  
Division.

52. Destruction of pig.—The figures of pig killed are not given in all reports, and it is not possible to argue from statistical information that the efforts made are causing the pig nuisance to abate. I noticed last year that the figures of tushes produced in support of applications in Seoni for the renewal of gun licenses were questionable. They are high again this year, and the Deputy Commissioner himself agrees that there is something suspicious about them. I hope, however, that an order that I issued in July last on the subject of the production of these tushes, of which a copy is attached to this report, will ensure a uniform and satisfactory procedure all over the division. It seems to be generally accepted that, whatever the figures reported may be, there is less and less damage to crops by pig as years go on, and I think we may safely hold that the numbers of wild pig are being steadily reduced. Jubbulpore  
Division.

Copy of a memorandum, dated the 5th July 1930, from the Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division, to the Deputy Commissioners of the Jubbulpore Division.

I have recently obtained from you, statistics of the number of tushes of wild boars produced on the renewal of licenses for the protection of crops. In this connection, I desire that the procedure in this division should be uniform. In future, therefore, all over the division, the production of the tushes of four wild boars shall be made a condition for the renewal of a crop protection licence unless good cause is shown by the licensee why he was unable to produce these tushes. An examination of the figures produced has shown that there is no uniform system on which tushes are accepted and counted. The figures for the Seoni district quoted by me in paragraph 34 of the Land Revenue Administration Report for the Jubbulpore Division for the year 1928-29 were clearly fudged, and enquiry from that district has indicated that this is in fact the case. The procedure which should be adopted therefore in future is to demand the production of a pair of lower and a pair of upper tushes as evidence of slaughter of each boar counted. The lower tushes are entirely different in shape from the upper tushes, and there can be no possibility of confounding the two lots. I gather, however, that in the past licensees have managed to produce—say—a pair of upper tushes to represent one pair and a pair of lower tushes, presumably from the same boar, to represent the second boar killed. The production of a pair of each type for each boar will make sure that not more than the number of boars actually killed is counted.

2. Apart from this I have been informed, and I believe that it is frequently the case, that licensees obtain the tushes of tame boars for production before the Tahsildar. Officers renewing licences should be instructed to endeavour to ascertain whether this practice is in vogue and to defeat it as far as possible.

3. Tushes produced should be destroyed by being broken into small pieces so that they cannot be produced again. Further the whole tush must always be demanded: a common fraud is to produce the inner and outer portions of a lower tush as two tushes, since these tushes frequently split cleanly into two pieces on being dried.

53. In the Nimar district there are five pig killing <sup>Nerbudda</sup> associations, all in the Harsud tahsil. 2,951 pig are <sup>Division</sup> reported to have been killed: out of these 1,417 were killed by local shikaris. In this district eight beats were organized by the Forest Department but only 19 pig were killed. In Hoshangabad too beats for the destruction of pig in the Government Forest were organized: with little success owing, it is said, to the unwillingness of cultivators to beat for pig without remuneration, and the apathy of the malguzars in the matter. Shikaris killed 241 pig in seven forest ranges of this district. The Hoshangabad report shows that 3,645 pig tushes were produced by licensees in form XIX as against 5,912 in the preceding year. Crop protection licenses are issued freely and the production of tushes is enforced as a condition for the renewal of these licenses. In Hoshangabad one new society was organized for the destruction of pig but no serious effort was made by the villagers to keep it up: the old societies continued to work and employed as usual *Kalbalias* to destroy pig. There is no pig killing association in Betul, but 3,660 pig were killed during the year as against 3,989. During the year 58 beats were arranged by the Forest Department, the number of pig killed is not given separately. The total number of pig destroyed during the year in Chhindwara was 1,916, *i.e.*, 137 by associations and 1,779 by licensees. The number of pig killing associations here increased by four and the total number is now 61: of these 17 societies did no practical work. The subscription raised by these associations amounted to Rs. 1,604 and they paid Rs. 101 as rewards for the destruction of 137 pig. The Divisional Forest Officer arranged for five beats but only one pig was killed. The Deputy Commissioner, Narsinghpur, reports that Revenue Officers could not devote much time to organizing beats on account of the abnormal conditions prevailing in the district. In this district there are 15 pig killing associations and two of these were dis-established. The number of beats organized by these associations was 72, and 82 pig were destroyed. It is reported that a large number was also killed by the licence holders. I repeat my opinion that the people themselves can do much to reduce the wild pig numbers if they really wish to—at present the insistence on production of tushes (if the tushes are properly identified and broken up) is the most successful method.

In the district report the Deputy Commissioner, Narsinghpur, has given an account of the man-eating wolves and arrangements made for their destruction.

Nagpur  
Division

54. The district reports show that efforts were made by district officers to destroy pig. Production of tushes continues to be a necessary condition for the renewal of crop protection licenses. The number of tushes produced was 7,511 in Nagpur, 4,513 in Wardha, 1,234 in Bhandara and 1,379 in Balaghat. The number of pig destroyed in Chanda was 4,237 against 3,577 in the previous year, but the number of tushes produced is not reported. Pig destroyed in beats organized by the Forest subordinates was 55 in Chanda and 104 in Balaghat.

In Nagpur the pig killing association at Bhiwapur under the management of the mukaddam continued to work satisfactorily, and it paid rewards amounting to Rs. 239-12-0. In Bhandara the association at Bhuyar killed 118 pig and gave Rs. 126-4-0 as rewards. Besides this, nine hunting clubs were formed in different jungly villages of the Sakoli tahsil, and permits were issued to kill pig with spears and dogs. Altogether 58 pig were killed by these clubs during the year.

The District Council, Wardha, proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 2,000 on the employment of shikaris and on the purchase of guns, etc., required by them for the destruction of pig which is a great pest in that district. But the proposal has been vetoed by Government, and the district council has been advised to employ instead half a dozen shikaris in the district and to pay them a small reward for each pig killed and brought before the council.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

55. The Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, reports that licenses for the protection of crops are freely given in jungly tracts where damage to crops by wild pig is more common. 1,100 pig are said to have been destroyed in the zamindari portion of the Mahasamund tahsil. 84 pig were killed in the forest villages of the North Forest division and 12 in the South Raipur division. No organized beats for the destruction of pig could be arranged in other tahsils owing to the patwaris and revenue inspectors being engaged in settlement work. The ravages of pig in the khalsa portion of the district is reported to be on the decline. In Bilaspur there are

no pig killing associations and no organized beats were arranged. Crop protection licenses were issued freely with a condition that their renewal was subject to the production of a certain number of tushes. The Drug report mentions that owing to the absence of revenue inspectors on settlement duty no progress was made in this direction. Local shikaris arranged their usual beats and a few pig are reported to have been killed during the year. Licenses for crop protection were freely issued.

56. Land Alienation Act.—The Land Alienation <sup>Jubbulpore</sup> Act is in force only in the following areas :—  
Division.

- (1) Damoh tahsil.
- (2) Seoni district (except Seoni Revenue Inspector's Circle).
- (3) Mandla district.

There were 23 cases for disposal including two cases pending from the previous year. Of these, 20 were disposed of and three remained pending at the close of the year (one in Damoh and two in Seoni). The Deputy Commissioner of Damoh brought to notice an anomalous case in which the wording of the Act defeated the obvious purpose of the Act, but the question was dropped under the orders of Government contained in the Revenue Department's letter No. 2831-1502-XII, dated the 3rd September 1930. The Deputy Commissioner of Seoni reports that the Act is useful and no change is required.

57. There were in all 13 cases for disposal, two <sup>Nerbudda</sup> each in Narsinghpur, Nimar and Chhindwara, three in <sup>Division.</sup> Hoshangabad and four in Betul. Of these, 10 were disposed of and three, which are only recent institutions, remained pending in Betul at the close of the year. Although cases are few, the result has been to save the expropriation of the aboriginals concerned in the cases, or the existence of the Act has led the ordinary money-lender to refuse loans to those governed by the Act. The Act is thus performing the functions expected of it. From the Narsinghpur district report it is clear that the Gonds and Raj-gonds in that district appreciate the law and desire its continuance.

58. The Land Alienation Act was introduced in <sup>Nagpur</sup> Balaghat in 1916 and in Chanda and Bhandara in 1918. <sup>Division.</sup> There were no cases during the year in Chanda. Of

the six cases for disposal in Bhandara permission to lease was granted in four and two remained pending at the close of the year. The Act was made applicable to Halbis in the Sakoli tahsil during the year under report.

In Balaghat the only application received was one for sanction to the sale of a malik-makbuza holding, it was granted. The Act continues to serve useful purposes, and is appreciated by the classes concerned.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

59. The Act has only been extended to the Satgarh zamindaris in the Bilaspur district. One case was pending from last year. An application was made for permission to alienate permanently two villages in the Pendra zamindari, but was withdrawn. The restrictions imposed by the Act are reported to have resulted in saving the land of the aboriginals. The Act has also encouraged the habit of thrift among aboriginal landholders who were prone to extravagant barrowing at ruinous rates of interest. It has possibly led to the restriction of their credit but this is a very small evil compared with their expropriation.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

60. Loans under the Agriculturists' and Land Improvement Loans Acts.—During the year under report Rs. 11,74,714 was advanced under the Agriculturists' and Rs. 1,48,736 under the Land Improvement Loans Act against Rs. 26,18,221 and Rs. 8,35,158 respectively in the preceding year. I have dealt with this matter in a separate report, and need only indicate here the generosity on the part of Government in adding so much to the immense sums distributed in the previous two years. The total now outstanding in the division is 51 lakhs under the Agriculturists' and 16 lakhs under the Land Improvement Loans Act, and I fear the eventual prospects of recovery of this money are not bright.

Rs. 12,098 was advanced in the Jubbulpore district for ploughing land by steam tackle against Rs. 19,044 in the previous year.

The total amount due for collection including arrears, under both the Acts was Rs. 19,90,225, of which Rs. 2,24,137 (including Rs. 18,885 advance collections) was recovered against Rs. 23,421 in the previous year. Rs. 500 out of a large loan due from Raja Thansingh of Bhandra under the Land Improvement Loans Act was remitted in the Jubbulpore district as a special case; he

had borrowed the money to give employment to his villagers during the scarcity. The amount suspended owing to the failure of crops is as shown below :—

	1928-29.	1929-30.
Jubbulpore	... 58,414	4,29,165
Saugor	... 4,55,532	7,86,039
Damoh	... 18,147	3,82,656
Seoni	... 1,11,551	26,839
Mandla	... 69,380	33,795
Total	... <u>7,13,024</u>	<u>16,58,494</u>

The loans accounts in the Jubbulpore and Mandla districts were examined by the Sub-Divisional Officers and no confusion was noted. The other district reports do not deal with the subject, but I shall go into the matter during the touring season.

61. The total amount of loans under the Agriculturalists' Loans Act outstanding at the commencement of the year amounted to Rs. 7,20,883 against Rs. 4,56,763 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 1,68,460 was paid out during the year against Rs. 4,97,273 during the previous year. The total demand due for recovery including arrears was Rs. 5,70,649 of which Rs. 2,03,974 including advance collections were collected. Suspensions to the extent of Rs. 2,88,747 were allowed in the division, the bulk of which (Rs. 2,30,696) is in the Narsinghpur district on account of the poor outturn of rabi crops in unembanked fields. In addition Rs. 2,399 were remitted in the Narsinghpur district owing to an outbreak of fire. The amount overdue at the end of the year was Rs. 78,878. Collections on account of interest amounted to Rs. 17,335, yielding a rate of 2.47 per cent on the mean of loans outstanding at the commencement and close of the year against 3.27 in the previous year. The fall is due to the grant of large suspensions.

62. Rs. 2,30,561 were outstanding under the Land Improvement Loans Act at the commencement of the year and Rs. 36,085 were advanced during the year. The principal which fell due for recovery during the year amounted to Rs. 82,842 of which Rs. 29,299 were recovered including advance collections. The total balance outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 2,37,347 of which Rs. 6,121 represented arrear demand. Rs. 48,347 were suspended, the major portion

of which (Rs. 45,123) was due from the Narsinghpur district, in order to give relief to cultivators. Rs. 3,776 were collected on account of interest, which works out to 1.61 per cent on the mean of loans outstanding at the commencement and close of the year against 2.49 per cent in the preceding year.

In Narsinghpur Rs. 200 were collected from a cultivator in advance as he had misapplied the loan last year. In other districts the advances under both the Acts appear to have been utilized for the purpose for which they were granted.

Nagpur  
Division.

63. The total amount of loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act outstanding at the commencement of the year, was Rs. 1,61,592 against Rs. 2,20,299 in the preceding year. Rs. 1,04,589 were advanced during the year making a total demand due for collection including arrears, of Rs. 2,66,181. This total included a sum of Rs. 59,537 for the purchase of pure seed, agricultural implements and small power plants, out of which Rs. 13,184 were given in Nagpur, Rs. 5,119 in Wardha, Rs. 17,228 in Chanda, Rs. 9,637 in Bhandara and Rs. 14,357 in Balaghat. Collections amounted to Rs. 97,847 including an advance collection of Rs. 4 in Bhandara, so that the balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 1,68,334. Out of Rs. 98,266 due for collection during the year, the balance remaining uncollected was Rs. 423 only.

Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act amounted to Rs. 36,657 against Rs. 55,081 in the previous year. Adding to this Rs. 1,44,268 outstanding at the commencement of the year, the total demand was Rs. 1,80,925. Collection including advance collection of Rs. 100 in Wardha amounted to Rs. 53,361 reducing the balance to Rs. 1,27,564. Of Rs. 54,708 due for collection in the year, Rs. 1,447 remained uncollected at the end of the year.

Collections of interest on account of loans under both Acts were Rs. 18,491, against Rs. 23,089 in the previous year giving a rate of 6.3 per cent on the mean of the accounts outstanding at the beginning and close of the year. Nothing was written off as irrecoverable. No case of misapplication of loans is reported. The system of joint responsibility continued to work satisfactorily.



64. The amount advanced under the Agriculturists' <sup>Chhattisgarh</sup>Loans Act rose in Bilaspur from Rs. 24,883 to Rs. 29,947 <sup>Division.</sup> and in Drug from Rs. 17,142 to Rs. 21,146, while in Raipur it fell slightly from Rs. 25,754 to Rs. 25,243. Including arrears, the demand for collection during the year under report was Rs. 75,968, of which Rs. 75,785 were collected, leaving a small balance of Rs. 183 in Raipur for the collection of which action has been taken.

65. The amount advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act rose in Raipur and Bilaspur from Rs. 9,860 and Rs. 19,700 to Rs. 17,965 and Rs. 23,300, respectively and in Drug it fell from Rs. 9,400 to Rs. 6,332. A sum of Rs. 80,163 including arrears, fell due for recovery during the year, of which Rs. 78,272 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,763 in Raipur, Rs. 100 in Bilaspur and Rs. 28 in Drug. Most of the arrears in Raipur are due from three villages in the Raipur tahsil and suitable action has been taken against the defaulters for the recovery of the amount. No case of misapplication of loans was brought to notice.

## PART II.—LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS

66. Demand, collection and balance of land revenue <sup>Jubbulpore</sup>on the roll.—The demand on account of malguzari <sup>Division.</sup> revenue on the roll on the 1st October 1929 was Rs. 30,06,826. During the year under report there was an increase of Rs. 248 on account of resumption of muafis and relinquishment of land acquired in the Jubbulpore and Saugor districts, and a decrease of Rs. 35 on account of acquisition of land in the Jubbulpore, Damoh and Mandla districts. In the Mandla district the increase of Rs. 9,059 was due to the new assessment announced at the settlement in the Mandla tahsil. The net revenue on the roll at the close of the year was thus Rs. 30,16,098. Out of the arrear demand of Rs. 19,68,301, Rs. 9,05,468 was remitted, Rs. 7,89,696 suspended, and Rs. 2,63,330 collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,807.

After adjusting advance collections of Rs. 9,001, the net demand for collection was Rs. 29,97,825. Of this, a total of Rs. 49,270 was remitted, including Rs. 4,126 in Jubbulpore owing to the damage to crops by locusts, hail and fire, and Rs. 45,144 in Mandla being the difference between the old and the new assessment; while

Rs. 11,08,681 was suspended on account of the failure of the crops in all the districts of the division except Seoni. Rs. 17,07,077 was collected, leaving an unsuspended balance of Rs. 1,32,797 at the close of the year for the division as a whole.

67. The settlement operations were resumed during the year in the Mandla district. The announcement of rent and land revenue was completed in the Mandla tahsil, while in the Dindori tahsil the announcement of rents was completed except in the Bajag group. In the Niwas tahsil the announcement of rents was completed except in the Mahadwani group, and of land revenue except in the Shahpura and Mahadwani group.

Nerbudda  
Division.

68. The demand on the 1st October 1929 was Rs. 29,13,747. After taking into account increases due to the resumption of muafis and progressive assessment and deducting sums owing to the grant of remission in land acquisition, the current demand at the close of the year stood at Rs. 29,14,568. The arrear demand amounted to Rs. 2,80,807 and of this Rs. 1,24,378 were collected, Rs. 1,54,421 were further suspended on account of the failure of rabi crops of the previous year, and Rs. 268 were remitted owing to the damage done by fire in a village of the Narsinghpur district leaving a small unsuspended balance of Rs. 1,740 in the Narsinghpur district. Total current collections amounted to Rs. 27,70,068. In all Rs. 64,564 were suspended on account of failure of rabi crops in the Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad districts, leaving an unsuspended balance of Rs. 78,254 uncollected mostly in Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad. It is not satisfactory to have so much uncollected after suspensions have been granted, but the circumstances were very exceptional as at the end of the year credit was very hard to come by, and discretion had to be used if defaulters were not to be mined.

Nagpur  
Division.

69. The land revenue demand on the roll in the division at the beginning of the year was Rs. 38,00,549. During the year under report there was an increase of Rs. 5,493 on account of resumptions of muafis, progressive assessment in Chanda and Bhandara, enhancement of assessment of a malik-makbuza holding in Chanda, and a decrease of Rs. 305 on account of remission of the jama on land acquired for public purposes, resulting in a net

increase of Rs. 5,188 to the revenue account, so that the net demand at the close of the year was Rs. 38,05,737. The arrear demand of Rs. 29 in Nagpur has not been adjusted and it remained uncollected at the close of the year.

After adjusting advance collection of Rs. 116 the net demand for collection was Rs. 33,00,433. Of this Rs. 2,033 were remitted in Nagpur on account of failure of *pan* crop at Ramtek and partial failure of rice in 20 villages of the Ramtek tahsil, including a remission of Rs. 10 on account of damage to crops by fire in the mokasa village of Mokhabardi in Umrer tahsil. Collections amounted to Rs. 37,98,219, leaving a balance of Rs. 181 at the close of the year.

70. The demand rose from Rs. 21,83,749 to Rs. 22,88,976 or by Rs. 1,05,227 which is explained below :—

	Rs.
(1) Increase on account of land revenue assessed on shares in two muafi villages resumed and on land relinquished by the Irrigation department ...	95
(2) Increase owing to revision of assessment in the Baloda Bazar and Mungeli tahsils ...	1,07,201
(3) Decrease on account of acquisition of land for the Irrigation department and other public purposes ...	930
(4) Decrease on account of subsequent reduction in the demand of land revenue of certain villages of the Dhamtari tahsil fixed at recent settlement ...	1,139

After adjusting advance collections of Rs. 1,495 the net demand for collection was Rs. 22,87,481 of which Rs. 22,86,528 was collected and Rs. 618 in Raipur and Rs. 335 in Bilaspur remained for collection at the close of the year. The balance in Raipur is due from four malguzars—two each in Raipur and Dhamtari tahsils. Property of the defaulters has been attached and the arrears are expected to be realized soon. Out of the balance of Rs. 335 in Bilaspur, a sum of Rs. 205 has been recovered since the close of the year and proceedings for the recovery of Rs. 130 are in progress. The defaulter has absconded leaving no property excepting a share in his village which is being sold. The arrear demand of Rs. 278 was collected in full.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

71. Demand, collection and balance of land revenue not on the roll.—Out of the arrear demand of Rs. 72,066, Rs. 6,197 was remitted, Rs. 13,769 suspended, and Rs. 51,417 collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 683 in the Jubbulpore and Damoh districts. The total demand on current account was Rs. 1,75,017 as compared with Rs. 1,81,205 in the previous year. The decrease is ascribed to less demand for unoccupied survey numbers owing to scarcity in the Mandla district. Out of the current demand, Rs. 73 was remitted, Rs. 8,746 adjusted on account of advance collections, and Rs. 9,799 suspended owing to failure of crops. The net demand for collection during the year was thus Rs. 1,56,399, of which Rs. 1,54,626 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,773 outstanding for collection in all the district except Jubbulpore.

Nerbudda  
Division.

72. Rs. 1,591 were outstanding from the previous year and the current demand was Rs. 2,20,531. Of this Rs. 2,18,824 were collected, Rs. 420 were remitted, leaving an unsuspended balance of Rs. 2,840 all in Nimar (except Re. 1), for collection at the close of the year. Rs. 64 were collected in advance.

Nagpur  
Division.

73. The demand including Rs. 63 on account of balance from the previous year was Rs. 1,31,437. Rs. 179 were remitted on account of partial failure of crops in raiyatwari villages of Ramtek tahsil of the Nagpur district and of the absconding of raiyats, and Rs. 1,30,512 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 661 for collection at the close of the year. Out of this sum Rs. 607 is due from nine defaulters of the Nagpur district against whom proceedings are in progress.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

74. During the current settlement, rents of milkiyat sarkar and nazul plots have been included in the total demand of the land revenue of the villages concerned for the whole period of the settlement by outright sale of such plots. Last year the Settlement Officer, Raipur, realized a premium of Rs. 4,688 in the Baloda Bazar tahsil from the sale of such plots but in this year Rs. 852 only were received on this account in the Raipur tahsil. This accounts mainly for the decrease in demand of land revenue not on the roll from Rs. 11,064 to Rs. 8,926 in Raipur. Due to the allotment of more land to the patel of a raiyatwari village, the demand in Bilaspur rose from

Rs. 1,748 to Rs. 1,806. In Drug it remained stationary at Rs. 93. After adjusting an advance collection of Rs. 5 the net demand for collection was Rs. 10,820 of which Rs. 10,455 were recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 358 in Raipur and Rs. 7 in Bilaspur. The balance in Raipur is being recovered. The arrear demand Rs. 328 was collected in full.

75. Cesses assessed on land revenue.—The current demand on account of cesses amounted to Rs. 2,08,790 as against Rs. 2,08,851. The advance collections during the previous year amounted to Rs. 1,119, and after deducting this amount the net demand for collection during the year was Rs. 3,41,168. Of this, Rs. 8,065 on account of balance from the previous year has since been remitted, and Rs. 1,70,597 was collected. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,62,506, of which Rs. 1,41,858 is under suspension. Jubbulpore  
Division.

76. Including the balance from the previous year amounting to Rs. 6,074, the total demand for collection amounted to Rs. 2,32,538. Of this Rs. 2,28,496 were collected and Rs. 4,042 remained outstanding for collection. Rs. 72 were collected in advance. Nerbudda  
Division.

77. Excluding the sum of Rs. 23 collected in advance during the previous year, the net demand of cesses for collection was Rs. 2,70,176 of which the whole excepting Rs. 2 was collected. A sum of Rs. 56 on account of the demand for the ensuing year was also collected in the current year. Nagpur  
Division.

78. The total demand of cesses payable to the district councils rose by Rs. 6,839 from Rs. 1,63,181 to Rs. 1,70,020 on account of revision of assessment at settlement of the Baloda Bazar and Mungeli tahsils. After adjusting advance collections amounting to Rs. 213, the net demand for collection was Rs. 1,69,807 and the whole of it was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 208 in Raipur and Rs. 17 in Bilaspur. The balance in Raipur mostly represents the amount of additional cesses levied under section 49 of the Local Self-Government Act in 11 villages of the Baloda Bazar tahsil where compulsory primary education has been introduced. The assessment was made towards the end of August 1930, and Rs. 205 out of the total assessment of Rs. 237 could not be collected before the close of the year. Action for the Chhattisgarh  
Division.

recovery of the small balance in Bilaspur has been taken along with the arrears of land revenue.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

79. Miscellaneous land revenue.—Out of the arrears of Rs. 1,329 in the Jubbulpore district Rs. 415 due from Messrs. Castle and Company has since been written off, and a balance of Rs. 914 is still outstanding for recovery from Mr. P. C. Dutt pending disposal of his insolvency case.

The current demand for the division as a whole fell from Rs. 60,171 in 1928-29 to Rs. 58,576. The decrease in the Jubbulpore, Saugor and Mandla districts amounted to Rs. 3,318, while the increase in the Damoh and Seoni districts was Rs. 1,723. Thus the net decrease was Rs. 1,595. The noticeable drop in the Jubbulpore district is due to a decrease in the exports of lime from the Murwara tahsil.

Out of the net demand of Rs. 60,921 for the year under report, Rs. 57,647 was recovered, and the balance outstanding for recovery was Rs. 3,274 as shown below :—

			Rs.
Jubbulpore	...	...	1,977
Saugor	...	...	1,297
		Total	3,274

In the Jubbulpore district the balance is due from Mr. P. C. Dutt, from the Jubbulpore Glass Factory, and from certain limestone concessionaires, while in the Saugor district there is a small sum due on account of leases of stone quarries, the recovery of which is in progress.

Nerbudda  
Division

80. The arrears of the previous year amounted to Rs. 10,179 and of this Rs. 7,709 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,470 in Betul and Chhindwara districts, and represents mining dues, for the recovery of which action is in progress. The current demand amounted to Rs. 1,45,363 against Rs. 1,59,295 in the preceding year. It decreased in Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Nimar and increased in the remaining two districts. The noticeable decrease of Rs. 13,208 in Nimar, has not been explained in the district report but on enquiry it has

been ascertained that owing to the bad economic condition of the year the collection of auction premia was low and the survey numbers sold during the year also fetched less. Rs. 1,38,931 have been collected, leaving Rs. 6,208 outstanding at the end of the year. Of the latter amount the major portion relates to Chhindwara (Rs. 4,176) and Betul (Rs. 1,973), which represents mining arrears. In Betul the amount is to be recovered from Mr. P. N. Mukerji and a revenue recovery certificate has been issued to the Collector of Hoogly. The arrears in Chhindwara are to be recovered from six defaulters and action for recovery has been taken.

81. The arrears of the previous year amounted to Rs. 52,655. Of this Rs. 49,571 were collected and Rs. 769 on account of mining revenue were written off as irrecoverable in Balaghat, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,315 to be collected at the end of the year. The demand of the year was Rs. 2,38,673 against Rs. 2,45,422 in the preceding year. The collections amounted to Rs. 2,02,801, leaving Rs. 35,835 in arrears at the end of the year after adjustment of advance collection of Rs. 37 in Bhandara. Of these arrears Rs. 20,031 in Nagpur has since been realized. In Chanda the balance of Rs. 2,413 represents arrears of royalty due from the Mahakali Coal Mine for the half year ending the 30th June 1930. The major portion of the arrears amounting to Rs. 7,396 in Balaghat is on account of rents and royalties due on mining concessions for the period upto 15th July 1930.

82. In Raipur receipts from two heads, viz., "Patwari receipts" and "Sale of rent receipt books" were not included in the demand for last year. Taking these two items into account the demand for 1928-29 was Rs. 24,333 and not Rs. 19,602. After adjusting the advance collection of Rs. 24 the net demand for the year under report was Rs. 27,818 or Rs. 3,485 more than the figure (Rs. 24,333) for last year. The whole of it was collected, except a sum of Rs. 271 which has also been recovered since the close of the year. Receipts from mines and quarries increased from Rs. 10,039 to Rs. 19,463. The recovery from annual leases of stone quarries amounted to Rs. 3,545 against Rs. 3,502 in 1928-29. The remaining amount of Rs. 15,918 was recovered on account of royalty from stone and clay quarries given out on long term leases as well as on

account of payments made by railway contractors for stones removed by them from various places in the district for railway purposes. Receipts under the following heads however show a marked decrease :—

Heads.	1928-29.	1929-30.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Record room receipts ...	1,161	24	1,137
2. Miscellaneous ...	4,622	202	4,420
3. Sale of rent receipt books ...	4,454	3,670	784
Total ...	10,237	3,896	6,341

The drop under the head Record room receipts is due to the revision of rules regarding grant of copies of settlement records. Charges for such copies, which were hitherto recovered and credited in cash, are now levied in the shape of court fee labels affixed on the copies delivered to parties.

The receipts under Miscellaneous for the preceding year were inflated by special recoveries of Rs. 2,558 on account of site rents and premium in respect of Baloda Bazar town which was resurveyed and settled during that year and by Rs. 1,500 recovered on account of the sale of a forest village in the Dhamtari tahsil. There were no such unusual receipts during this year.

The fall of Rs. 784 under the head—Sale of rent receipt books is due to a decrease in demand. The demand in Bilaspur fell from Rs. 13,024 to Rs. 12,275 or by Rs. 749 which is shared by several heads of income. Collections amounted to Rs. 11,794 and advance collection of Rs. 117 was adjusted. This left a balance of Rs. 364 which mainly represents the half yearly dead rent of the two lime stone quarries at Akaltara for the recovery of which the moveable property of the lessees has been attached. The drop of Rs. 273 from Rs. 4,740 to Rs. 4,467 in Drug is attributed to the fact that there are no receipts on account of copying fees of land record papers which are levied in court fees now instead of cash. The demand was recovered in full except Rs. 325 which



is due from the lessee of Red Ochre mines at Lalpur and Gerukhadan in Gandai zamindari. The amount could not be recovered as the lessee, who lived in Khairagarh State had no property in British India. The balance is irrecoverable and the question of its remission is under consideration. The balance for the previous year, viz., Rs. 49 in Raipur and Rs. 147 in Bilaspur was collected in full. The previous year's balance of Rs. 162 in Drug which is still outstanding, is due from the lessee of the Red Ochre mines referred to above.

83. Coercive processes.—The total number of processes issued during the year under report and in the previous year are compared below :—

		Notice of demand.	Warrant of arrest.	Warrant of attachment.	Total.
Jubbulpore	{ 1928-29	46	32	394	472
	{ 1929-30	234	26	379	630
Saugor	{ 1928-29	13	6	116	135
	{ 1929-30	12	...	26	38
Damoh	{ 1928-29	...	...	113	113
	{ 1929-30	3	1	222	226
Seoni	{ 1928-29	5	6	50	61
	{ 1929-30	1	9	363	373
Mandla	{ 1928-29	3	1	10	14
	{ 1929-30	17	5	323	345
Total	{ 1928-29	67	45	683	795
	{ 1929-30	267	41	1,304	1,612

The heavy increase in these processes must not be attributed to undue severity in the collection of revenue in a bad year. The reverse was the case. Many malguzars deferred payment deliberately in the hope of leniency: elsewhere the moneylenders hoped and tried to get their charges given priority to those of Government; while in Jubbulpore the pernicious activities of the local member of the Legislative Council for the rural constituency misled many tenants into refusing to pay rents, as part of the congress campaign against Government. As in the previous year, there have been cases

again of landlords who collected their rents, but pretended to be unable to pay the revenue. In all these cases the only remedy is prompt and free issue of coercive process.

41 warrants of arrest were issued as compared with 45, and 24 defaulters were brought to the district or tahsil headquarters under arrest against 3 in the previous year, the others having paid the land revenue before arrest. Four defaulters in the Jubbulpore district and one in Seoni were imprisoned in the civil jails.

Although 1,304 warrants of attachment were issued, property was actually attached only in 513 cases, and only 31 sales of attached property were held. In the Damoh district two villages have been taken under direct management, and one village which was attached under section 128 (c) of the Land Revenue Act was released on payment of the revenue by the proprietor.

84. The list of habitual defaulters has been properly maintained and scrutinized in all the tahsils of the division. The percentage of revenue recovered by coercive processes in the districts of the division, except Saugor, as given in the district reports, is shown below :—

Jubbulpore	{ 1928-29	... 9.51
	{ 1929-30	... 22.30
Damoh	{ 1928-29	... 16.00
	{ 1929-30	... 20.00
Seoni	{ 1928-29	... 1.69
	{ 1929-30	... 12.38
Mandla	{ 1928-29	... 0.66
	{ 1929-30	... 16.84

**Nerbudda  
Division.**

85. There was an increase in respect of all heads of processes : a natural sequence of the bad crops when some malguzars in the hope of getting remissions or further suspensions decide not to pay until notices are received. Notices of demand increased from 55 to 120 : the largest number (56) being issued from Hoshangabad. In all 42 warrants of arrest were issued against 34 in the previous year, and in 19 cases (5 in Narsinghpur, 13 in Nimar and 1 in Betul) the defaulters were brought to the tahsilis. One defaulter of the Nimar district was sent to the Civil Jail in Nimar for five days. 798 warrants of attachments were issued against 530 in the previous year, but attachments were actually effected in 263 cases

(against 123) and sales carried out in seven cases. One warrant of attachment of immoveable property was issued and two villages were attached in Betul but before the date fixed for sale the land revenue was paid. In the Narsinghpur district in three cases orders were passed under section 128 (c) of the Land Revenue Act for attaching home-farm lands but the land was not actually attached until the end of the year. In three cases orders under section 128 (f) of the Land Revenue Act were also passed for selling village shares but the land revenue was paid in full before any action was taken.

86. The amounts and percentages of land revenue collected as the result of coercive processes under each of the sections 127 and 128 of the Land Revenue Act are as under :—

District.	Section 127.		Section 128.	
	Amount collect- ed.	Per- cent- age.	Amount collect- ed.	Per- cent- age.
Narsinghpur ...	Rs. 39,111	4.76	Rs. 1,46,537	17.86
Hoshangabad ...	46,278	5.4	70,326	8.3
Nimar ...	19,733	2.68	21,058	3.37
Betul ...	5,222	1.4	14,053	.4
Chhindwara ...	8,148	1.0	16,229	3.6

The Deputy Commissioner, Narsinghpur, has attached a statement to the report showing analysis of the defaulters' lists in his district with the amount collected from rich and poor. Similarly the Deputy Commissioner, Chhindwara, has appended a statement which shows the number of defaulters and the amount of arrears due from rich and poor. Generally speaking the large landowners such as Jagirdars and Rajas who found it hardest to meet their obligations, their collections are probably unsystematic, their home cultivation poor and credit to which they probably resort for punctual payment was closed this year to them.

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87. The number of processes issued during the year was 915 against 794 and 716 in the previous two years as shown below :—

	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Notices ...	14	11	13
Warrants of attachment	672	750	849
Warrants of arrest ...	30	29	51
Total ...	716	790	913

The increase in the number of processes issued was due to prompt action taken for recovery immediately after the expiry of the due dates. Warrants of arrests were issued against habitual defaulters. In no district except Balaghat was it found necessary to imprison a defaulter or to bring him to the tahsil headquarters under arrest. In Balaghat one defaulter was arrested and brought to tahsili.

Though 557 warrants of attachments were issued, property was only attached in 110 cases, viz., 20 each in Wardha and Bhandara and 70 in Balaghat, but in only one case in Wardha and four in Balaghat sale of the attached property was found necessary. In one case in Nagpur a mahal was attached, but the defaulter paid the arrears before it was put to auction. In Balaghat all the three kinds of processes, viz., warrant of attachment of moveables, warrant of arrest and warrant of attachment of immoveables, had to be issued against a Muhammadan malguzar. His village share was under attachment at the close of the year and is to be auctioned.

88. The percentage of land revenue recovered by coercive process was :—

Nagpur	...	4.4
Wardha	...	3.8
Chanda	...	4.0
Bhandara	...	10.7
Balaghat	...	15.7

The high percentage in Balaghat is attributed to fall in prices of produce and to expenses on marriages owing to Sarda Act.

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Division.

89. One notice of demand was issued in Bilaspur only against nil in the preceding year. The number of warrants of arrest issued fell in Raipur and Drug from

62 and 83 to 8 and 25, respectively, but in Bilaspur it rose from 40 to 105. In only nine cases (four each in Raipur and Bilaspur and one in Drug) were the defaulters brought to tahsil headquarters against eight in the preceding year. No defaulter was however sent to the Civil Jail as the arrears were paid up on arrest. Although the number of attachment warrants issued fell from 1,516 to 1,451 (in Raipur from 477 to 469, Bilaspur from 692 to 674 and Drug from 347 to 308) the number of attachments effected increased in all the three districts, the figures being 145, 94 and 87 against 76, 81 and 72 in Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug, respectively. Property was actually sold in only five cases (three in Raipur and one each in Bilaspur and Drug) against four in last year. The number of estates, mahals or shares attached was four (all in Raipur) but sale was effected in one case only. The Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur, reports that the unusually large number of marriages in the year to evade the operation of the Sarda Act and the unwillingness of rich proprietors to pay up as long as possible in view of the prevailing high rate of interest are chiefly responsible for the large number of processes issued in that district. The figures furnished in the Raipur and Bilaspur reports show that Rs. 2,40,057 was recovered by coercive process of which 65 per cent was recovered from well-to-do malguzars and 35 per cent from ordinary malguzars. This bears out my remark in last year's report that non-payment of demand has little connection with the material circumstances of the defaulters.

90. Revenue money orders.—The following statistics compare the amounts received by money orders in various districts:—

District.	Amount received.	
		Rs.
Narsinghpur	...	55,978
Hoshangabad	...	16,838
Nimar	...	14,738
Betul	...	39,715
Chhindwara	...	1,14,050

The district reports of Nimar, Chhindwara and Betul show that the money order system increases in popularity. In Narsinghpur the percentage of such collections to the total revenue collected was 6.82 as against 14.3 and the decrease is due to the fact that

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pressure had to be used on malguzars for payments which were made in instalments and in person. On the other hand the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, has again repeated his remarks made in previous years that the system is not popular as there is usually trouble in adjusting the accounts. I have already commented on this subject in my last year's review.

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91. The following table gives figures of revenue money orders received and the amounts involved:—

	1928-29.		1929-30.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.
Raipur ...	1,134	1,45,522	1,146	1,57,804
Bilaspur ...	915	1,03,867	913	88,561
Drug ...	1,310	1,82,232	1,283	1,80,662
Total ...	3,359	4,31,621	3,342	4,27,027

The figures fluctuate from year to year and no particular reasons can be given for the variations in the above figures.

### PART III.—REVENUE COURT WORK

Jubbulpore  
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92. Transfer of proprietary rights.—The number of transfers by private sales fell again from 553 in 1928-29 to 515 during the year under report. The area, however, increased from 95,184 acres to 111,053 acres, with a fall in revenue from Rs. 40,561 to Rs. 35,030. The consideration money also increased from Rs. 9,15,584 to Rs. 9,80,474, and represents 28 times the amount of revenue as against 23 times in the previous year. As usual this figure is misleading, as the transfers were in most cases in lieu of debt.

93. Sales by order of courts numbered 51 against 99 in the last year. The area and land revenue consequently decreased from 13,527 acres and Rs. 7,459 to 9,327 acres and Rs. 3,501 respectively. Similarly the

consideration money also fell from Rs. 1,15,657 to Rs. 81,630, and represents 23 times the revenue as compared with 15 times in the previous year. The purchasers in the majority of the cases in the Saugor district were malguzars and money-lenders, terms there usually coincident.

94. Mortgages with possession and transfers by virtue of leases increased from 21 to 23. The area and revenue involved also accordingly increased from 5,788 acres and Rs. 777 to 11,884 acres and Rs. 3,058 respectively. The consideration money represents 5 times the revenue affected against 4 in the preceding year.

95. Altogether 541 changes of proprietary rights were registered against 516 in the preceding year, but the area slightly decreased from 101,604 to 98,228 acres. Of these 426 transfers were in favour of agriculturists and 115 in favour of non-agriculturists. Nerbudda  
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96. The number of transfers of mahals or shares in mahals by private sale fell from 437 to 427; the area also declined from 62,177 to 52,892 acres and so also the consideration money from Rs. 9,36,309 to Rs. 8,44,074. The consideration money represents 40 times the amount of land revenue involved against 17 times in the previous year.

97. The number of sales by order of Civil Courts in foreclosure or in execution of decrees increased from 62 to 93 the highest figure being of Chhindwara (41), but the area decreased from 25,320 to 25,096 acres. On the other hand both the land revenue and consideration money show a corresponding increase. The multiple of revenue realized was the same as in the preceding year (i.e., 18). The special procedure known as Collectors' cases was reintroduced last year (1929) in the Narsinghpur district on account of the scarcity. Neither last year nor this year has the Deputy Commissioner made any mention of its working in his report. I will ascertain from him whether he has any remarks to make and submit them later as there will be no time now to incorporate them in this report which will be submitted before I hand over charge of the division. The matter is of some importance as owing to the sudden contraction of credit

there may be a call for reintroduction in other districts. There was already a hint of this from Nimar.

98. Twenty-one mortgages with possession and transfers by virtue of leases were effected against 17 in the previous year, with a corresponding increase in area; but both the land revenue and consideration money show a decrease. The consideration money amounted to 10.71 times the land revenue for the division as a whole against 11 times in 1928-29. The Betul report shows large transfers from agriculturists to money-lenders. The Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, has given some figures which show the multiples of revenue received as prices during the past three years: the figures are very disproportionate and it is not possible to draw any definite conclusion from them.

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Division.

99. The number of transfers of proprietary rights increased from 723 to 781. The area also increased from 109,960 to 117,592 acres with a corresponding increase in the amount of consideration money paid from Rs. 17,71,522 to Rs. 18,87,711 representing a rate of Rs. 16 per acre as in the previous year. Of the 704 transfers (excluding 77 of Balaghat for which no particulars are given in the report), 342 were to malguzars, 201 to money-lenders, 107 to other agriculturists and 34 to non-cultivating classes.

The multiple of revenue obtained was 38 in private sales and 22 in sales by order of the civil court, against 42 and 21 respectively in the preceding year.

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100. Taking the division as a whole the number of mahals or shares in mahals transferred by private sales decreased from 494 to 383. The decrease is shared by all the three districts. The number of sales by order of civil courts fell from 38 and 25 to 23 and 21 in Raipur and Bilaspur respectively, while in Drug it increased by one (from 19 to 20). The majority of sales in Bilaspur were in favour of agriculturists. The Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, reports that the majority of purchasers in the Dhamtari tahsil were agriculturists but in the Raipur tahsil 23 out of 48 transfers were made in favour of money-lenders. No information is available in respect of transfers in the Baloda Bazar and Mahasamund tahsils. The Drug report is silent on the point. The Deputy



Commissioners are being asked to furnish the information invariably in future reports. The average price per acre obtained at sales is compared below :—

	Private sales.			Sales by order of civil courts.		
	Raipur.	Bilaspur.	Drug.	Raipur.	Bilaspur.	Drug.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1928-29 ...	15	23	20	11	4	10
1929-30 ...	20	32	13	12	32	10

The multiple of land revenue was as follows :—

	Private sales.			Sales by order of civil courts.		
	Raipur.	Bilaspur.	Drug.	Raipur.	Bilaspur.	Drug.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1928-29 ...	34	78	69	31	16	28
1929-30 ...	51	132	43	31	62	24

In Bilaspur district transfers by mortgage with possession or by virtue of lease fell from 38 to 2, while in the other two districts there were no such transfers during the year under report.

101. Revenue court work under certain heads.—<sup>Jubbulpore Division.</sup> The total number of cases instituted under the special provisions of the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts increased from 1,332 in the previous year to 1,448. The increase is shared more or less by all the districts of the division, except Seoni, and is chiefly noticeable in cases under section 157 of the Land Revenue Act and sections 24, 74 and 100 of the Tenancy Act.

The total number of applications by sadar lambar-dars for recovery of arrears under section 157 of the Land Revenue Act has increased from 117 to 204 in the Jubbulpore, Damoh, Seoni and Mandla districts, but in the

Saugor district the number has fallen from 55 to 32 during the year. The figures indicate an increase in the friction noticed last year, and I have no doubt that in the future Government must strengthen the position of the sâdar lambardar against the patti lambardars, so as to approximate to the old system of one strong lambardar to a mahal.

The number of applications under section 24 of the Tenancy Act has increased from 482 to 583 during the year under report, the increase being shared by all the districts of the division, except Seoni, where the number has fallen from 123 to 25. The increase is ascribed generally to action taken by malguzars, largely in cases where their claims were in danger of being time-barred, to obtain decrees against tenants, which were satisfied by ejectment.

The total number of partition cases for disposal was 158 against 189 in the preceding year. Out of these 115 or 73 per cent were disposed of, as compared with 93 or 49 per cent in the previous year and 43 were pending at the end of the year against 96 in 1928-29.

Including 367 cases which were pending at the beginning of the year, the total number for disposal was 1,815, as compared with 1,681 in the preceding year. Of these, 1,230 or 68 per cent were disposed of against 1,314 or 78 per cent, leaving 585 cases pending at the close of the year.

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102. The institutions of cases under the special provisions of the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts, including partition cases rose from 1,442 to 1,831. The number increased in all districts—notably in Narsinghpur (325) where it was doubled—except in Chhindwara where it decreased by 31. The total number of cases for disposal was 2,154 including 323 pending from the previous year, and 1,594 were disposed of leaving 560 pending at the close of the year. The bulk of the increase (321 against 146) in Narsinghpur was under ejectment cases—side head VI—and was due to the series of lean years.

103. There was only one application for protected status, in Betul. It was pending from the previous year and it was disposed of. Applications from lambardars for recovery of arrears of revenue rose from 189 to 317, and 36 were pending at the close of the previous year;

of these 280 were disposed of. Failure of crops was responsible for the increase which is marked in Hoshangabad (81 against 23). In all 169 partition cases were instituted and 99 were pending at the commencement of the year; of these 169 were disposed of. The oldest pending case in Hoshangabad was instituted on the 9th February 1929. Eight other partition cases are pending with the Sub-Divisional Officer for making the partition anew, and the remaining three have been submitted to the Commissioner in appeal. In Narsinghpur out of 53 cases for disposal 41 were disposed of, leaving 12 pending at the close of the year. The oldest pending application is dated the 26th November 1929 with the Sub-Divisional Officer, Gadarwara, and is nearing completion. In Nimar there were 26 cases for disposal including 10 pending from the previous year. Of these 12 were disposed of. Out of 14 cases pending six are pending over a year: two of these are nearing completion. In all there were 93 cases for disposal in Chhindwara; of these 46 were disposed of during the year. The duration of cases disposed of varied from a month to 47 months. The date of the oldest pending case is 26th October 1926. As last year the largest number of partition cases pending is in Chhindwara (47) and the attention of the Deputy Commissioner will be drawn to this. In Betul out of 62 cases (including 19 cases of the previous year) 48 were disposed of. Of the 14 cases pending none is pending over 6 months.

104. Thirty applications to set aside transfers—by occupancy tenants (section 13 Tenancy Act) were pending at the commencement of the year and 107 were filed during the year; of these the same number, *viz.*, 107 were disposed of.

Applications for execution of decrees for arrears by ejectment of tenants increased from 538 to 739, and including 104 pending from the previous year, the total for disposal was 843; of these 553 were disposed of. The largest number of cases (321) were instituted in the Narsinghpur district and as explained above is the outcome of a series of bad years. In this district 164 cases were disposed of out of a total of 362 and 198 remained pending: this is due to the fact that Tahsildars granted more than the four months' time allowed by law and the Deputy Commissioner is drawing their attention to this.

Applications for sanction to transfer proprietary rights in *sir* land without the reservation of occupancy rights increased from 274 to 313. Including 22 cases pending from last year, the total for disposal was 335; of these 311 were disposed of during the year. Here again the institution was highest in Narsinghpur (114). One Deputy Commissioner during the year raised the question of a time limit for such sanctions. Apparently cases have been known where sanction has been obtained and the vendor keeps it in his pocket so to say for future use. The matter does not seem to call for action at present, if at all.

The number of applications by tenants to deposit rent again decreased from 29 to 23 and all but one were disposed of. These applications have decreased continuously from 1925-26 and the present figure is the lowest on record since that year.

Complaints by tenants for excess recovery of rent or refusals to grant receipts or the grant of defective receipts numbered 18 against 23 in the previous year: there remained one pending complaint.

There were 41 applications (21 in Betul and 20 in Chhindwara) by tenants holding land broken up from waste to be declared as tenancy lands and including four pending at the commencement of the year the total disposed of numbered 41.

Applications by tenants for reinstatement after illegal ejection decreased from 65 to 38. The decrease is noticed in all districts except Narsinghpur where the number of applications increased from 4 to 6.

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105. Including 303 cases pending at the beginning of the year and 2,119 new institutions the total number for disposal was 2,422 against 2,344 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 78. The disposals numbered 2,077 or 86 per cent, leaving a balance of 345 at the close of the year.

The number of applications by lambardars for the recovery of arrears of revenue was 399, as in the previous year.

There were 18 applications for protected status under section 107, out of which 16 were disposed of, leaving 2, one each in Balaghat and Chanda pending at the close of the year.

The number of applications for imperfect partition including those pending at the beginning of the year, increased from 255 to 271. There was an increase of four in Wardha, five in Bhandara and 17 in Balaghat, while in Nagpur and Chanda the number decreased by nine and one respectively. Altogether 199 applications were disposed of, leaving a balance of 72 at the close of the year. The disposal of six cases pending over 12 months in Nagpur has been delayed owing to frequent appeals. In four out of the 20 cases pending in Wardha, partition has been confirmed and proclamation under section 182 issued. The orders regarding local inspection in particular cases are being followed in all districts.

Applications to set aside transfers by occupancy tenants increased by one from 185 to 186. Of these 148 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 38.

With 72 pending applications and 497 new institutions, the number of applications for ejection from holdings, was 569 against 522 in the previous year. The number of applications increased in Nagpur, Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat by 22, 3, 2 and 42 respectively and decreased in Wardha by 22. During the year 457 applications were disposed of, leaving 112 at the close of the year.

Including 52 pending from last year, the number of applications for permission to transfer *sir* land decreased from 758 to 729, the decrease being confined to all districts except Nagpur which showed an increase of 13 applications. In all 674 applications were disposed of, leaving a balance of 55 at the close of the year.

106. The number of cases instituted fell from 1,336 to 1,210. Including 229 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 1,439, of which 1,251 were disposed of, leaving 188 cases pending at the close of the year. The percentage of cases disposed of was 87 against 85 in 1928-29.

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Division.

107. Six cases for protected status were instituted against 46 in the preceding year. Including pending cases there were 18 cases (nine each in Raipur and Drug) for disposal. Of these 11 were disposed of, leaving a balance of two cases in Raipur and five cases in Drug, but in no case was protected status granted. There was no such case in Bilaspur. The number of applications made by *sadar* *lambardars* or *lambardars* for recovery of arrears increased in Raipur and Bilaspur from 76 and 19 to 77

and 40, respectively, while in Drug it fell from 41 to 38. In all there were 185 (including 30 pending from the previous year) such applications for disposal, of which 151 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 34 cases against 30 in the last year. 26 applications for imperfect partitions were instituted against 53 in the previous year. The decrease is noticeable in Bilaspur and Drug owing mainly to settlement. Including the cases pending from the previous year there were 38 cases for disposal during the year. Of these 21 cases or 55 per cent against 90 per cent in 1928-29 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 17 cases (15 in Raipur and one case each in Bilaspur and Drug) at the close of the year.

108. There were marked variations under the following heads in regard to cases under the Tenancy Act:—

	No. of cases instituted in	
	1928-29.	1929-30.
(1) XII.—Application for sanction to transfer proprietary rights in <i>sir</i> land without the reservation of occupancy rights section 50 (1).	255	286
(2) XVI.—Application to enhance, alter or commute rent (sections 62 to 64).	6	51
(3) XVII.—Application by a tenant to deposit rent (section 68).	277	167

The increase under XII—Application for sanction to transfer proprietary rights in *sir* land without the reservation of occupancy rights is noticeable in Raipur only, where the number of applications for sanction to transfer *sir* land by the grant of tenancy rights in such *sir* land for a period exceeding five years (side-head XI), also increased from nil to 17. The Deputy Commissioner reports that these increases are probably due to indebtedness. The increase under XVI is confined to Drug, *viz.*, 51 against 5 in 1928-29. No explanation is offered. The decrease under XVII is shared by all the three districts but last year's figures under this head were abnormal owing to strained relations between malguzars and tenants in certain villages in the Raipur district. Though the Raipur figures show a fall they are still much higher than they should be.

109. Suits between landlords and tenants.—The number of suits for arrears of rent increased from 3,305 in 1928-29 to 5,451 during the year under report. The

increase is shared by all the districts of the division, but is marked in the Jubbulpore, Saugor and Damoh districts, where the number of cases has risen by 755, 892, and 354 respectively, compared with the previous year. The increase in the number of institutions during the year is partly due to successive bad crops, and the abnormal fall in the price of agricultural produce which left the tenants unable to pay, at least in cash, and partly to the fact that the lambardars found it necessary to file a large number of suits for fear of their claims being barred by limitation. In 4,772 cases decrees were passed for the plaintiffs for the whole or part of the claims made, 577 cases were given in favour of defendants or dismissed in default, and 102 cases were compromised, against 2,837, 412 and 56 respectively in the previous year. There were 37 cases for ejection of tenants under section 25 (b) of the Tenancy Act, all in the Jubbulpore district, against 59 cases in the previous year in the Jubbulpore and Saugor districts. Of these, 33 were given in favour of the plaintiffs, and four dismissed in default or otherwise. There were no such cases in the other districts of the division.

The number of suits by tenants for recovery of possession was only five in the Jubbulpore district against 25 in the previous year. Of these, two resulted in decrees for the plaintiffs, and three were dismissed in default or otherwise.

110. The number of suits for arrears of rent increased in 1926-27 and 1927-28; last year the number decreased but this year rent suits rose again from 2,549 to 3,327. The increase is shared by all the districts—the noticeable rise (363) being in Narsinghpur (which showed an increase of 223 cases in 1928-29 also) and is due to the continued failure of crops. In the division as a whole 206 cases were compromised, 2,713 were decreed for the plaintiffs wholly or in part and 408 cases were decreed for the defendants or dismissed in default.

As in the past there were no suits for the ejection of tenants.

In Chhindwara four suits by tenants for recovery of possession were decreed for plaintiff and nine were dismissed in default.

111. The number of suits for arrears of rent decreased from 4,359 to 4,040 or by 319. All the districts except Chanda contributed to the decrease. Of these,

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260 were compromised, 3,098 decreed in favour of plaintiffs and 682 were decreed in favour of defendants.

There were 8 suits for ejection of tenants under section 25 (b), Tenancy Act, all in Bhandara.

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112. The number of suits for arrears of rent fell slightly in Raipur and Drug from 399 and 442 to 374 and 432, while in Bilaspur it rose from 169 to 257. The abnormal increase in Bilaspur was chiefly in the Mungeli tahsil which alone is responsible for 140 suits as against 45 in the preceding year. In all 1,063 suits were disposed of, of which 137 were compromised, 719 decreed for plaintiffs in whole or in part and 207 were decided in favour of defendants or dismissed in default. There were no suits for ejection of tenants. The number of suits by tenants for recovery of possession fell from 26 to 3, of which one was compromised and the rest were decided in favour of defendants or dismissal in default.

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Division.

113. Appeals and applications for revision.—There were 23 appeals and one application for revision under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts pending before the Deputy Commissioners at the commencement of the year. 202 appeals and 20 applications for revision were instituted during the year, making a total of 246 cases for disposal against 252 cases in the preceding year. Of this, 196 appeals and 19 revision cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 31 cases pending at the close of the year. The total number of appeals for disposal in my court, including two appeals pending at the beginning of the year, was 67 against 69 in the past year. Out of this 55 were disposed of, leaving 12 cases pending at the close of the year which have since been dealt with.

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114. Including 43 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of appeals including revisions under the Land Revenue Act for disposal by the Deputy Commissioners was 348; of these 316 were disposed of during the year, leaving 32 pending at the close of the year. Of the total number of 145 cases under the Tenancy Act, 129 were disposed of by the Deputy Commissioners and 16 remained pending.

I held charge of the division throughout the year. The total number of appeals and revisions filed in this Court under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts were 151 and 49 respectively against 110 and 48 in the previous year. Including 16 cases pending at the commencement



of the year, the total number of cases under both the Acts numbered 216, of which 191 were disposed of during the year and 25 remained pending. Major portion of these pending cases were instituted during the last quarter of the year and 17 of them have since been disposed of.

115. In the courts of Deputy Commissioners, the number of appeals and revisions under the Land Revenue Act fell from 412 to 403. Including the cases pending from last year, there were 443 appeals and revisions for disposal; of these 406 were disposed of and 37 remained pending. Nagpur  
Division.

The total number of appeals and revisions under the Tenancy Act rose from 118 to 158. Including 17 cases pending from the last year, the number for disposal was 175. Of these 153 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 22 at the end of the year.

The total number of appeals and applications for revision under both the Acts for disposal by Commissioner during the year under report, including 42 cases pending from last year, rose from 222 to 270. Of these 203 were disposed of, leaving 67 cases at the close of the year.

116. Including 39 appeals or applications for revision pending with Deputy Commissioners or Sub-Divisional Officers exercising appellate powers, there were 403 cases both under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts for disposal during the year. 346 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 22 cases in Raipur, 19 in Bilaspur and 16 in Drug. The percentage of appeals disposed of was 86 against 90 in 1928-29. The number of appeals disposed of by the Sub-Divisional Officers was 59, 16 and 19 in Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug respectively against *nil*, 86 and 37 in the previous year. The total number of appeals and applications for revision for disposal by the Commissioner fell from 168 to 121. 108 cases were disposed of and 13 remained pending at the close of the year, all of which have since been disposed of. Chhattisgarh  
Division.

#### PART IV.—OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

117. Land acquisition.—There were 53 cases pending at the commencement of the year, and 71 were instituted, bringing the total for disposal to 124 cases against 109 in the preceding year. Of these, 95 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 29 cases pending at the close of the year (11 in Jubbulpore, 11 in Saugor, six in Jubbulpore  
Division.

Damoh and one in Seoni), compared with 56 and 53 respectively in the previous year. The pending cases in the Jubbulpore district include three cases instituted during the last quarter of the year, and two cases pending over six months. In the Saugor district only one case is pending from 3rd August 1929. Out of the six cases pending in the Damoh district four are practically finished, as the compensation is now being paid, while in two cases preliminary enquiries are being made and no notification has yet been published.

Nerbudda  
Division.

118. Including 29 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 75; of these 63 were disposed of, leaving 12 pending at the close of the year, *viz.*, six in Nimar, five in Chhindwara and one in Hoshangabad. In Nimar the oldest case is pending for over 12 months and relates to the extension of the Harsud bazar site. It is being contested and hence a detailed enquiry is necessary; the other five cases pending are recent ones. In Chhindwara, the date of the oldest pending case is 14th February 1930; and the only case pending in Hoshangabad was instituted on the 25th August 1930. The one case of Betul which was referred to the civil court under section 18 of the Land Acquisition Act in the year 1928 is still pending.

Nagpur  
Division.

119. There were 135 cases for disposal including 53 pending from previous year. Of these 87 were disposed of leaving 48 pending at the close of the year, six in Nagpur, nine each in Wardha and Chanda, 10 in Bhandara and 14 in Balaghat.

There is only one case pending over 12 months in the Nagpur district. In five cases referred to the civil court in Nagpur, the awards by the Collector were upheld. In three of the pending cases in Wardha, the parties have made a reference to the civil court. In Chanda the three longest pending cases date from 9th June 1930.

The Balaghat cases relate to land required for construction of water-courses, by the Irrigation Department. One case is pending over nine months for payment of compensation, the delay being due to change in the alignment of a road after proceedings had been started.

The incidence per acre of compensation paid for agricultural land ranged from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 in Nagpur, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 in Bhandara and from Rs. 25 to

Rs. 100 in Chanda. In Arvi tahsil agricultural land was acquired at the rate of Rs. 250 per acre. The price paid for town land in Nagpur ranged from Re. 0-1-6 to Re. 0-8-0 per square foot.

120. There were 128 cases pending from last year and 234 were instituted, making a total of 362 cases (82 in Raipur, 153 in Bilaspur and 127 in Drug) for disposal during the year under report as against 262 in 1928-29. Of these 186 cases were disposed of leaving 176 cases (39 in Raipur, 71 in Bilaspur and 66 in Drug) pending at the end of the year. The number of cases pending over six months fell in Raipur from 13 to 11, while in Bilaspur and Drug it rose from 16 and 18 to 28 and 45, respectively. Satisfactory explanations have been given in the Raipur and Bilaspur reports for these pending cases. In Drug institutions rose from 48 to 80, but the delay was chiefly due to the fact that the patwari staff was engaged in settlement and the necessary papers could not therefore be prepared in time. Papers have been prepared lately and the file will be reduced during the current year. In Raipur one reference to the civil court under section 18 (2) of the Land Acquisition Act was pending at the close of last year and two more references were made during the year. Two of these have been disposed of. The malguzar's claim in one case was dismissed, while in the other the Collector's award was raised from Rs. 622 to Rs. 1,333. The appeal filed in the land acquisition case of mauza Paterapali in which the Collector's award was increased from Rs. 1,043 to Rs. 3,381 with interest is still pending in the court of the Judicial Commissioner. In Bilaspur two references were made to the civil court against the Collector's awards. One case was dismissed by the Additional District Judge, Bilaspur, but it has been remanded in appeal by the Additional Judicial Commissioner. The other case was pending at the close of the year. In Drug the Collector's awards were not challenged in any case.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

121. Lambardars.—Lambardars as a body, as usual, have on the whole discharged their duties satisfactorily. I have already noticed the trouble between the sadar and patti lambardars. The usual changes among sadar lambardars, lambardars and their gumashtas owing to deaths, resignations, sales and partition of villages, etc., are enumerated in the district reports. In the Damoh district nine

Jubbulpore  
Division.

lambardars were removed on the applications of co-sharers for neglect of duty, and one lambardar was prosecuted for a criminal offence.

Nerbudda  
Division.

122. The lambardars as a body are reported to have worked satisfactorily, and the land revenue was paid through them with fair punctuality. There were, as usual, many changes among lambardars owing to deaths, resignations, sales of villages, etc. In Nimar one lambardar was warned and two were dismissed for being habitual defaulters. Nine lambardars in Chhindwara were warned for not crediting land revenue in time and two were warned for neglect of duty. In addition seven lambardars were dismissed for neglect of duty and one was removed for non-residence. In Betul and Chhindwara there were no cases for the recovery of lambardari dues. In Narsinghpur only one application was received for the recovery of such dues and it was successful. In Nimar out of four applications two were rejected, one was dismissed in default and in the fourth case the dues were recovered and paid.

Nagpur  
Division.

123. Lambardars as a body are reported to have worked satisfactorily, and the land revenue was paid with fair punctuality.

In Nagpur six lambardars were removed for misconduct and non-payment of land revenue in time, and six more were warned for not discharging their duties satisfactorily. One lambardar was fined for breach of malguzari forest rules and conditions of wajib-ul-arz. Lambardars of four villages were found guilty of forest satyagraha, and were convicted.

In Chanda one lambarbar was warned for neglect of duties and eight lambardar-gumashtas were removed on attainment of majority by minor lambardars.

There were 676 changes in lambardars and lambar-dar-gumashtas: 81 in Wardha, 128 in Chanda, 287 in Bhandara and 180 in Balaghat. The changes in Nagpur district have not been reported. All these changes were either due to succession of heirs on the death of lambardar or to transfer of proprietary shares. The large number of changes in Bhandara was due to the death of Rao Bahadur Indra Raj Singh, Zamindar of Fulchur, who owned a large number of villages.

Fifteen applications (10 in Bhandara and five in Balaghat) for the recovery of lambardar dues were received.

All these were granted except three in Balaghat which were dismissed in default. One application was received in Bhandara for fixing remuneration of lambardar-gumashta, and it was granted.

The tendency on the part of patti lambardars not to pay revenue through sadar lambardars is increasing in Bhandara.

124. The number of appointments of lambardars including patti or sub-lambardars, sadar-lambardars and gumashta-lambardars fell from 245 and 197 in Raipur and Drug to 220 and 132, respectively, while in Bilaspur it rose from 213 to 633. The large increase in Bilaspur is mostly in the Janjgir tahsil where patti-lambardars were appointed in privately partitioned villages. In Raipur 10 lambardars were dismissed for improper discharge of their duties and three lambardars and one sadar-lambardar were removed on account of old age. 21 gumashta-lambardars were also removed as the persons for whom they were appointed attained majority during the year. In Bilaspur three lambardars were warned for neglect of duty and two gumashta-lambardars were removed. In Drug 13 lambardars were removed for neglect of duty and eight were warned. The Drug report mentions that some lambardars have grown indifferent on account of the present agitation in the Balod tahsil, but on the whole the lambardars as a body are reported to have worked well and paid the land revenue punctually.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

125. Mukaddams.—Mukaddams and their gumashtas worked satisfactorily on the whole. 55 mukaddams including gumashtas were removed or dismissed, 88 were warned and 29 were fined for neglect of duty or otherwise. Two mukaddams (one in Jubbulpore and one in Damoh) were convicted of criminal offences. There were very few applications from mukaddam-gumashtas for recovery of their remuneration. The Deputy Commissioners say nothing except in Seoni of the effect on these village officers of political propaganda, but there can be no doubt that in other districts as well as in Seoni some must have been infected with the anti-Government spirit. A case came to notice during the year in Saugor of one particularly contumacious mukaddam, whose disaffection dates from 1921. The evil effects, however, on mukaddams as a body are probably negligible.

Jubbulpore  
Division

Nerbudda  
Division.

126. Mukaddams and their gumashtas on the whole worked well. There were 791 changes from all causes against 659 during the previous year. 128 mukaddams including gumashtas were warned, 39 fined and 18 dismissed or removed. The applications from mukaddams and their gumashtas for the recovery of their dues numbered 120, and of these 54 were successful, 36 rejected, 11 dismissed, one compromised and 18 remained pending.

Nagpur  
Division.

127. With a few exceptions mukaddams and mukaddam-gumashtas have worked well. No case of neglect or refusal to help touring officers was reported.

The changes among mukaddams and mukaddam-gumashtas in Chanda, Bhandara and Wardha were 343, 217 and seven respectively. The Chanda report attributes the changes to changes of lambardars and non-residence of mukaddams. In Bhandara, on the other hand, the changes were chiefly due to the death of the Zamindar of Phulchur, as already stated. The changes in Nagpur and Balaghat were comparatively few, and have not been reported.

In all 266 mukaddams and mukaddam-gumashtas were warned, 51 fined and three removed for neglect of duty or misconduct. The remuneration of mukaddams and gumashtas was generally adequate.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

128. Taking the division as a whole the number of appointments of mukaddams and mukaddam-gumashtas fell from 379 and 583 (627 reported last year was incorrect) to 344 and 478 respectively. In Raipur 47 mukaddams and mukaddam-gumashtas were removed for neglect of duty or misconduct, seven were fined and 57 warned. Five mukaddams were criminally prosecuted under section 176, Indian Penal Code, and were let off with fines. In Bilaspur 50 were warned, 18 fined and 29 dismissed or removed. In Drug 11 mukaddams or mukaddam-gumashtas were warned. There were 73 applications for recovery of dues (44 in Raipur, 16 in Bilaspur and 13 in Drug) against 113 in 1928-29. Dues were recovered in 48 cases, two cases remained pending at the close of the year and the rest were either rejected or dismissed.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

129. Kotwars.—The kotwars as a class have worked well and loyally in spite of the heavy work falling on them owing to scarcity. 92 kotwars were either removed or

dismissed, one suspended, 205 fined and 390 warned for non-residence in their villages or neglect of duty. Two kotwars in the Mandla district were convicted of criminal offences. Rs. 472 was paid by Government as rewards to kotwars in four districts (excluding Damoh), for helping in the detection of crime, against Rs. 526 in the previous year. Many tenants partly at the instigation of agitators, and partly owing to the general economic depression endeavoured to avoid making payments to kotwars of their dues, and every possible help was given to them by the revenue officers in making recoveries in such cases. Destitute kotwars were also given monthly doles under the Famine Code, and the total amount distributed on this account up to the end of September 1930 was—

		Rs.
In Jubbulpore	...	749
„ Saugor	...	48,119
„ Damoh	...	8,308
„ Seoni	...	...
„ Mandla	...	...
Total	...	<u>57,176</u>

130. The district reports indicate that on the whole the kotwars performed their duties properly during the year. There were 620 changes from all causes: 296 kotwars were warned, 140 fined, four suspended and 30 dismissed. 835 applications were received from kotwars and gumashtas for recovery of dues: 569 were successful, 139 were dismissed or rejected, four were compromised and 123 remained pending at the close of the year. The number of applications was rather large (835 against 621): no doubt due to the unfavourable outturn of crops but the Narsinghpur report indicates that the tenants have no desire to meet their obligations in this respect. In Hoshangabad the responsibility of mukaddams for the recovery of kotwars' dues continued to be enforced and action for the recovery is taken by Tahsildars and their Naibs while on tour.

Nerbudda  
Division.

131. The kotwars and their gumashtas discharged their duties satisfactorily as usual.

Nagpur  
Division.

In particular they rendered valuable assistance in combating the civil disobedience movement. In all 18 kotwars were dismissed, seven suspended, 200 fined and 505 warned.

In Nagpur one kotwar was dismissed for giving false evidence in an excise case, and in Chanda one kotwar was dismissed as the result of conviction for excise offences. Another kotwar was dismissed in Nagpur as he had been convicted of an offence under section 307, Indian Penal Code.

Assistance had to be given to 319 kotwars (150 in Nagpur, 86 in Chanda, 104 in Bhandara and 79 in Balaghat) in recovering their dues.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

132. The number of appointments of kotwars fell from 216 and 146 in Raipur and Drug respectively to 149 and 74, while in Bilaspur it rose from 193 to 258. The number of appointments of kotwar-gumashta fell from 235 to 167 or by 68. The fall is shared by all the three districts. Punishments inflicted on kotwars and gumashta kotwars for neglect of duty are given in the comparative statement below :—

	Raipur.		Bilaspur.		Drug.	
	1928-29.	1929-30.	1928-29.	1928-30.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Dismissed, removed, resigned, etc.	58	52	48	87	25	9
Fined ...	121	76	68	119	74	46
Warned ...	176	106	73	112	62	87
Prosecuted in criminal courts	4	7	6	9	2	2
Total ...	359	241	195	277	163	144

The remuneration of kotwars was recovered and paid to them in 124 cases in Raipur, 46 in Bilaspur and 81 in Drug. The kotwars as a class are loyal and have done their work satisfactorily. During the recent agitation considerable pressure was brought on the kotwars in various ways to induce them to resign and not co-operate with Government. This agitation appears to have been more intense in Drug than elsewhere and apart from the usual threats of social boycott persistent attempts were made to persuade villagers not to pay kotwari dues and to give up the local custom of paying dues in advance. One kotwar in the Balod tahsil of the Drug district is reported to have resigned, but taking every thing into consideration this feature of the Congress campaign had remarkably little result.



133. **General revenue business.**—The number of revenue cases instituted fell from 25,651 in 1928-29 to 23,478. The fall is shared by all the districts of the division, except Damoh, where the number shows an increase of 1,193 cases. This increase in that district is partly due to the fact that in the previous year, the cases registered in register C were inadvertently left out of account, partly to the large number of cases under the Land Improvement Loan's Act, and partly to the transfer of civil court decrees to the collector for execution. The net decrease for the division as a whole comes to 2,173 only. The decrease in the Jubbulpore district is said to be due to inclusion of a large number of taccavi cases in the figure of the last year. The variations in the other districts have not been explained. Including 3,002 cases pending from previous year, the total number for disposal was 26,480, of which 23,058 were finished and 3,422 remained pending at the close of the year. Out of the cases undisposed of, 383 were pending over nine months and 371 over 12 months, against 288 and 80 respectively in the previous year. The Saugor district is chiefly responsible for this increase. The Deputy Commissioner of Saugor explains that out of 334 cases pending over nine months, 185 were collectors' cases, 102 ejectment cases and 47 miscellaneous, and that out of 253 cases pending over 12 months, 217 were collectors' cases, 20 ejectment cases and 16 miscellaneous. Scarcity conditions must therefore be held responsible for the delay in almost all these cases.

134. The cultivated area increased from 7,311 to 7,356 square miles. It increased in all the district notably in Chhindwara and Betul. The two last show an increase of 22 and 11 square miles respectively, due to the breaking up of waste land and the cultivations of old fallow. The number of villages remained stationary in all the districts. On the whole there was an increase in the amount of land revenue excluding cesses, the figure being Rs. 31,34,278 against Rs. 31,31,859 in the previous year. It increased in Hoshangabad, Nimar and Chhindwara by Rs. 1,497, 854 and 69 respectively while the figures remained practically stationary in Narsinghpur and Betul.

20,140 cases were filed during the year against 20,799 in the previous year and 2,099 were pending at the

commencement of the year. The decrease in institutions is shared by Narsinghpur, Nimar and Chhindwara. On the other hand the institutions rose in Betul (284) and very slightly in Hoshangabad (20). In all, there were 22,239 cases for disposal of which 19,883 were decided, leaving a balance of 2,356 at the close of the year. Of the latter 117 cases were pending over nine months and 111 over a year. In Hoshangabad cases pending over a year have increased from 4 to 12, while in Nimar, the number has gone up from 16 to 50. In Hoshangabad the longest pending case was instituted on the 9th February 1929 and is a partition case. The delay in the disposal of long-pending cases in Nimar is reported to be due to the dislocation caused by the civil disobedience movement and the Deputy Commissioner hopes to reduce the pending list soon. In the Narsinghpur district out of a total of 199 cases relating to the execution of decrees as many as 111 remained pending. It is explained that a large number of these cases were delayed by the reader of the Court of Sub-Divisional Officer, Gadawara, who took no action on them for long periods and he has been made to retire. Such suppression of cases would not occur if Revenue Officers occasionally went through the files pending with their readers, and I have tried at inspections to impress this on all Revenue Officers.

The number of letters issued and received were 7,430 and 9,887 respectively, as against 7,011 and 9,844 in the previous year.

Nagpur  
Division.

135. The cultivated area of the division increased from 7,849 to 7,957 square miles. The increase is shared by all the districts and is due to the bringing of waste land under the plough and the cultivation of old fallow. The number of villages has increased from 9,189 to 9,192 due to the establishment of three new raiyatwari villages in the Chanda district.

The land revenue, including cesses, increased from Rs. 39,21,909 to Rs. 39,25,695. It increased in Chanda, Wardha, Nagpur and Bhandara by Rs. 2,758, Rs. 1,317, Rs. 335 and Rs. 23, respectively, while it decreased in Balaghat by Rs. 647. The increase in Chanda was due partly to enhancement in the demand of raiyatwari land revenue and partly to muafi resumptons and progressive assessment.

Including the cases pending from 1928-29, the total number for disposal was 30,950 against 32,668 in the preceding year. There was a marked fall of 2,022 in Nagpur; the changes in the other districts were slight.

In all 28,681 cases were disposed of, leaving 2,279 pending at the close of the year. Of the latter, 65 and 91 were pending for more than nine months and twelve months respectively. Wardha and Chanda are responsible for the majority of these cases.

In Nagpur the number of nazul cases for disposal including 703 pending from last year, rose from 3,232 to 3,572. The disposal increased from 2,529 to 2,895, leaving 677 cases mostly of recent dates, pending at the close of the year. The annual girdwari prepared this year disclosed 914 fresh encroachments. As there were 1,456 encroachment cases pending from last year, the total number for enquiry during the year was 2,370. Of these 1,201 were reported on, leaving a balance of 1,169 at the close of the year. The demand of nazul rent for the year was Rs. 36,662 against Rs. 35,842 in 1928-29 and Rs. 33,720 in 1927-28. The rental demand on permanent leases increased from Rs. 24,880 to Rs. 28,301, while that under temporary leases decreased from Rs. 10,762 to Rs. 8,361 owing to the settlement of a number of plots in Indora-Motibag (old University site) on permanent leases. The number of letters issued and received during the year was 16,392 and 15,977 respectively, as against 12,367 and 14,861 in the previous year.

136. The cultivated area again increased from 3,819 and 3,046 in Raipur and Bilaspur to 3,831 and 3,058 square miles respectively and is due to expansion of cultivation and reclamation of waste land. In Drug it remained stationary, *viz.*, 2,476 square miles. The number of villages remained stationary in Raipur and Drug, but fell in Bilaspur from 3,519 to 3,515 owing to amalgamation of certain villages in the zamindaris at the recent settlement. The number of cases instituted fell from 9,789 to 8,752 in Raipur and from 5,231 to 4,096 in Drug, while in Bilaspur it rose from 6,763 to 7,433. Taking the division as a whole the number of cases for disposal including those pending from the preceding year was 22,164 against 23,364 in 1928-29. 19,950 cases were disposed of and 2,214 (914 in Raipur, 766 in Bilaspur and 534 in Drug) remained pending at the close of the

year. The percentage of cases disposed of fell from 92 to 90. Cases pending over six months remained stationary, viz., 58 and those over 12 months increased from 39 to 62. The number of English letters issued fell from 3,641 to 3,155. The decrease in Bilaspur is noticeable, the figure being 665 against 1,232 in 1928-29. The number of letters received also fell from 4,081 to 3,802.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

137. Delegation of enhanced powers to subordinate officers.—The Deputy Commissioners of Jubbulpore, Saugor and Seoni report that the enhanced powers under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts delegated to Sub-Divisional Officers and Tahsildars are being exercised with proper discretion and in a very capable manner. The Damoh and Mandla district reports are silent on this point, but I have no reason to think that experience in those districts is dissimilar.

Nagpur  
Division.

138. No new powers were delegated to Sub-Divisional Officers and Tahsildars during the year.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

139. Co-operative credit societies.—Three years bad crops have proved a heavy strain on a body of credit societies, which from the beginning was swollen by a number of unsound members, the organization of which was due to a desire to push the movement faster than local conditions would allow. The efforts at pruning out the dead and unsuitable societies, which formed a feature of the last few years work, continued, but I fear the bad years will bring even the healthy societies near the margin of failure, and the outlook is even gloomier than in previous years. Revenue officials had their hands too full to help, and there is the usual complaint that non-official workers are too few; while from Seoni comes a report of trouble due to friction among the office-bearers and officials of the Bank. I fear the movement must languish until better times enable it to struggle out of the slough of despond in which it lies at present.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

140. Irrigation.—There were no new irrigation projects under investigation by the Irrigation Department during the year.

The grant of free water for two years from the Bori tank is reported to have had a good educative effect. No less necessary in my opinion is the imposition in this area of a flat rate; the local cultivators always distrusted

and objected to the sliding scale. I obtained orders for the free issue for the rabi crops in Saugor, Damoh and Jubbulpore of some of the water which was lying unused in the reservoirs in those districts, in view of the bad season, and 4,500 acres in excess of that irrigated in the previous year took water. I hope this measure, which cost nothing, will act as an advertisement as well a scarcity relief expedient.

The Deputy Commissioner of Damoh has written in his report an interesting note on the question of water-courses, the conclusion being that they should be surveyed and the alignments possible indicated to the villagers as soon as the channels are made. If Government cannot or ought not as a matter of policy to make these village water-courses, it will certainly help to have the lines properly surveyed, since the villagers will know exactly the advantages and disadvantages of constructing them. As I have said in previous years, in this division, having spent immense sums on providing facilities for irrigation, if the money is not to be wasted, and the advantage lost, we must concentrate on every kind of educative propaganda on the use of the water.

141. Communications.—During the three years of scarcity in the division a considerable mileage of road has been constructed, the figures being:—

Constructed	I class,	161 miles.	Raised to I class,	106 miles.
"	II "	31 "	" II-A "	37 "
"	III "	223 "		

Unfortunately, the conditions, owing to the localization of distress, did not permit of the construction of roads in places where they were most required; and it would only be by abandonment of the prophylactic system of relief that we could transport labourers long distances from the distressed areas to the places where roads are really required. This could in fact only be done when a long and severe famine had reconciled the labour employed to general and complete absence from their homes. The Deputy Commissioner of Mandla, to whom the fact was brought home by the difficulties of dealing with a widespread movement to break the law this year, has pointed out the necessity for some all-weather communication with Dindori. This is now more a matter of bridges than anything else, and I hope that if financial conditions improve this need will not be forgotten.

Protection of malguzari forests.] 76

Jubbulpore  
Division.

142. Protection of malguzari forests.—The statistics of the forests under protection are as follows :—

Name of district.	Malguzari forests under protection.				
	At commencement of the year.	Taken under protection during the year.	Total.	Released during the year.	Balance at the close of the year.
Jubbulpore ...	4	...	4	...	4
Saugor ...	9	...	9	2	7
Damoh ...	3	1	4	...	4
Seoni ...	28	3	31	4	27
Mandla ...	3	...	3	...	3
Total ...	47	4	51	6	45

There were in all 49 cases (Damoh 25, Seoni 2 and Mandla 22) of breaches of the malguzari forest rules for disposal during the year. Of these, 43 cases (Damoh 20, Seoni 1 and Mandla 22) were disposed of, leaving a balance of six pending at the close of the year, five in Damoh and one in Seoni. The figures for other districts are not available. In the Damoh district, fines amounting to Rs. 1,076 were inflicted in 11 cases, and nine cases were otherwise dealt with.

Against these cases there were 12 appeals in my court against 3 in the previous year. In all these cases, the orders of the lower courts were upheld.

The Deputy Commissioner of Saugor reports that all the forests, except two, were duly inspected by Tahsildars, and a certain amount of inspection seems to have been done elsewhere. The Deputy Commissioner of Seoni reports that the practice of having protected forests reported on by Police and Forest officers is found very helpful in bringing to notice breaches of the rules. The rules regarding malguzari forests are under revision. I have nothing to add to what I said on the subject last year.

Nerbudda  
Division.

143. In Hoshangabad out of the 18 malguzari forests under protection four were released and all except one were inspected. There were 46 such forests at the

beginning of the year in Betul: three were released and two were taken under protection. Thus there were 45 forests under protection. The period of protection of nine forests has expired and action for their release is being taken. 34 forests were inspected by Tahsildars and in two cases of the breach of the malguzari forest rules the proprietors were fined. In Nimar there are now 21 malguzari forests under protection and all of them, except one were inspected. There are six such forests in the Narsinghpur district and all except one were inspected. In three cases malguzars were warned for breaches of rules. Chhindwara has the largest number (96) of malguzari forests under protection or direct management. The Deputy Commissioner's report shows that the cases of these forests have been examined and forest guards have been removed from small areas and these small forests are now virtually under protection only. In this district the practice is to cut the forest recklessly and then apply for its protection. The malguzars are now made to cut the stumps flush before their cases for protection proceed any further and are also fined if the cases are clear. Out of 176 cases of breach of malguzari forest rules in 59 cases fines were inflicted on 90 persons and in seven others warnings were given. In eight cases stumps were ordered to be cut and in four cases forests were taken under protection in addition to a fine. The total amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 1,975. In all 57 forests were inspected by the respective Tahsildars or Naib-Tahsildars.

144. Village panchayats.—There were 21 pan-  
chayats in the Jubbulpore district at the beginning of the  
year. 84 applications were received and in eight cases  
new panchayats have been formed. 43 applications are  
pending enquiry and the rest, after local enquiry, have  
been rejected. The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore  
reports that the panchayat at Patan has a majority of  
members of advanced political views, and disciplinary  
action had to be taken when the congress flag was formally  
hoisted over the panchayat court. The flag has been  
removed. No new panchayat has been established in the  
Saugor district, and the number remained at four. There  
were in all 13 panchayats in existence in the Damoh dis-  
trict at the beginning of the year, including the two cases  
in which orders for establishing panchayats were passed

Jubbulpore  
Division.

last year. The panchayat at Jabera has since been dissolved. Out of the five applications received for establishment during the year, one was filed, as the people did not want a panchayat for fear of taxation, and four are still pending disposal. The Deputy Commissioner reports elections to three panchayats, at which there was some competition, and the voters showed some increase of interest. In Seoni the number of panchayats fell from 43 to 42 owing to the dissolution of one of the panchayats in the Barghat circle. In the Mandla district there were only five panchayats established in 1923-24. Seven more were added during the year. The Deputy Commissioner of Mandla reports that the panchayat at Pindrai showed signs of anti-Government feeling by hoisting the congress flag on its buildings. Steps were therefore taken to have its power withdrawn.

**Nerbudda  
Division.**

145. There are now 83 village panchayats in the division (*viz.*, 15 in Hoshangabad, 17 in Narsinghpur, 23 in Nimar, 6 in Chhindwara and 22 in Betul). Some applications are at present pending enquiry with the Revenue Officers for the establishment of more panchayats. The Narsinghpur District Council has engaged a paid village panchayat supervisor for inspecting the panchayats. During the revenue year Government grants amounting to Rs. 5,059 were paid to the district councils in the division to enable them to pay contributions to village panchayats for their initial expenses. In Hoshangabad, the district council provides the newly-established panchayats with forms and money to start with. It is a new and pleasant feature to record that five of the panchayats were permitted by the Council to impose taxes on the residents of the villages concerned to meet expenses on their sanitation and water-supply. The Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, inspected one panchayat and the Sub-Divisional Officers and Tahsildars inspected 10. The Deputy Commissioner, Betul, also made inspection of one panchayat and the Sub-Divisional Officers inspected 18. The Deputy Commissioner, Betul, reports that much of this work was neglected by the district council as it was devoting its time to the civil disobedience movement. Two of the panchayats at Betul are at present not working properly. In Nimar almost all the panchayats are reported to have been inspected either by the Deputy Commissioner or the Sub-Divisional Officers and



majority of them are doing useful work. In Narsinghpur all the panchayats with one exception are doing judicial work only.

146. In Nagpur 17 new panchayats were established during the year under report, and 18 panchayats were invested with civil and criminal powers. The panchayats did not function well owing to the civil disobedience movement. Nagpur  
Division.

In Wardha four new panchayats were established in the Wardha tahsil and there are now nine panchayats in this district all told.

In Chanda the number of panchayats has increased from 12 to 19.

In Bhandara, there is only one panchayat at Sakoli. It was proposed to establish another panchayat at Sihora, a large village in Bhandara tahsil, but the proposal had to be deferred owing to the strong participation of the village in the civil disobedience movement.

Two panchayats were established in Balaghat in addition to the eight established before. None of the panchayats in this district took any interest in sanitation or carried out any work of village improvement.

147. Of the 13 village panchayats in Raipur at the beginning of the year, the panchayat at Madhi has since been disestablished. No new panchayat was formed. Thus there were 12 panchayats at the close of the year. The panchayat at Aori is not functioning owing to the death of the sirpanch. The people of five villages surrounding Basna have applied for inclusion of their villages within the limits of the Basna panchayat. The question of representation of each village on the panchayat was referred to Government and it has been recently ruled that the whole circle forms one electorate and that there is no division into separate constituencies in order to give representation to each village. General elections were held at two places and the seats were contested, but all the old members except three were returned to the panchayats. All the working panchayats have been invested with the powers of a village bench and eight out of the 12 panchayats with the powers of village courts. Only three village panchayats are doing administrative work and raise taxes under section 15 (1) (a) of Chhattisgarh  
Division.

the Village Panchayat Act. In Bilaspur, 14 village panchayats were functioning at the beginning of the year and one panchayat was established during the year. 43 new applications were received. In 11 cases, the institution of a panchayat has been sanctioned and the remaining applications are under enquiry. All the panchayats have been invested with judicial powers, but only the panchayat at Kota has undertaken the performance of administrative functions. In Drug, there were eight village panchayats at the beginning of the year and two new panchayats were formed. Eight applications were received during the year and all of them are under enquiry. During the financial year ending the 31st March 1930 initial grants at the rate of Rs. 75 each were paid to 3 panchayats in Raipur, 12 in Bilaspur and 2 in Drug.

Nerbudda  
Division.

148. District gazetteers.—The statistics contained in B Volumes of the District Gazetteers have been brought up to date in all the districts. The re-editing of the A Volume of the Nimar district is still under consideration.

Nagpur  
Division.

149. The statistical portion of B Volume of District Gazetteer has been brought up to date in all districts.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

150. The B Volumes of the Gazetteer of all the three districts are up to date.

Nerbudda  
Division.

151. District durbars.—The Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, reports that he attended a number of rallies held under the auspices of the co-operative banks and used these occasions for getting in touch with the people and coming to an understanding of their difficulties and discussing scheme for improvement. It is stated that the same method was followed by the Sub-Divisional Officers. In Nimar also rallies were held and lectures were delivered to large audiences by Agricultural Assistants, Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and the Co-operative Circle Auditor. At the agricultural show which was held at the headquarters of Betul informal gatherings were held in which the Deputy Commissioner discussed various matters regarding the improved method of cultivation, pure seed, co-operative movement and child welfare. On tour, the Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants discussed with the people on matters of general interest. An agricultural exhibition was held at Chhindwara and demonstrations in agriculture and lectures on various subjects

relating to veterinary and agriculture were delivered. In Narsinghpur at the Burman fair a programme of industrial and agricultural exhibition, lectures on co-operation and village panchayats and cattle show was arranged. Demonstrations of improved implements of agriculture and modern engine pumps were also given by the officers of the Agriculture Department. Besides this, the annual meeting of the Agricultural Association was addressed by the Deputy Commissioner and the Extra-Assistant Director of Agriculture at Gadawara. The Deputy Commisiosner also met the leading malguzars of the Gadawara tahsil and had an informal talk about agricultural conditions.

152. Effect of recent land revenue legislation.—Jubbulpore Division. No special instances have been brought to notice during the year as showing the utility of the recent amendments of Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts, but the Deputy Commissioner of Damoh reports that of the amendments to section 219 (1), Land Revenue Act is considered to be of great value. The Central Provinces Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1928, is not in force in the districts of the division.

153. The four district reports contain nothing of interest on this point. The Deputy Commissioner, Narsinghpur, has given his experience in dealing with cases in accordance with the recent amendment under section 219 of the Land Revenue Act. Nerbudda Division.

154. No important legislation affecting land revenue was enacted during the year under report. Consolidation work as noted last year was centralized in the Balod tahsil of the Drug district and very substantial progress was effected. Malguzars and tenants have not been slow to recognize the value of consolidation and there was no lack of applications, no less than 263 applications being registered. 80 schemes were examined and passed by the Consolidation Officer and duly sanctioned. In one case proceedings were dropped and in the case of mauza Latabod the malguzar objected to the proposed scheme which was sanctioned by the Settlement Commissioner. In all cases, possession was delivered and accepted by the parties, with the exception of Latabod. The number of khasra entries as a result of consolidation was reduced from 29,021 to 7,834. It is indeed unfortunate that owing to settlement operations all consolidation proceedings have Chhattisgarh Division.

had to be temporarily suspended in the Balod tahsil after such a promising start, but this was inevitable as it was impossible to effect settlement and consolidation at the same time in the same area. Propaganda work is now being undertaken in the Baloda Bazar tahsil in the Raipur district and in the Masturi group of the Bilaspur tahsil. In the latter, 30 applications have so far been registered. Some trouble is reported from mauzas Muria and Soram in the Dhamtari tahsil of the Raipur district where consolidation was previously effected. A few malcontents after accepting the scheme are instigating others to disturb possession of the chaks allotted to them. Necessary action has been taken to deal with the matter.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

155. Working of section 203 of the Land Revenue Act.—As desired in the Secretariat letter No. 2368-1475-XII, dated the 24th July 1929, information regarding the working of the restrictions imposed by section 203 of the Land Revenue Act has been given by all the Deputy Commissioners, except the Deputy Commissioner of Saugor, whose attention is being drawn to the omission.

Nagpur  
Division.

156. The proprietors of a few villages in Warora tahsil are reported to have demanded excessive nazrana on transfer of house-sites. But the Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, does not consider this a sufficient ground for amendment of section 203. The nazranas charged in Balaghat are reported to be moderate, even in villages of commercial importance where the rate does not exceed 25 per cent of the transfer consideration. Certain residents of Wardha town applied for the application of clause 5 of section 203 to their locality (malguzaripura), but the application was rejected after enquiry, as it appeared that the grievance was not general. I may mention in passing that similar applications from Wardha town were rejected by Government in the past. The Deputy Commissioner, Wardha, has recommended the application of clauses 3 and 5 to Arvi town at the instance of the municipality. The matter is under enquiry.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

157. Applications for action under section 203 (5) and the following sub-sections in Simga (Baloda Bazar tahsil) and Tikrapara (Raipur tahsil) were rejected as no case was made out. No case of levy of excessive nazranas by malguzars was brought to light during the year under report and there is no case for an amendment of the existing provisions of the section.

158. Revision of the Patwari Halkabandi.—Orders for the introduction of the revised patwari halkabandi have not yet been received. Jubbulpore Division.

159. There was no change in the patwari establishment. In Narsinghpur 24 deserving patwaris have been confirmed and further proposals after overhauling the last proposals of halkabandi with a view to reduce further the number of patwari circles and to retire existing old patwaris are under consideration as desired by the Director of Land Records. Nerbudda Division.

160. In Raipur a revised halkabandi has been prepared for all the tahsils but the date from which it is to be introduced has not yet been decided. As the settlement operations in the zamindaris of Bilaspur have terminated, proposals for revision of the halkabandi are being formulated. The revision of the halkabandi of the khalsa portion will be taken in hand after the settlement operations are over. In Drug the introduction of the revised halkabandi is still held in abeyance. Chhattisgarh Division.

161. Effect of changes in the pay or emoluments of the land revenue staff.—There has been no change in the pay or emoluments of the land revenue staff during the year. Jubbulpore Division.

162. There was no change in the pay of the land revenue staff during the year. Nerbudda Division.

163. There were no changes during the year in the pay or emoluments of the land revenue staff. The Deputy Commissioner, Drug, reports that two of the three holders of the select division posts in the tahsils were transferred to the district office in permanent vacancies and their posts remained vacant for want of men of suitable qualifications. Experience shows that unless the posts are reduced to the status of select posts pure and simple, it will almost be impossible for tahsil clerks to win them. The Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, is also of the same opinion. Chhattisgarh Division.

164. Construction of buildings for the use of land revenue staff.—An allotment of Rs. 8,692 was made during the year for the construction of quarters for the Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildar at Murwara in the Jubbulpore district. The work is in progress and nearing completion. No residential buildings in the other districts Jubbulpore Division.

were under construction during the year. The Deputy Commissioner of Seoni brings to notice the objectionable position as regards the housing of the Tahsildar at Lakhnadon. The position of the tahsil officials is even worse at Khurai, while the lack of suitable houses in Damoh is becoming more and more accentuated. As no minor works grant is to be made in 1931-32, it will not be possible to come to the aid of these officials for several years.

Nerbudda  
Division.

165. The construction of the Tahsildar's quarters at Gadarwara in the Narsinghpur district was completed during the year under review. The Deputy Commissioner, Narsinghpur, asks for more quarters but there will be no funds for the purpose for another two years at least. Two bungalows at Betul, one with a cottage attached to it, were taken on a 10 years' lease during the year to provide for the residence of the Additional District Judge, Civil Surgeon and one Extra-Assistant Commissioner. Similarly action is being taken to take on lease two bungalows at Harda in the Hoshangabad district for the use of Subordinate Judge and Sub-Divisional Officer, Harda. The question of construction of residential quarters for the tahsil officials at Pachmarhi was dropped as not necessary. The construction of residential quarters for the Tahsildar, Khandwa, has been administratively sanctioned by the Local Government but the work could not be financed. The question of the construction of residential quarters at Betul was very carefully examined by me on the spot and I have come to the conclusion that the only quarters which should be constructed are those for the Superintendent of Land Records, Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildar. The proposal has been administratively approved by the Local Government.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

166. In the Raipur district quarters for the Naib-Tahsildar, Raipur, were completed during the last financial year. No quarters were constructed in the other two districts. The scheme regarding the grant to clerks of the Bilaspur district and tahsil offices of nazul land on favourable terms for building their own quarters referred to in last year's report was examined by the Director of Public Health from the sanitary point of view and a final and complete scheme has been recently submitted to Government.

167. Famine programme.—In Raipur four out of 11 tracts have a small deficiency ranging from 1 to 4 per cent in the works provided for famine relief. The Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur, has called for certain information from the Executive Engineer in respect of road works for inclusion in the famine programme. These works, when included, will make up the deficiency in all the tracts. The programme in Drug now provides works up to the sanctioned percentage for all the tracts. The programme of all the districts is being revised on the basis of workers instead of persons relieved through works in accordance with the orders in Revenue Department letter No. 3345-D. O.-33-XII, dated the 25th October 1930.

168. Tours and inspections.—The amount of touring done by the district officers, their Assistants, Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars is given in detail in the district reports, and was on the whole adequate, though a certain number of Tahsildars could tour further with advantage. As usual the Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore was prevented from anything like an extensive tour by the urgency of work at headquarters.

All the district offices, except Jubbulpore and Saugor, were inspected by the Deputy Commissioners. The tahsil offices were also inspected by the Deputy Commissioners, except Niwas, Seoni and Lakhnadon. The Deputy Commissioner of Mandla did not inspect the Niwas tahsili, while the Deputy Commissioner of Seoni ascribes the fact that he only partially inspected the tahsil offices at Seoni and Lakhnadon to the political agitation. The Sub-Divisional Officers, however, inspected all their respective tahsilis. I inspected the tahsil offices of Dindori, Niwas, Jubbulpore, Patan, Sihora, Murwara and Khurai during the year before proceeding on leave. I was absent during the rains, the period when I have been accustomed to inspect the district offices and the other and more accessible tahsil headquarters, which have been left without inspection this year.

169. The number of days spent by the Deputy Commissioners on tour decreased from 494 to 423. The Deputy Commissioner, Betul, was on tour for 49 days only, apparently owing to the change of officers. The touring by Tahsildars and Naib-tahsildars was, in some cases, below the standard fixed in November 1927, but

the present political situation precluded some of these officers, Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Divisional Officers, from remaining absent from their headquarters for any length of time. Changes are also responsible to certain extent for short touring.

Checking of khasra entries was done in all the districts. The numbers are: Hoshangabad 4,080, Narsinghpur 2,571, Nijmar 2,287, Chhindwara 1,731 and Betul 2,508. These figures exclude the checking done by the Land Record Department. It is noticed that the Sub-Divisional Officer, Burhanpur, checked only six entries and this will be pointed out to the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner, Betul, has drawn the attention of officers whose khasra checking was inadequate.

All the district and tahsil offices were inspected by the Deputy Commissioners except that of Nijmar who could only inspect one tahsili. Sub-Divisional Officers also inspected all the tahsil offices within their charges.

As usual there have been changes in the personnel of Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars, but all possible precautions were taken to make as few changes as possible: these were necessary owing to the grant of leave to Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars; reversion of one Superintendent of Land Records to the regular line and grant of leave to him and return of a Tahsildar from long leave and his deputation as Superintendent of Land Records.

I was on tour for 163 days and inspected all the five district offices and nine tahsilis. The political situation necessitated my constant touring in various parts of the division. I have also heard appeals from outlying districts at the district headquarters for the convenience of parties. This will be still more necessary under the recent orders of Government that no appeal be summarily dismissed without hearing appellants.

It is satisfactory to record that the English office records of district offices have been improved by bringing the elimination work, which was greatly in arrears, up to date and by rearranging the records. Similarly some of the revenue record rooms were in bad condition and all the bastas have been rearranged and systematically stored. The question of the extension of revenue



record rooms will not now arise, or for some years at least, as the rearrangement of records has left much vacant space in some districts.

170. Messrs. Trivedi, Sanjana and Bailey held charge of the Nagpur, Bhandara and Balaghat districts, respectively, throughout the year. In Wardha Mr. Wickenden was succeeded by Mr. Shah in February 1930, and in Chanda, Mr. McClenaghan was succeeded by Mr. Wickenden who remained in the district till the end of the year.

Nagpur  
Division

The amount of touring done by the revenue officers is detailed in the district reports. The Deputy Commissioner and Sub-Divisional Officer, Nagpur, each spent only 41 days on tour, owing to their numerous pre-occupations at headquarters. All the other officers did adequate touring, except the Tahsildar, Warora, and the Naib-Tahsildar, Baihar. The explanation of these two officers will be called for.

All district offices, except Nagpur and Wardha, were inspected by the Deputy Commissioners. The constant pre-occupation of the Deputy Commissioners, Nagpur and Wardha, with the civil disobedience movement in the latter part of the year, prevented them from inspecting their offices. They are being asked to make inspections now as soon as possible. The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, is being asked also to inspect the tahsils which remained uninspected by him during the year. All the other tahsils were inspected by Deputy Commissioners, except Warora. The Sub-Divisional Officers inspected all the tahsils in their charges.

I was in charge of the division throughout the year. I toured for 74 days, and inspected the district offices at Chanda, Wardha and Bhandara and the following tahsils :—

Nagpur.	Warora.
Wardha.	Brahmapuri.
Arvi.	Garhchiroli.
Hinganghat.	Bhandara.
Chanda.	Sakoli.
Katol.	Baihar.

171. The amount of touring done by each officer is detailed in the statements appended to the district reports. The amount of touring done was adequate, except in case of the Deputy Commissioner, Raipur,

Chhattisgarh  
Division

Sub-Divisional Officer, Raipur, Tahsildars of Raipur and Dhamtari and their Naibs and Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildar, Bilaspur. The Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, could not go on tour for more than 63 days owing to the present civil disobedience movement which necessitated his presence at headquarters. He had, therefore, to cancel his regular tour programme. The short touring of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Raipur, is attributed to his being placed in charge of the Raipur District Council from June last. The attention of the Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars concerned has been drawn to the deficiency in the amount of touring. The Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, reports that owing partly to settlement operations and partly to the civil disobedience movement, the Sub-Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars were not able to do sufficient amount of checking of village khasras and note-books. I am unable to accept the latter explanation as the work should have been done in the open season before the movement started. The inspections of district and tahsil offices by District Officers were generally adequate. During the year under report I inspected the Bilaspur and Drug district offices and six tahsil offices. I was deputed to the Legislative Assembly for two and half months during the touring season, and my deputation in July combined with the civil disobedience movement interfered largely with the programme of rains inspections.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

172. Notice of officers.—I held charge of the division till the 10th July 1930, when it was taken over by Mr. Dyer who continued till the close of the year. Mr. Layard was in charge of the Jubbulpore district till the 14th November 1929, when he was relieved by Mr. Crofton who continued till the close of the year. Mr. Shoobert remained in charge of the Saugor district from the 1st October to the 16th November 1929 and was again posted to it on the 8th July 1930, while Mr. Brown held it from the 17th November 1929 to the 7th July 1930. Mr. Lillie held charge of the Damoh district till the 14th November 1929, when he was relieved by Mr. Lee who remained till the close of the year. Mr. Bourne held charge of the Seoni district only up to the 6th October 1929, being relieved by Mr. Seaman who continued for the rest of the year. Mr. Stapylton held charge of Mandla throughout the year.

Changes among the Assistants, Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars during the year are given in detail in the district reports.

A great deal of heavy and unremitting work was laid on the shoulders of the revenue officers of the division, particularly in the three northern districts, by the occurrence of a third bad year for agriculture, complicated by half a year of intensive political agitation. It is difficult to select a few officers for special mention in such circumstances, without the danger of injustice to the rest of a team who have played out a difficult game during the year. The Deputy Commissioner of Saugor mentions with appreciation his four Sub-Divisional Officers, Messrs. Ikramullah, Morey, Jaffri and Saraiya, among whose good work I find it difficult to distinguish. Those of Damoh had an easier task, but earned just praise from the Deputy Commissioner. In Seoni, a heavy burden was cast on Mr. Laxminarayan who bore it with his accustomed cheerfulness to the satisfaction of all concerned. In Jubbulpore the work of Thakur Chhattra Singh and Mr. Farquhar deserves special notice, also that of Pandit Kedarnath both as an Assistant and a Tahsildar. Among Tahsildars, agreeing with the Deputy Commissioners, I desire to commend:—

Mr. Motiram Mujmir,  
Mr. Rishiraj Birthray,  
Mr. Karta Parshad,  
Mr. Govind Parshad,  
Mirza Abbas Hussain, and  
Rai Sahib Murli Manohar Seth.

All Deputy Commissioners mention the Superintendents of their offices with gratitude and appreciation for their services, which I endorse from my own experience of their work. If one is to be selected, I should mention Mr. Shyam Bihari Lal of Jubbulpore, who had the hardest and heaviest task and did it well.

173. Except for about a fortnight Mr. Porter at Nerbudda Division. Hoshangabad remained in charge throughout the year. Mr. Nehru was in charge of Betul for a month and 22 days when he was relieved by Mr. Layard. Mr. Joshi, the present Deputy Commissioner, relieved Mr. Layard on the 10th April 1930. Mr. H. L. Verma was relieved by Mr. Stent as Deputy Commissioner,

Nimar, on the 25th October 1929. Mr. Stent was transferred to Nagpur as Revenue Secretary and was relieved by Mr. Smellie on the 10th March 1930. Mr. Joshi worked as Deputy Commissioner, Narsinghpur, until the 8th April 1930 when he was transferred to Betul and was succeeded on the 9th April 1930 by Mr. Ambegaonkar who remained in charge until the close of the year. Mr. Bree held charge of the Chhindwara district throughout the year. All the Deputy Commissioners showed keen interest in their charges and administered them with commendable energy. The following subordinate officers are specially mentioned for their good work:—

*I.—Assistant Commissioner.*

Mr. H. S. Kamath, I.C.S., Narsinghpur.

*II.—Extra-Assistant Commissioners.*

Mr. Alay Hasan, Narsinghpur.  
 Mr. R. B. Chaubal, Nimar.  
 Mr. C. E. Claudius, Chhindwara.  
 Mr. M. P. Shukul, Chhindwara.  
 Mr. R. D. Beohar, Betul.  
 Mr. Mohanlal, Betul.

*III.—Tahsildars.*

Mr. S. D. Bhagwat, Burhanpur.  
 Mr. B. P. Agnihotri, Sausar.  
 Mr. Mukund Bharti, Betul.  
 Mr. Sumerudas Khubchand, Narsinghpur.  
 Mr. Lakshman Rao Khandwe, Gadawara.

*IV.—Naib-Tahsildars.*

Mr. S. M. Pradhan, Hoshangabad.  
 Mr. B. S. Chaukse, Harda.  
 Mr. S. L. Sonakia, Burhanpur.  
 Mr. G. R. Verma, Betul.  
 Mr. N. L. Shrivastava, Multai.  
 Mr. Habib Ahmad, Narsinghpur.  
 Mr. Brijmohandas Misra, Gadawara.

I agree with the commendation and only add the names of Mr. Nigam, Sub-Divisional Officer, Hoshangabad and Mr. Agarwala, Sub-Divisional Officer, Sohagpur, in the Hoshangabad district.

I am under great obligation to my Superintendent, Mr. Trivedi, for his supervision of my office and to the office generally for their willing help.

174. The latter part of the year was marked by the civil disobedience movement which threw a great deal of extra work on the Deputy Commissioners and other revenue officers. The work was heaviest in Nagpur and Wardha, and Messrs. Trivedi and Shah deserve special mention for the combined firmness and tact with which they handled the situation.

I single out the following names from the district reports for special mention :—

*Nagpur.*

- Mr. N. V. Joshi, Extra-Assistant Commissioner.
- Mr. K. M. Dastur, Extra-Assistant Commissioner.
- Mr. G. D. Chaoji, Tahsildar.
- Mr. Raghunath Singh Byas, Tahsildar.
- Mr. Babu Khan, Tahsildar.
- Mr. G. G. Todkar, Naib-Tahsildar.
- Mr. S. K. Siras, Naib-Tahsildar.

*Wardha.*

- Mr. S. Mehta, Assistant Commissioner.
- Mr. M. L. Guru, Extra-Assistant Commissioner.
- Mr. Nurul Latifkhan, Extra-Assistant Commissioner.
- Mr. A. H. Baig, Tahsildar.
- Mr. T. R. Deshpande, Tahsildar.
- Mr. B. K. Mehta, Naib-Tahsildar.
- Mr. H. S. Awasthy, Naib-Tahsildar.

*Bhandara.*

- Mr. M. D. Sagane, Extra-Assistant Commissioner.
- Mr. Mohanlal Kapur, Tahsildar.
- Mr. M. L. Bhuskute, Naib-Tahsildar.

*Balaghat.*

- Mr. F. C. Gangrade, Extra-Assistant Commissioner.

*Chanda.*

Mr. Pestonji Shapurji, Extra-Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. Syed Abdul Jalil, Extra-Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. J. N. Jesudasan, Tahsildar.

I am indebted to Mr. Narain Balkrishna Dantale, the Superintendent of my office, for the valuable help and advice he gave me throughout the year, and for his efficient control of the office.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

175. I was in charge of the division throughout the year, except for the periods from the 16th January to the 5th April 1930 and from the 1st July to the 24th July 1930, when Mr. D. H. C. Drake officiated for me. Messrs. Y. N. Sukthankar and S. M. Osman held charge of the Raipur and Drug districts respectively throughout the year. The charge of the Bilaspur district was held by Mr. D. R. Rutnam till the 12th December 1929 when he was relieved by the present Deputy Commissioner Mr. D. V. Rege. All the Deputy Commissioners have administered their charges with energy and efficiency. The last four months of the year were particularly trying on account of the civil disobedience movement for the whole of the staff and I have great pleasure in recording the readiness and energy with which all concerned dealt with a difficult situation and tackled the extra work thrown on them. The movement was far more serious and widespread in Raipur, while Bilaspur was the least affected of the three districts and to Mr. Sukthankar, Deputy Commissioner of Raipur, is due much credit for the way he dealt with the situation. Among Assistants and Tahsildars I would single out the following for special mention :—

*Extra-Assistant Commissioners.*

Mr. R. C. Sinha, Raipur.

Mr. Muniruddin, Raipur.

Mr. V. V. Vaidya, Bilaspur.

Mr. K. D. Bannerji, Bilaspur.

Mr. K. R. Chandorkar, Drug.

*Tahsildars.*

Mr. M. L. Yadu, Raipur.

Mr. Jagatram, Raipur.

Mr. K. N. De, Bilaspur.

Mr. Rajeshwar Yado, Drug.

Mr. R. G. Chourey who was in charge of consolidation work has done very well in a position which requires much tact and patience. To my Superintendent Gajanan Babu, I am indebted for another year's careful and efficient control of my office.

Statement showing the account of the Local Government with agriculturists' borrowers for the revenue year ending the 30th September 1930.

		Land Improve- ment Loans Act.	Agricultur- ists' Loans Act.	Total both Acts.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Principal...	Outstanding at the commencement of the year.	20,78,579	50,19,480	70,98,059
	Advanced during the year ...	2,69,075	15,24,099	17,93,174
	Total advanced ...	23,47,654	65,43,579	88,91,233
	Amount due for collection within the year (including arrears).	4,69,826	24,82,996	29,52,822
	Remitted during the year ...	500	2,399	2,899
	Collected during the year ...	2,08,765	5,54,137	(a) 7,62,902
	Total remitted and collected ...	2,09,265	5,56,536	7,65,801
	Balance outstanding at the end of the year.	21,38,389	59,87,043	81,25,432
	Amount suspended by competent authority.	2,42,095	17,53,493	19,95,588
	Amount over due ...	28,094	1,86,828	2,14,922
Interest ...	Collected during the year ...	46,568	75,174	1,21,742
Rate of interest re-covered.	Rate of interest recovered on mean of loan outstanding at the commencement and close of the year.	2.21	0.68	1.59

(a) Includes on account of advance collections of principal not fallen due :—

		Rs.
Land Improvement Loans Act ...	9,628	
Agriculturists' Loans Act ...	13,860	and Re. 1 on account of excess collection.
Total ...	23,488	

NOTE.—The statement is prescribed by Government of India letter No. 2-138-2, dated the 15th February 1906.



*Statement showing the financial results of loan operations to Local Government for the revenue year ending the 30th September 1930.*

—	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Total both Acts.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. { (a) Interest payable by the Local Government to the Government of India on loans taken prior to 1st April 1921.	58,000	33,300	91,300
1. { (b) Interest on the amount of loans granted under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.	...	2,26,600	2,26,600
1. { (c) Interest chargeable on the total mean outstanding of the year on account of loans subsequent to 31st March 1921.	1,25,396	...	1,25,396
Total ...	1,83,396	2,59,900	4,43,296
2. Interest collected during the year ...	46,568	75,174	1,21,742
3. Balance of interest accruing to Local Government, i e., difference between (1) and (2).	-1,36,828	-1,84,726	-3,21,554
4. Remissions of principal during the year ..	500	2,399	2,899
5. Net result (profit or loss) for the year 1929-1930.	-1,37,328	-1,87,125	-3,24,453
6. Net result for previous years { 1928-29 ...	-1,13,082	-1,44,145	-2,57,227
6. Net result for previous years { 1927-28 ...	-61,590	-47,424	-1,09,014
6. Net result for previous years { 1926-27 ...	-39,643	-46,176	-85,819
6. Net result for previous years { 1925-26 ...	-32,318	-65,196	-97,14
6. Net result for previous years { 1924-25 ...	-38,705	-51,935	-90,640
7. Expenditure on free grants-in-aid towards the construction of private protective works or on establishments for well-boring or other outlay incurred from current revenue in connection with takavi transactions.	...	...	...

NOTE.—The statement is prescribed by Government of India letter No. 2-138-2, dated the 5th February 1906.

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STATEMENT

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STATEMENT A.—Showing the area held by the several classes  
Central Provinces during the

(1)—DETAILS OF

District.	Total area included in holdings.	Land held by malguzars.		
		Area held as <i>sir</i> .	Area cultivated other than <i>sir</i> .	Percentage of occupied area held by malguzars.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor ...	1,263,014	113,437	81,685	17
Damoh ...	746,621	88,973	40,028	17
Jubbulpore ...	1,416,182	150,577	76,948	16
Mandla ...	921,481	53,518	39,352	10
Seoni ...	984,774	140,091	73,593	22
<b>Total Jubbulpore Division</b> ...	<b>5,332,072</b>	<b>566,506</b>	<b>311,606</b>	<b>16</b>
Narsinghpur ...	742,680	96,858	30,558	17
Hoshangabad ... { Khalsa	1,187,795	181,652	62,722	21
... { Jagir	8,265	658	43	8
Nimar ...	814,533	54,766	31,116	11
Betul ...	1,117,492	80,199	33,276	10
Chhindwara ... { Khalsa	1,020,150	124,559	100,987	22
... { Jagir	297,560	13,247	5,697	6
<b>Total Nerbudda Division</b> ..	<b>5,188,475</b>	<b>551,939</b>	<b>264,399</b>	<b>16</b>
Wardha ...	1,183,989	150,604	88,671	20'21
Nagpur ...	1,635,687	198,173	68,656	16
Chanda ... { Khalsa	1,017,669	94,202	26,798	12
... { Zamindari	160,557	10,490	2,644	8
Bhandara ... { Khalsa	673,773	104,994	24,209	19'18
... { Zamindari	346,947	47,962	11,294	17'08
Balaghat ... { Khalsa	495,275	77,653	18,895	19'49
... { Zamindari	123,092	17,133	3,593	17
<b>Total Nagpur Division</b> ...	<b>5,636,989</b>	<b>701,211</b>	<b>244,760</b>	<b>16</b>
Raipur ... { Khalsa	1,559,329	262,843	145,741	26
... { Zamindari	1,051,352	93,930	49,545	14
Bilaspur ... { Khalsa	1,313,077	200,946	131,191	25
... { Zamindari	737,533	76,131	18,683	13
Drug ... { Khalsa	1,316,324	24,728	169,618	31
... { Zamindari	456,028	54,108	15,156	15
<b>Total Chhattisgarh Division</b> ...	<b>6,415,643</b>	<b>930,686</b>	<b>529,934</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ...	<b>22,593,179</b>	<b>2,750,432</b>	<b>1,350,699</b>	<b>18'15</b>
<b>FOR PRECEDING YEAR</b> ...	<b>22,532,381</b>	<b>2,682,206</b>	<b>1,432,026</b>	<b>18'26</b>

of landlords and tenants and also the rental in each district of the agricultural year ending the 31st May 1930.

PROPRIETORS

Land held by malik-makbuzas.			Land held completely or partially revenue-free.				Total area held by proprietors, i.e., total of columns 3, 4, 7 and 10.
Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue assessed.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue assigned (not for realization).	Revenue demanded (for realization).	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
4,728	43,601	54,284	741	7,680	8,705	5	266,403
4,151	31,018	20,695	124	1,878	2,339	...	161,807
12,481	56,903	81,006	591	2,840	5,780	634	287,268
405	3,090	1,702	25	93	76	...	96,053
657	8,389	7,694	8	129	166	94	222,202
22,422	143,001	1,74,381	1,489	12,620	17,066	733	1,033,823
1,506	20,534	39,234	143	1,811	3,196	36,904	149,761
1,280	26,000	34,766	74	1,019	1,990	177	271,393
..	...	...	..	...	...	...	701
18,224	178,117	2,50,440	1,343	20,005	37,076	1,696	284,004
571	2,485	8,271	91	2,749	840	1,607	124,709
515	5,435	6,018	240	2,136	1,814	1,133	233,117
1	17	3	..	...	...	...	18,961
22,097	238,588	3,38,732	1,891	27,720	44,916	41,517	1,082,646
5,204	52,212	78,605	373	4,748	9,220	101	296,235
11,722	110,227	2,21,464	435	7,133	14,852	107	384,189
6,702	76,528	63,975	421	6,905	5,575	1,847	204,433
100	2,568	1,317	..	...	...	...	15,702
6,157	50,274	70,585	49	542	772	160	180,019
698	7,832	8,996	..	...	...	...	67,145
1,992	17,555	22,356	..	...	...	...	114,103
89	1,440	1,820	..	...	...	...	22,166
32,664	318,693	4,69,118	1,278	19,328	30,419	2,215	1,283,992
2,060	6,278	5,835	21	623	143	2	415,485
15	75	...	..	...	...	...	143,550
8,521	27,963	22,839	4	127	...	...	360,227
96	905	527	..	...	...	...	95,719
1,997	8,159	5,407	25	149	64	6	420,854
189	7,214	2,581	..	...	...	...	76,508
12,878	50,824	37,189	50	899	207	8	1,512,343
90,064	751,106	10,19,420	4,708	60,567	92,608	44,473	4,912,804
88,956	750,337	10,14,057	4,664	61,133	95,282	44,471	4,925,702

STATEMENT A.—Showing the area held by the several classes of Central Provinces during the agricultural

(2)—DETAILS

District	Land held by absolute-occupancy tenants.			
	Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.
	14	15	16	17
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Saugor ... ..	21,274	148,370	2,22,610	1 8 0
Damoh ... ..	20,849	108,770	1,37,538	1 4 3
Jubbulpore ... ..	31,633	185,549	3,08,600	1 10 7
Mandla ... ..	1,616	10,402	9,803	0 15 0
Seoni ... ..	3,784	39,441	44,091	1 1 11
Total Jubbulpore Division	78,756	492,532	7,22,642	10
Narsinghpur ... ..	13,738	134,527	2,91,868	17
Hoshangabad ... { Khalsa	18,747	267,044	4,44,376	21
... { Jagir	...	...	...	...
Nimar ... ..	584	5,481	5,654	...
Betul ... ..	12,329	156,132	1,26,762	...
Chhindwara ... { Khalsa	11,555	96,475	1,37,854	22
... { Jagir	...	...	...	6
Total Nerbudda Division	56,953	659,659	10,06,399	16
Wardha ... ..	11,821	153,495	2,10,641	20'21
Nagpur ... ..	22,754	242,957	4,33,941	16
Chanda ... { Khalsa	11,870	111,219	99,974	12
... { Zamindari	192	1,882	1,238	8
Bhandara ... { Khalsa	9,548	70,688	1,02,346	19'18
... { Zamindari	2,800	23,897	31,959	17'08
Balaghat ... { Khalsa	7,108	44,319	68,567	19'49
... { Zamindari	1,031	7,492	11,908	17
Total Nagpur Division	67,124	655,349	9,59,734	16
Raipur ... { Khalsa	21,441	127,359	1,38,552	1 26
... { Zamindari	...	...	...	14
Bilaspur ... { Khalsa	23,811	76,770	72,831	0 1 25
... { Zamindari	...	...	...	13
Drug ... { Khalsa	22,081	140,779	1,24,435	0 11 31
... { Zamindari	122	1,985	1,017	0 8 5
Total Chhattisgarh Division	68,355	346,893	3,36,865	0 15 6
GRAND TOTAL	271,188	2,154,433	30,25,755	1 6 6
FOR PRECEDING YEAR	271,191	2,158,922	30,17,800	1 5 11

landlords and tenants and also the rental in each district of the year ending the 31st May 1930—contd.

OF TENANTS

Land held by occupancy tenants.				Total of tenant areas, i.e., total of columns 15 and 19.
Number of holdings.	Area	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	
18	19	20	21	22
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.
117,730	838,872	10,74,704	1 4 6	987,242
77,813	469,085	5,60,205	1 3 1	577,855
166,461	931,112	11,43,402	1 3 8	1,116,661
55,863	807,560	3,12,527	0 6 2	818,262
79,333	719,875	6,03,047	0 13 5	759,316
497,199	3,766,804	36,93,945	0 15 8	4,259,326
55,394	449,763	8,37,234	1 13 10	583,290
56,044	643,347	9,21,139	1 6 11	910,391
856	7,471	4,299	0 9 2	7,471
41,347	515,418	4,15,600	0 12 11	520,929
69,066	626,836	4,19,186	0 8 1	982,968
82,431	689,088	4,82,507	0 11 2	785,563
14,317	277,780	80,052	0 4 7	277,780
321,295	3,408,733	31,60,027	0 14 10	4,068,392
1 5	53,866	732,982	1 1 8	836,477
1 12	77,127	987,370	1 4 9	1,229,427
0 14	79,600	697,208	0 13 5	798,427
0 11	15,191	141,020	0 7 11	142,902
1 6	61,906	421,290	1 4 1	492,278
1 1	26,580	255,127	1 1 3	279,021
1 1	67,194	336,169	1 4 6	380,488
1 6	14,926	92,892	1 3 10	100,384
1	407,450	3,654,008	1 1 11	4,009,407
2	145,312	1,000,428	0 15 11	1,127,787
	68,192	883,546	0 6 3	883,546
	194,520	856,021	0 12 6	932,791
	76,198	633,692	0 7 1	633,692
	101,616	745,217	0 13 10	885,596
	24,147	374,492	0 9 8	376,477
602,985	4,493,396	31,73,956	0 11 2	4,840,289
1,837,929	15,222,991	1,40,75,682	0 14 8	17,477,424
1,834,887	15,242,132	1,38,93,595	0 14 7	17,401,054

STATEMENT A.—Showing the area held by the several classes of Central Provinces during the agricultural

(2)—DETAILS

District	Total rental, i.e., columns 16 and 20.	Incidence per acre.	Rents actually collected.	
			On account of current year.	On account of previous year.
1	23	24	25	26
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
Saugor ...	12,97,314	1 5 0	1,20,166	1,47,019
Damoh ...	6,97,803	1 3 4	1,72,166	41,810
Jubbulpore ...	14,52,002	1 4 10	9,62,545	2,58,405
Mandla ...	3,22,320	0 6 4	2,86,949	40,302
Seoni ...	6,47,138	0 13 8	4,19,976	92,061
<b>Total Jubbulpore Division</b> ...	<b>41,16,587</b>	<b>1 0 1</b>	<b>19,12,102</b>	<b>5,79,687</b>
Narsinghpur ...	11,29,102	1 15 0	5,84,159	3,21,859
Hoshangabad ... { Khalsa	13,65,505	1 8 0	8,37,028	2,44,113
... { Jagir	4,299	0 9 2	1,939	401
Nimar ...	4,21,274	0 12 11	5,12,731	56,616
Betul ...	5,43,945	0 8 11	4,13,534	33,651
Chhindwara ... { Khalsa	6,20,361	0 12 8	5,20,494	34,280
... { Jagir	80,052	0 3 5	70,521	1,597
<b>Total Nerbudda Division</b> ...	<b>41,66,541</b>	<b>1 0 5</b>	<b>29,40,456</b>	<b>6,02,517</b>
Wardha ...	10,23,042	1 2 5	8,18,289	1,22,351
Nagpur ...	17,12,737	1 6 3	15,14,320	2,68,899
Chanda ... { Khalsa	6,75,515	0 13 5	5,89,741	44,400
... { Zamindari	71,104	0 8 0	65,379	2,202
Bhandara ... { Khalsa	6,30,516	1 4 6	6,24,465	44,116
... { Zamindari	3,07,353	1 1 8	2,77,193	42,415
Balaghat ... { Khalsa	4,99,009	1 5 0	4,57,789	29,222
... { Zamindari	1,27,182	1 4 3	1,15,593	6,309
<b>Total Nagpur Division</b> ...	<b>50,47,488</b>	<b>1 2 9</b>	<b>44,22,579</b>	<b>5,59,914</b>
Raipur ... { Khalsa	11,34,109	1 0 1	10,45,422	33,573
... { Zamindari	3,44,943	0 6 3	3,60,445	3,126
Bilaspur ... { Khalsa	7,15,137	0 12 3	7,09,824	7,226
... { Zamindari	2,79,956	0 7 1	2,46,658	2,189
Drug ... { Khalsa	7,70,348	0 13 11	7,13,586	14,660
... { Zamindari	2,16,328	0 9 7	2,05,053	3,653
<b>Total Chhattisgarh Division</b> ...	<b>34,70,821</b>	<b>0 11 6</b>	<b>32,81,008</b>	<b>64,427</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ...	<b>1,71,01,437</b>	<b>0 15 8</b>	<b>1,25,56,145</b>	<b>18,96,545</b>
<b>FOR PRECEDING YEAR</b> ...	<b>1,69,11,395</b>	<b>0 15 6</b>	<b>1,17,51,071</b>	<b>17,76,001</b>

landlord and tenants and also the rental in each district of the year ending the 31st May 1930—concl'd.

OF TENANTS—concl'd.

Land held rent-free.		Land held by sub-tenants.		
Area held as grant from proprietors.	Area held in lieu of service.	Number.	Area.	Rental demand.
27	28	29	30	31
Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Rs.
1,328	8,041	46,780	183,210	3,99,202
3,707	3,162	51,750	120,578	3,43,045
1,480	10,773	75,431	145,854	5,31,418
3,305	3,861	9,785	24,448	11,925
1,898	1,358	35,933	148,061	1,84,556
11,718	27,195	219,679	622,151	14,70,146
1,918	7,711	45,137	216,975	12,51,040
5,137	834	52,889	371,208	22,16,417
84	9	437	1,815	4,792
1,338	8,124	18,418	139,633	9,55,302
4,565	5,250	38,462	226,012	7,49,309
593	877	39,907	178,589	7,55,438
306	513	4,172	16,415	11,324
13,941	23,318	199,722	1,150,687	59,43,622
580	697	39,571	375,005	31,35,516
6,031	16,040	47,993	517,319	31,88,855
10,138	4,671	53,237	233,638	9,33,576
184	1,769	5,816	15,992	14,165
632	844	39,162	160,999	7,34,667
429	349	22,371	54,883	2,10,424
273	412	22,895	98,391	1,90,091
507	34	4,126	18,850	85,282
18,774	24,816	235,171	1,475,077	85,01,576
5,139	10,918	32,611	41,036	1,08,585
13,921	13,335	38,494	54,361	1,20,987
9,076	9,983	35,362	32,295	38,767
4,506	3,616	14,669	19,459	17,057
4,137	5,337	33,823	42,184	1,11,187
1,152	1,891	14,938	38,509	97,697
37,931	45,080	169,897	227,844	4,94,280
82,364	120,409	824,469	3,475,759	1,64,09,624
84,553	120,839	808,689	3,477,784	1,55,91,329



STATEMENT B-I.—Showing the progress made in the allotment of

Division.	District.	Total number of survey numbers, area and assessment in raiyatwari tract.			Available for allotment at commencement of the year under report.		
		Number of survey numbers.	Area.	Assessment.	Number of survey numbers.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jubbulpore	Saugor	1,487	Acres. 8,293	Rs. 6,376	207	Acres. 970	Rs. 878
	Damoh	2,163	16,704	9,191	370	3,376	1,324
	Jubbulpore	735	2,071	1,471	49	146	36
	Mandia	87,836	184,270	1,24,608	17,719	67,694	17,565
	Seoni	9,205	84,509	33,996	371	3,851	887
	Total	101,426	495,847	1,75,642	18,716	76,037	20,690
Nurbudda	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	1,717	23,883	8,575	97	1,756	280
	Nimar	27,100	194,248	1,87,103	887	10,668	1,781
	Betul	8,070	66,346	16,198	461	3,489	701
	Chhindwara	2,911	29,733	8,249	18	51	36
	Total	39,798	514,210	2,20,325	1,463	15,964	2,798
Nagpur	Wardha	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	180	2,245	1,798	13	44	25
	Chanda	28,939	238,468	1,03,072	9,799	85,361	26,520
	Bhandara	272	2,214	830	57	515	142
	Balaghat	12,332	156,560	32,970	2,913	38,791	5,120
	Total	41,713	399,487	1,38,670	12,802	124,711	31,807
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	6,136	11,326	6,636	63	351	120
	Bilaspur	2,244	2,681	1,775	27	99	46
	Drug	15	83	45	...	...	...
	Total	8,395	14,090	8,456	90	450	166
	GRAND TOTAL	(a) 191,332	1,423,634	5,43,093	(b) 33,071	217,162	55,161

(a) The increase is due to the new

(b) The increase is due to the minhai

waste land during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1930.

Allotment during the year under report.			Relinquished during the year under report.			Balance for allotment at the end of the year under report.		
Number of survey numbers.	Area.	Assessment.	Number of survey numbers.	Area.	Assessment.	Number of survey numbers.	Area.	Assessment.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.
31	104	127	7	26	27	183	892	778
36	209	137	29	288	137	303	3,455	1,324
13	61	12	9	45	10	45	130	34
4,330	19,472	5,375	1,145	13,666	3,913	16,534	61,888	16,133
68	764	175	73	123	116	376	3,510	828
4,478	20,610	5,826	1,263	14,448	4,233	17,501	69,875	19,097
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	569	114	21	314	62	77	1,501	190
335	5,633	1,386	227	4,177	1,260	779	9,212	1,655
218	1,656	401	82	648	137	325	2,481	437
15	31	30	19	74	23	23	54	29
639	7,889	1,961	349	5,213	1,482	1,203	13,288	2,319
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	7	10	12	7	10	13	44	25
665	5,486	2,011	300	2,609	1,124	9,431	82,484	25,613
8	92	26	3	30	10	52	462	126
167	6,113	1,514	383	3,584	584	2,849	36,052	4,590
1,152	11,908	3,261	698	6,239	2,128	12,348	119,042	39,374
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	89	27	...	...	...	45	262	93
...	...	...	...	...	...	27	99	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	89	27	...	...	...	72	361	139
6,257	40,156	11,175	4,310	25,900	7,843	31,124	202,566	51,939

area excised from minhal.  
area being brought under kabilkast.

STATEMENT B-II.—Showing the area held by the several

Division.	District.	Total area included in occupied survey numbers.	Held by patels and	
			Number of holdings.	Area.
1	2	3	4	5
		Acres.		Acres.
Jubbulpore ...	Saugor ... ..	6,532	576	6,532
	Damoh ... ..	10,794	920	10,635
	Jubbulpore ... ..	1,942	205	1,939
	Mandla ... ..	321,670	15,912	315,722
	Seoni ... ..	81,265	3,139	80,704
	Total ... ..	422,203	21,652	415,532
Nerbudda ...	Narsinghpur ... ..	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ... ..	23,844	1,436	22,573
	Nimar ... ..	383,321	15,846	380,296
	Betul ... ..	64,904	3,445	64,407
	Chhindwara ... ..	29,612	1,500	29,364
	Total ... ..	501,681	22,227	496,810
Nagpur ...	Wardha ... ..	...	...	...
	Nagpur ... ..	2,260	102	2,260
	Chanda ... ..	154,509	11,065	153,821
	Bhandara ... ..	1,931	124	1,931
	Balaghat ... ..	135,060	18,281	124,072
	Total ... ..	283,760	29,572	282,084
Chhattisgarh ...	Raipur ... ..	11,001	811	11,001
	Bilaspur ... ..	2,583	338	2,542
	Drug ... ..	241	29	241
	Total ... ..	13,825	1,178	13,784
	GRAND TOTAL ... ..	1,221,469	74,029	1,208,240

*classes of holders in raiyatwari villages and the revenue.*

Government raiyats.		Service grants.			Sub-let by patels and raiyats.	
Revenue.	Rate per acre.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Rent.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
5,743	0 14 1	...	..	...	684	561
6,591	0 9 11	23	159	93	633	536
1,436	0 12 0	1	3	1	166	520
1,08,616	0 5 5	401	5,948	2,031	548	386
32,918	0 6 7	42	561	206	3,902	5,397
1,55,304	0 6 0	467	6,671	2,331	5,933	7,455
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,369	0 8 0	3	52	17	313	75
1,83,995	0 7 9	170	3,025	1,365	19,849	91,812
15,802	0 4 5	36	497	127	18	23
8,222	0 4 5	4	48	10	1,706	326
2,16,388	0 7 0	213	3,622	1,519	21,886	95,236
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,808	0 12 10	...	...	...	157	291
76,382	0 8 0	60	688	358	9,816	14,944
758	0 6 0	...	...	...	61	70
47,043	0 6 0	67	989	302	5,144	4,254
1,25,991	0 7 2	127	1,677	660	15,178	19,559
6,594	0 9 7	...	...	...	95	81
1,713	0 10 9	7	40	16	38	46
93	0 6 2	..	...	...	...	..
8,400	0 9 9	7	40	16	133	127
5,66,083	0 6 9	814	12,010	4,526	43,130	1,22,377

*STATEMENT E.—Showing the demand, collection and balance of  
30th September*

1	2	De	
		Cur	
		Land revenue on roll on 31st October 1929.	Increases or decreases during the year.
		3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	Saugor	8,46,278	+ 86
	Damoh	4,04,800	- 1
	Jubbulpore	10,42,163	+ 149
	Mandla	2,16,588	+ 9,010
	Seoni	4,36,988	...
	Total	30,06,826	+ 9,272
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	7,61,509	+ 746
	Hoshangabad	9,15,063	- 59
	Nimar	4,30,601	+ 21
	Betul	3,51,431	+ 71
	Chhindwara	4,49,143	+ 42
	Total	29,13,747	+ 821
Nagpur	Wardha	8,17,622	+ 4
	Nagpur	13,65,438	+ 3,864
	Chanda	4,75,006	+ 1,195
	Bhandara	6,81,057	+ 157
	Balaghat	4,58,426	- 33
	Total	38,00,549	+ 5,188
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	9,36,408	...
	Bilaspur	6,49,796	...
	Drug	7,02,772	...
	Total	22,88,976	...
	GRAND TOTAL	(a) 1,20,10,098	15,281

(a) Increase is due to the revision of  
(b) Last year's figure was wrong.  
(c) Represents the amount assessed

of land revenue on the roll during the revenue year ending the  
1930—concl'd.

Balance.					Collected in advance on account of the following year.
Arrears.		Current.			
Suspended.	Unsuspended.	Suspended.	Unsuspended.	Total.	
14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,806	...	6,83,419	54,885	7,43,110	161
58,964	178	2,92,645	8,808	3,60,595	166
5,30,133	9,045	99,671	63,076	7,01,925	655
3,246	544	32,946	900	37,636	460
1,92,547	40	...	5,118	1,97,715	97
7,89,696	9,807	11,08,681	1,32,797	20,40,981	1,529
1,52,776	1,710	47,202	13,467	2,15,185	14
...	...	17,362	60,414	77,796	4
...	...	...	4,353	4,353	21
1,645	...	...	...	1,645	112
...	...	...	...	...	163
1,54,421	1,710	61,564	78,251	2,93,979	314
...	...	...	...	...	28
...	29	...	17	46	45
...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	36	36	2
...	...	...	128	128	20
...	29	...	181	210	99
...	...	...	618	618	149
...	...	...	335	335	73
...	...	...	...	...	157
...	...	...	953	953	379
9,44,117	11,576	11,73,245	2,12,185	23,41,123	2,331 825

STATEMENT F-II.—Showing demand, collection and balance  
30th September

Division.	District.	Demand.		Collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand.
		Balance from previous year.	For year under report.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ...	Saugor ...	38,697	55,516	38	91,175
	Damoh ...	(a) 26,357	30,934	41	57,250
	Jubbulpore ...	(b) 49,520	69,091	33	1,18,578
	Mandla ...	4,672	21,880	969	25,583
	Seoni ...	14,251	31,369	38	45,582
	Total ...	1,33,497	2,08,790	1,119	3,41,168
Nerbudda ...	Narsinghpur ...	..	48,755	6	48,749
	Hoshangabad ...	..	61,281	24	61,259
	Nimar ...	6,071	59,238	132	65,177
	Betul ...	3	23,093	21	23,075
	Chhindwara ...	..	34,095	31	34,061
	Total ...	6,074	2,26,464	217	2,32,321
Nagpur ...	Wardha ...	..	54,065	1	54,064
	Nagpur ...	..	92,615	17	92,598
	Chanda ...	..	40,572	2	40,570
	Bhandara ...	..	48,927	..	48,927
	Balaghat ...	..	34,020	3	34,017
	Total ...	..	2,70,199	23	2,70,176
Chhattisgarh ...	Raipur ...	..	71,375	72	71,304
	Bilaspur ...	..	48,541	141	48,800
	Drug ...	..	49,703	..	49,703
	Total ...	..	1,70,020	213	1,69,807
	GRAND TOTAL	1,39,571	8,75,473	1,572	10,13,472

(a) Includes Rs. 6,182  
(b) Excludes Rs. 121

of cesses assessed on the land revenue during the revenue year ending the 1930.

Collection.		Balance.		Collected in advance on account of the year following.	Remarks.
On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.		
7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
664	7,791	58,033	47,687	25	
6,533	23,081	19,824	7,812	21	
10,737	60,719	3783	8,339	36	
4,595	19,319	77	1,592	73	
14,036	31,187	215	144	2	
39,565	1,12,097	96,932	65,574	157	
...	48,105	...	644	11	
...	58,217	...	3,042	3	
6,034	58,787	37	319	10	
3	23,072	..	...	7	
...	34,061	...	...	41	
6,037	2,22,242	37	4,005	72	
...	54,064	...	...	1	
...	92,598	...	...	39	
...	40,568	...	2	14	
...	48,927	...	...	...	
...	34,017	...	...	2	
...	2,70,174	...	2	56	
...	71,096	...	208	3	
...	48,783	...	17	99	
...	49,703	...	...	3	
...	1,69,582	...	225	105	
42,602	8,04,095	96,969	69,806	390	

on account of arrears of additional cesses remitted.



STATEMENT F-III.—Showing demand, collection and balance of  
30th September

Division.	District.	Demand.		Collected in advance during previous year.
		Balance from previous year.	For year under report.	
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	Saugor	1,164	3,309	...
	Damoh	267	1,583	...
	Jubbulpore	(a) 914	46,315	...
	Mandla	...	866	...
	Seoni	...	6,503	...
	Total	2,345	58,576	...
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	93	1,207	139
	Hoshangabad	...	4,120	...
	Nirmar	715	29,612	...
	Betul	2,064	5,859	85
	Chhindwara	7,307	1,04,565	...
	Total	10,179	1,45,363	224
Nagpur	Wardha	...	2,335	...
	Nagpur	41,250	92,894	...
	Chanda	75	38,755	..
	Bhandara	387	33,167	37
	Balaghat	10,943	71,522	...
	Total	52,655	2,38,673	37
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	49	27,842	24
	Bilaspur	147	12,275	117
	Drug	162	4,467	...
	Total	358	44,584	141
	GRAND TOTAL	65,537	4,87,196	402

(a) Excludes Rs. 415

(b) Excludes Rs. 769

*miscellaneous land revenue during the revenue year ending the 1930.*

Net demand (total of columns 3 and 4 minus column 5)	Collection.		Balance.		Collected in advance on account of the year following.
	On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous year (column 3 minus column 7).	On account of year under report (column 4 minus total of columns 5 and 8).	
6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,473	369	2,807	795	502	...
1,850	267	1,583	...	...	..
47,229	...	45,252	914	1,063	...
866	.	866	...	...	...
6,503	...	6,503	...	...	...
60,921	636	57,011	1,709	1,565	...
1,161	93	1,057	...	11	...
4,120	..	4,072	...	48	...
30,327	715	29,612	...	...	...
7,838	213	3,801	1,851	1,973	35
1,11,872	6,688	1,00,389	619	4,176	...
1,55,318	7,709	1,38,931	2,470	6,208	35
2,335	...	2,335	...	...	...
1,34,144	39,080	67,256	2,170	25,638	...
38,830	75	36,342	...	2,413	...
33,517	387	32,742	...	388	...
82,465	10,029	61,126	(b) 145	7,396	...
2,91,291	49,571	2,02,801	2,315	35,835	...
27,867	49	27,547	...	271	...
12,305	147	11,794	...	364	127
4,629	..	4,142	162	325	...
44,801	196	43,483	162	9'0	127
5,52,331	58,112	4,42,226	6,656	44,568	162

remitted.  
remitted.

STATEMENT G.—Showing coercive processes issued in collection of Revenue Act, during the revenue

Division.	District.	Notices of demand under section 127.		Arrest under section 128 (a).	
		Total number of mahals in district.	Number of notices of demand issued.	Number of defaulters brought to district or tahsil headquarters under a warrant of arrest.	Number of defaulters imprisoned in civil jail.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jubbulpore...	Saugor	2,253	12	...	...
	Damoh	1,459	3	...	...
	Jubbulpore	2,570	234	17	4
	Mandla	2,012	17	5	...
	Seoni	1,719	1	2	1
	Total	10,013	267	24	5
Nerbudda ...	Narsinghpur	1,265	12	5	...
	Hoshangabad	1,541	56	...	...
	Nimar	1,167	32	13	1
	Betul	1,318	12	1	...
	Chhindwara	1,436	8	...	...
	Total	6,727	120	19	1
Nagpur ...	Wardha	1,705	...	4	...
	Nagpur	2,604	13	19	...
	Chanda	1,994	...	8	...
	Bhandara	2,106	..	..	..
	Balaghat	1,659	...	1	..
	Total	10,068	13	32	..
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	2,136	...	4	...
	Bilaspur	2,062	1	4	...
	Drug	1,742	...	1	...
	Total	5,940	1	9	...
	GRAND TOTAL	32,748	401	84	6

land revenue under sections 127 and 128 of the Central Provinces Land year ending the 30th September 1930.

Attachment and sales of property under section 128 (b).			Attachment, transfer or sale of estate in respect of which arrear accrued, or of other immovable property belonging to defaulter section 128 (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g).				Remarks.
Number of attachments ordered.	Number of attachments effected.	Number of sales carried out.	Number of estates, mahals or shares attached and held under management [clause (c)].	Number of estates, mahals or shares transferred [clause (d)].	Number of estates, mahals or shares, the settlement of which was annulled [clause (e)].	Number of estates, mahals or shares or properties sold [clauses (f) and (g)].	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
26	6	...	...	...	...	...	
222	72	3	2	...	...	...	1 warrant of arrest was issued.
370	177	4	...	...	...	...	26 warrants of arrest were issued.
323	99	7	...	...	...	...	5 do.
363	159	17	...	...	...	...	9 do.
1,304	513	31	2	...	...	...	41
158	107	1	...	...	...	...	7 warrants of arrest were issued.
197	64	...	...	...	...	...	10 do.
240	45	5	...	...	...	...	8 do.
78	18	...	1	...	...	...	1 do.
125	29	1	...	...	...	...	7 do.
798	263	7	1	...	...	...	42
114	20	1	...	...	...	...	4 warrants of arrest were issued.
274	65	...	1	...	...	...	19 do.
98	8	...	...	...	...	...	8 do.
191	20	...	...	...	...	...	7 warrants of arrest were issued.
172	70	4	1	...	...	...	13 do.
849	183	5	2	...	...	...	51
469	145	3	4	...	...	1	8 warrants of arrest were issued.
674	94	1	...	...	...	...	105 do.
308	87	1	...	...	...	...	25 do.
1,451	326	5	4	...	...	...	138
4,102	1,285	48	9	...	...	1	272

*STATEMENT 7.—Showing mutations in possession of proprietary  
under section 47 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act*

Division.	District.	Private sales.			
		Number of mahals or shares in mahals.	Area.	Land revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jubbulpore	Saugor	150	19,120	8,428	2,26,254
	Damoh	141	29,014	9,909	2,28,978
	Jubbulpore	124	41,130	11,551	3,05,950
	Mandla	27	10,008	1,021	66,144
	Seoni	73	11,781	4,121	1,53,148
	Total	515	111,053	35,030	9,80,474
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	31	8,193	6,094	2,54,440
	Hoshangabad	20	10,206	3,625	77,858
	Nimar	113	9,447	5,280	1,26,348
	Betul	81	12,579	2,870	1,31,526
	Chhindwara	174	12,467	2,045	2,51,902
	Total	427	52,892	20,814	8,44,074
Nagpur	Wardha	147	30,948	7,153	2,84,227
	Nagpur	170	9,491	17,301	7,11,982
	Chanda	88	21,087	5,814	2,01,256
	Bhandara	141	18,729	5,661	2,11,764
	Balaghat	61	8,256	6,253	2,09,570
	Total	610	88,511	42,181	16,18,799
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	129	26,155	10,176	5,19,109
	Bilaspur	111	10,374	2,535	3,35,631
	Drug	143	27,016	8,507	3,63,692
	Total	383	63,545	21,218	12,18,432
GRAND TOTAL		1,935	3,16,001	1,19,243	46,61,779

rights and interests in land due to sale or mortgage or lease, as registered during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1930.

Sale by order of civil court in foreclosure or execution decrees.				Mortgage with possession and transfers by virtue of leases.			
Number of mahals or shares in mahals.	Area.	Land revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.	Number of mahals or shares in mahals.	Area.	Land revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
13	1,468	702	11,334	7	4,111	2,025	1,500
7	326	229	4,001	8	2,593	293	7,415
8	1,669	1,160	25,870	5	3,257	392	2,247
7	3,345	693	24,062	2	966	58	3,123
16	2,519	717	15,463	1	957	290	1,100
51	9,227	3,501	81,630	23	11,884	3,058	15,385
4	360	295	11,400	5	2,107	424	5,011
15	8,875	4,611	82,978	2	1,303	225	1,730
17	4,401	1,555	29,983	..	...	...	...
16	2,589	860	15,657	...	...	...	...
41	8,871	2,437	38,379	14	16,830	970	10,600
93	25,096	9,758	1,78,397	21	20,240	1,619	17,311
43	6,887	2,362	59,004	14	672	398	24,309
40	3,061	5,086	1,04,173	1	15	23	500
21	3,102	1,077	18,438	5	9,778	226	812
32	4,050	1,425	32,471	2	180	105	2,600
12	746	511	22,805	1	590	308	2,500
148	17,846	10,494	2,37,191	23	11,235	1,132	30,721
23	12,908	4,803	1,50,296	...	...	...	...
21	1,833	950	58,866	2	12,695	345	1,500
20	4,327	1,810	43,897	...	...	...	...
64	19,068	7,563	2,53,059	2	12,695	345	1,500
356	71,337	31,316	7,50,277	69	56,054	6,154	64,947

STATEMENT L.—Showing work under certain heads of revenue business during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1930.

Heads of business.	Division.	Number of cases.			Remarks
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Land Revenue Act.</i>					
I.—Enquiries into the claims of thekardars to protected status (section 107).	Jubbulpore	...	3	2	
	Nerbudda	1	1	1	
	Nagpur	11	7	16	
	Chhattisgarh	12	6	11	
	Total	...	24	17	30
II.—Application by sadar-lambardars or lambardar for the recovery of an arrear (section 157).	Jubbulpore	26	236	181	
	Nerbudda	36	317	280	
	Nagpur	22	377	360	
	Chhattisgarh	30	155	151	
	Total	...	114	1,085	972
III.—Application for imperfect partition (section 164).	Jubbulpore	96	62	115	
	Nerbudda	99	163	169	
	Nagpur	88	183	199	
	Chhattisgarh	12	26	21	
	Total	...	295	440	504
<i>Tenancy Act.</i>					
IV.—Application by an heir or landlord to set aside a transfer by an occupancy tenant (section 13).	Jubbulpore	27	94	99	
	Nerbudda	30	107	107	
	Nagpur	43	143	148	
	Chhattisgarh	86	228	255	
	Total	...	186	572	609
V.—Application to enhance rent of occupancy tenants (section 16).	Jubbulpore	4	12	15	
	Nerbudda	...	22	20	
	Nagpur	1	13	12	
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	
	Total	...	5	47	47
VI.—Application for execution of decree for arrears by ejection of tenants (section 24).	Jubbulpore	155	583	387	
	Nerbudda	104	739	533	
	Nagpur	72	497	457	
	Chhattisgarh	21	77	75	
	Total	...	352	1,896	1,452

STATEMENT L.—Showing work under certain heads of revenue business during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1930—contd.

Heads of business.	Division.	Number of cases.			Remarks.
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Tenancy Act—contd.</i>					
VII.—Fixation of fair rent on a reference by the civil court (section 26).	Jubbulpore ...	1	...	1	
	Nerbudda ...	...	2	...	
	Nagpur ...	..	..	..	
	Chhattisgarh	1	1	1	
	Total ..	2	3	2	
VIII.—Application for reinstatement of a tenant in his holding after abandonment (section 36).	Jubbulpore ...	1	6	4	
	Nerbudda ..	3	7	9	
	Nagpur ...	3	14	15	
	Chhattisgarh	2	14	14	
	Total ..	9	41	42	
IX.—Declaration of a sub-tenant holding land from a tenant to have the right of an occupancy tenant (section 40).	Jubbulpore ...	3	1	4	
	Nerbudda ...	2	3	3	
	Nagpur ...	2	1	3	
	Chhattisgarh	..	3	3	
	Total ...	7	8	13	
X.—Declaration of a sub-tenant holding land from malik-makbuza to have the right of an occupancy tenant (section 41).	Jubbulpore ...	...	...	...	
	Nerbudda ...	...	1	1	
	Nagpur ...	...	...	..	
	Chhattisgarh	..	..	..	
	Total ...	...	1	1	
XI.—Application for sanction to a proprietor to transfer <i>sir</i> land by the grant of tenancy right in such <i>sir</i> land for a period exceeding five years (section 49).	Jubbulpore ...	1	12	13	
	Nerbudda ...	2	9	11	
	Nagpur ..	..	64	55	
	Chhattisgarh	...	22	20	
	Total ...	3	107	99	
XII.—Application for sanction to transfer proprietary rights in <i>sir</i> land without the reservation of occupancy rights (section 50).	Jubbulpore ...	24	185	187	
	Nerbudda ...	22	313	311	
	Nagpur ...	52	677	674	
	Chhattisgarh	31	286	299	
	Total ..	129	1,461	1,471	



STATEMENT L.—Showing work under certain heads of revenue business during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1930—contd.

Heads of business.	Division.	Number of cases.			Remark
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Tenancy Act—contd.</i>					
XIII.—Application by landlord to make improvement in holding (section 51).	Jubbulpore ...	...	...	...	
	Nerbudda ..	1	3	3	
	Nagpur ...	...	1	..	
	Chhattisgarh	...	..	...	
	Total ..	1	4	3	
XIV.—Application by landlord to enhance rent because of improvements made by him (section 56).	Jubbulpore ...	..	...	...	
	Nerbudda ..	...	...	...	
	Nagpur ...	...	...	...	
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	...	...	
XV.—Application by tenants to have rent reduced owing to effect of improvement having ceased (section 57).	Jubbulpore ...	...	...	...	
	Nerbudda ..	...	3	3	
	Nagpur ...	...	...	...	
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	..	
	Total ...	..	3	3	
XVI.—Application to enhance, alter or commute rent (sections 62—64.)	Jubbulpore ..	...	...	...	
	Nerbudda ..	3	8	9	
	Nagpur ...	...	27	26	
	Chhattisgarh	1	51	51	
	Total ...	4	86	86	
XVII.—Application by tenant to deposit rent (section 68).	Jubbulpore ..	1	6	7	
	Nerbudda ...	1	167	166	
	Nagpur ...	2	22	23	
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	..	
	Total ..	4	195	196	
XVIII.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for levying anything excess of rent legally payable (section 74).	Jubbulpore ...	1	74	53	
	Nerbudda ...	1	2	3	
	Nagpur ...	...	18	16	
	Chhattisgarh	9	28	32	
	Total ...	11	122	104	

STATEMENT L.—Showing work under certain heads of revenue business during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1930—concl'd.

Heads of business.	Division.	Number of cases.			Remarks.
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Tenancy Act—concl'd.</i>					
XIX.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for refusing to grant receipts for the rent paid, for giving defective receipts (section 77).	Jubbulpore ..	1	23	21	
	Nerbudda ..	...	16	11	
	Nagpur ...	2	30	31	
	Chhattisgarh...	1	16	15	
	Total ...	4	85	78	
XX.—Application by a tenant holding land broken up from waste to be declared as occupancy tenant (section 87).	Jubbulpore ..	5	7	7	
	Nerbudda ..	4	41	41	
	Nagpur ...	...	...	...	
	Chhattisgarh...	7	36	38	
	Total ...	16	84	86	
XXI.—Application by a tenant for illegal distraint or interference by a landlord (section 88).	Jubbulpore ..	1	17	18	
	Nerbudda ..	...	1	1	
	Nagpur ...	1	9	7	
	Chhattisgarh...	...	1	1	
	Total ...	2	28	27	
XXII.—Application for acquisition of tenant's land by a landlord (section 98).	Jubbulpore ..	7	7	9	
	Nerbudda ..	...	6	6	
	Nagpur ...	1	4	4	
	Chhattisgarh..	3	5	8	
	Total ...	11	22	27	
XXIII.—Application by a tenant for reinstatement after illegal ejection (section 100).	Jubbulpore ...	13	120	107	
	Nerbudda ...	14	38	49	
	Nagpur ...	3	32	31	
	Chhattisgarh .	12	88	90	
	Total ...	42	278	277	
GRAND TOTAL		1,221	6,585	6,129	

STATEMENT L.—Showing work under certain heads of revenue business during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1930—contd.

Heads of business.	Division.	Number of cases.			Remarks.
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Tenancy Act—contd.</i>					
XIII.—Application by landlord to make improvement in holding (section 53).	Jubbulpore ...	...	...	...	
	Nerbudda ..	1	3	3	
	Nagpur ...	...	1	..	
	Chhattisgarh	...	..	...	
	Total ..	1	4	3	
XIV.—Application by landlord to enhance rent because of improvements made by him (section 56).	Jubbulpore ...	..	...	...	
	Nerbudda ..	...	...	...	
	Nagpur ...	...	...	...	
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	
	Total ...	..	...	...	
XV.—Application by tenants to have rent reduced owing to effect of improvement having ceased (section 57).	Jubbulpore ...	...	...	...	
	Nerbudda ..	...	3	3	
	Nagpur ...	...	..	..	
	Chhattisgarh	...	..	..	
	Total ...	..	3	3	
XVI.—Application to enhance, alter or commute rent (sections 62—64.)	Jubbulpore ..	...	...	...	
	Nerbudda ..	3	8	9	
	Nagpur ...	...	27	26	
	Chhattisgarh	1	51	51	
	Total ...	4	86	86	
XVII.—Application by tenant to deposit rent (section 68).	Jubbulpore ..	1	6	7	
	Nerbudda ...	1	167	166	
	Nagpur ...	2	22	23	
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	..	
	Total ..	4	195	196	
XVIII.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for levying anything excess of rent legally payable (section 74).	Jubbulpore ...	1	74	53	
	Nerbudda ...	1	2	3	
	Nagpur ..	...	18	16	
	Chhattisgarh	9	28	32	
	Total ...	11	122	104	

STATEMENT L.—Showing work under certain heads of revenue business during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1930—concl'd.

Heads of business.	Division.	Number of cases.			Remarks.
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Tenancy Act—concl'd.</i>					
XIX.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for refusing to grant receipts for the rent paid, for giving defective receipts (section 77).	Jubbulpore ...	1	23	21	
	Nerbudda ...	...	16	11	
	Nagpur ...	2	30	31	
	Chhattisgarh...	1	16	15	
	Total ...	4	85	78	
XX.—Application by a tenant holding land broken up from waste to be declared as occupancy tenant (section 87).	Jubbulpore ...	5	7	7	
	Nerbudda ...	4	41	41	
	Nagpur ...	...	...	...	
	Chhattisgarh...	7	36	38	
	Total ...	16	84	86	
XXI.—Application by a tenant for illegal distraint or interference by a landlord (section 88).	Jubbulpore ...	1	17	18	
	Nerbudda ...	...	1	1	
	Nagpur ...	1	9	7	
	Chhattisgarh...	...	1	1	
	Total ...	2	28	27	
XXII.—Application for acquisition of tenant's land by a landlord (section 98).	Jubbulpore ...	7	7	9	
	Nerbudda ...	..	6	6	
	Nagpur ...	1	4	4	
	Chhattisgarh..	3	5	8	
	Total ...	11	22	27	
XXIII.—Application by a tenant for reinstatement after illegal ejection (section 100).	Jubbulpore ...	13	120	107	
	Nerbudda ...	14	38	49	
	Nagpur ...	3	32	31	
	Chhattisgarh ..	12	88	90	
	Total ...	42	278	277	
GRAND TOTAL		1,221	6,585	6,129	

STATEMENT M.—Showing principal suits between landlord and Central Provinces during the revenue

Division.	District.	Suits for arrears of rent.		
		Number disposed of during year.		
		Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.
1	2	3	4	5
Jubbulpore	Saugor ... ..	24	1,947	169
	Damoh ... ..	5	847	121
	Jubbulpore ... ..	62	1,230	125
	Mandla ... ..	...	175	42
	Seoni ... ..	17	573	120
	Total ... ..	102	4,772	577
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur ... ..	17	1,052	98
	Hoshangabad ... ..	73	882	97
	Nimar ... ..	12	265	64
	Betal ... ..	15	196	51
	Chindwara ... ..	69	318	96
	Total ... ..	206	2,713	408
Nagpur ...	Wardha ... ..	56	755	117
	Nagpur ... ..	119	1,337	293
	Chanda ... ..	30	377	95
	Bhandara ... ..	49	432	112
	Balaghat ... ..	6	177	35
	Total ... ..	260	3,098	682
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ... ..	63	261	50
	Bilaspur ... ..	11	168	76
	Drug ... ..	61	290	81
	Total ... ..	137	719	207
GRAND TOTAL ... ..		705	11,302	1,874

tenant under the Central Provinces Tenancy Act in the districts of the year ending the 30th September 1930.

Suits for ejections of tenants on the ground that the holding consists entirely of <i>sir</i> land under section 25 (b).			Suits by tenants for recovery of possession.		
Number disposed of during year.			Number disposed of during year.		
Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.
6	7	8	9	10	11
...	..	..	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...
..	33	4	...	2	3
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	..
...	33	4	..	2	3
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	4	9
...	...	...	..	4	9
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	..
...	2	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	6	..	3	...
...	...	...	...	..	..
...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	..	1	...	1
...	...	..	1	..	2
..	35	10	1	9	14

STATEMENT O.—Showing general revenue business transacted

Division.	District.	Cultivated area of district in square miles.	Population.	Number of villages.	Land revenue excluding cesses.	Number of cases for disposal		
						Pending at close of preceding year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jubbulpore.	Saugor	1,585	5,28,380	2,066	8,52,242	1,175	5,050	6,225
	Damoh	903	2,87,126	1,301	4,72,475	485	1,276	3,761
	Jubbulpore	1,493	7,45,261	2,537	10,45,040	956	6,569	7,925
	Mandla	3,179	3,86,146	2,012	3,40,083	157	5,142	5,299
	Seoni	1,362	3,48,571	1,636	4,72,003	229	3,041	3,270
	Total	8,521	22,95,081	9,665	31,81,843	3,002	23,475	26,480
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur	986	3,15,162	1,068	7,61,509	348	4,018	4,566
	Hoshangabad	1,549	4,45,713	1,368	9,23,744	452	5,913	6,371
	Nimar	1,577	3,93,554	1,128	6,21,418	491	4,222	4,713
	Betul	1,411	3,63,737	1,266	2,67,223	243	3,684	3,927
	Chhindwara	1,833	4,91,835	1,931	4,57,384	565	2,267	2,833
	Total	7,356	20,13,021	6,761	31,34,278	2,099	20,140	22,239
Nagpur.	Wardha	1,718	4,63,696	1,363	8,18,708	466	5,866	6,332
	Nagpur	2,171	8,09,601	1,439	13,70,426	331	6,273	6,604
	Chanda	1,636	6,60,630	2,011	5,54,823	1,024	9,349	10,153
	Bhandara	1,384	7,17,747	1,644	8,27,348	197	3,520	3,717
	Balaghat	1,048	5,11,634	1,509	5,05,618	172	3,782	3,954
	Total	7,957	31,63,668	9,192	39,31,923	2,170	25,790	30,560
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur	1,831	13,92,768	4,390	9,45,334	723	8,752	9,475
	Bilaspur	3,058	12,31,765	3,515	6,51,602	604	7,433	8,037
	Drug	2,476	7,57,687	2,659	7,02,865	556	4,096	4,652
	Total	9,365	31,82,220	10,564	22,99,801	1,883	20,281	22,164
GRAND TOTAL		33,199	108,54,333	36,183	125,47,845	9,154	92,689	1,11,841

uring the revenue year ending the 30th September 1930.

Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than		Number of English letters in Revenue Department.		Remarks.
		Six months.	Twelve months.	Issues.	Receipts.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
4,905	1,330	314	253	2,501	2,676	
3,054	707	31	103	2,542	3,258	
7,131	794	12	11	2,543	2,607	
4,062	337	1	...	939	1,147	
3,006	264	5	4	1,109	1,570	
23,058	3,422	383	371	9,724	11,148	
3,625	771	28	6	791	1,147	
5,856	515	12	12	1,850	2,540	
4,195	518	40	50	1,719	1,778	
3,676	251	6	2	1,193	1,927	
2,531	301	31	41	1,877	2,195	
19,883	2,356	117	111	7,400	9,897	
5,799	533	24	30	2,163	2,629	
6,164	440	16	6	6,084	5,110	
9,668	685	25	26	2,165	2,605	
3,340	377	...	19	2,843	2,732	
3,710	244	...	10	2,837	2,901	
28,681	2,279	65	91	16,392	15,977	
8,561	914	4	14	1,502	1,724	
7,271	766	45	25	665	932	
4,118	534	9	23	988	1,146	
19,950	2,214	58	62	3,155	3,802	
91,572	10,271	623	635	136,701	41,014	



*STATEMENT F.—Showing the numbers of appeals and applications for revision disposed of by the Deputy Commissioners and the Commissioners during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1930.*

Heads of business.	Division.	Number of cases disposed of by the						Remarks.	
		Deputy Commissioners.			Commissioners.				
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<i>Land Revenue Act.</i>									
I.—Application for imperfect partition (section 164).	Jubbulpore	...	...	5	5	1	10	11	
	Nerbudda	...	1	19	18	1	20	16	
	Nagpur	...	7	28	31	2	8	9	
	Chhattisgarh	...	1	7	7	2	7	8	
	Total	...	9	59	61	6	45	44	
II.—Appointment and removal of lambar-dars, Sadar-lambar-dars, lambar-dar gumash-tas, mukaddams and mukaddam gumash-tas (sections 187, 189, 190 and 195).	Jubbulpore	...	4	32	33	...	4	2	
	Nerbudda	...	6	57	55	1	21	20	
	Nagpur	...	8	58	60	4	22	19	
	Chhattisgarh	...	10	78	71	1	22	11	
	Total	...	28	225	219	6	69	52	
III.—Ejectment of raiyats (section 216)	Jubbulpore	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	
	Nerbudda	...	...	26	26	1	4	5	
	Nagpur	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	
	Chhattisgarh	...	1	2	2	...	...	..	
	Total	...	1	9	39	1	5	6	

IV.— other cases	Jubbulpore	7	111	100	1	33	25
	Nerbudda	33	176	193	10	100	103
	Nagpur	21	278	272	21	131	110
	Chhattisgarh	11	142	128	12	38	45
	Total	72	707	693	44	305	283
	Total appeals	110	1,030	1,012	57	424	385
V.—Applications for revision	Jubbulpore	1	13	12	...	1	1
	Nerbudda	3	27	24	...	6	6
	Nagpur	4	30	34	3	6	9
	Chhattisgarh	2	15	17	...	1	1
	Total	10	85	87	3	14	17
	GRAND TOTAL (a)	120	1,115	1,099	60	438	402
	GRAND TOTAL FOR THE PRECEDING YEAR.	80	1,161	1,122	77	419	436
<i>Tenancy Act.</i>							
I.—Application by an heir or landlord to set aside a transfer by an occupancy tenant (section 13).	Jubbulpore	2	3	4	...	11	10
	Nerbudda	1	26	21	1	12	12
	Nagpur	6	50	47	1	17	14
	Chhattisgarh	4	42	42	1	15	14
	Total	13	121	114	3	55	50
II.—Application to enhance rent of occupancy tenants (section 16).	Jubbulpore	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Nerbudda	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	1	1	...	...	...
III.—Application for execution of decree for arrears by ejectment of tenant (section 24).	Jubbulpore	3	11	13	...	3	3
	Nerbudda	...	23	20	1	7	6
	Nagpur	2	13	11	4	2	5
	Chhattisgarh	...	5	5	...	2	2
	Total	5	52	49	5	14	16

(a) Last year's figure was wrong.

STATEMENT P.—Showing the number of appeals and applications for revision disposed of by the Deputy Commissioners and the Commissioners during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1930—concl'd.

Heads of business.	Division.	Number of cases disposed of by the						Remarks.
		Deputy Commissioners.			Commissioners.			
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Tenancy Act—concl'd.</i>								
IV.—Application for sanction to transfer proprietary rights in <i>sir</i> land without the reservation of occupancy rights [section 50 (1)].	Jubbulpore	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
	Nerbudda	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
	Nagpur	...	2	2	1	5	5	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	1	1	1	1	2	...
	Total	...	7	7	2	7	7	...
V.—Application by tenant to deposit rent (section 68).	Jubbulpore	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Nerbudda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
VI.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for levying anything in excess of rent legally payable (section 74).	Jubbulpore	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Nerbudda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	3	15	...	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	2	4	...	2	3	...
	Total	...	5	18	22	...	2	2

VII.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for refusing to grant receipt for the rent paid or giving defective receipt (section 77).	Jubbulpore	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
	Nerbudda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	...	4	4	...	2	2
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	7	7	...	2	2
VIII.—Application by tenant for reinstatement after illegal ejection (section 100).	Jubbulpore	...	...	2	1	...	2	2
	Nerbudda	...	1	7	8	...	2	2
	Nagpur	...	2	7	7	...	4	3
	Chhattisgarh	...	1	4	3	1	...	1
	Total	...	4	20	19	1	8	8
IX.—Other cases	Jubbulpore	...	7	28	30	...	...	...
	Nerbudda	...	13	62	70	1	23	17
	Nagpur	...	4	60	59	5	28	26
	Chhattisgarh	...	6	34	33	...	14	11
	Total	...	30	184	192	6	65	54
Total appeals	...	57	411	412	17	153	139	
X.—Applications for revision	Jubbulpore	...	...	7	7	...	...	...
	Nerbudda	...	...	11	9	...	4	4
	Nagpur	...	...	7	6	1	...	1
	Chhattisgarh	...	1	31	32	...	1	1
	Total	...	1	5	54	1	5	6
GRAND TOTAL (a)	...	58	467	466	18	158	145	
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE PRECEDING YEAR.	...	45	390	380	28	140	150	

(a) Last year's figure was wrong.

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**REPORT**  
ON THE  
**Operations of the Land Records and  
Settlement Departments**  
IN THE  
**CENTRAL PROVINCES**  
FOR THE  
**YEAR ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1930**

**Agents for the sale of Publications issued by the Central  
Provinces Government.**

[NOTE.—Appointments of all official Agents in the United Kingdom and on the Continent for the sale of Government Publications have been terminated with effect from the 1st April 1925.

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**RANGOON:**

The Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press.

**SIMLA:**

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Report on the working of the departments of Land Records and Settlements in the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1930.

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Mr. Greenfield held charge of the departments up to the 4th March 1930 when I took over.

PART I.—OPERATIONS OF THE LAND RECORDS DEPARTMENT.

I.—LAND RECORDS ESTABLISHMENT.

2. Revision of establishment.—In Bhandara the revised patwari halkabandi was introduced from the 1st July 1930, thus reducing the number of patwaris in that district from 180 to 122.

This is the second district in which the new halkabandi has been brought into force.

3. Measures taken to improve prospects of the staff.—The proposal to raise the compensatory allowance paid to patwaris in the Wardha, Nagpur and Nimar districts from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per mensem, while they are employed on settlement work or map correction preliminary to settlement, which was administratively approved last year, was given effect to from the 1st April 1930.

A rule has been included in the Land Records Manual laying down that a patwari should normally be confirmed after one year's approved service in a clear vacancy. This has met the complaint of the staff that confirmation is often unduly delayed.

The grant of bad climate allowance at 20 per cent of average pay to revenue inspectors, residing in unhealthy circles is under the consideration of Government. The starting of a provident fund for patwaris on Punjab lines is also under examination. The provision of tents for

Assistant Superintendents of Land Records and the construction of quarters for Superintendents of Land Records, Assistant Superintendents of Land Records and revenue inspectors had again to be postponed for financial reasons. With the introduction of the new halkabandi in Bhandara the scale of pay of patwaris has been raised from Rs. 14— $\frac{1}{4}$ —18 per mensem to Rs. 17— $\frac{1}{2}$ —27 per mensem plus Rs. 2 special allowance. The revision of the halkabandi is becoming urgent in districts like Chanda where conditions have changed greatly during the past twenty years. Financial stringency, however, has prevented any further progress.

## II.—LAND RECORDS WORK.

4. Changes in the system of Land Records.—Several changes and additions were made of which the most important are the following :—

- (i) The compilation of rasid bahis known as 'majmua rasid bahian' for all malguzari villages, which was discontinued in 1922-23, was re-introduced during the year in order that the progress of rental collection might be known.
- (ii) The enquiry into the profits of agriculture prescribed by section 6 of the Settlement Act, has been entrusted to the land records staff, and instructions for their guidance have issued.
- (iii) Orders have issued requiring revenue inspectors to check all entries in the fehrist tabdilats by reading them out in the presence of the villagers and certifying that they agree with the jamabandis.
- (iv) Inspection of traverse and sub-traverse marks by revenue inspectors has been systematized and periodical verification by roster provided for. The inspection and recording the condition in the khasra of the boundary marks of survey numbers in ryotwari villages have been provided for.
- (v) The responsibilities for the demarcation of the areas of mining leases and for the preparation of certificates of demarcation have been fixed.

5. Condition of village maps including renewal of traces.—The condition of maps is satisfactory on the whole. Sheets were renewed as under :—

	No. of sheets.
Damoh ...	10
Jubbulpore ...	275
Seoni ...	24
Narsinghpur ...	26
Nimar ...	7
Betul ...	97
Chhindwara ...	29
Wardha ...	379
Nagpur ...	71
Chanda ...	240
Rhandara ...	191
Balaghat ...	32
Total ...	<u>1,381</u>

Besides renewal of 71 patwari sheets, pencil tracing of 524 sheets was done in Nagpur with a view to carry out advance map correction in villages outside the Nagpur tahsil. Of these, only 131 sheets could be passed by the Assistant Settlement Officer in charge before operations were postponed.

In the Raipur district, traces of 32 village maps of the Mahasamund tahsil were brought on to sectional square sheets but they could not be inked because comparison with survey sheets showed that the tracing cloth had expanded, giving large differences in the field boundaries. In Damoh about 50 sheets required renewal but, owing to patwaris being busy with scarcity operations, only ten sheets, which were burnt in 1928, were renewed.

No renewal of maps was necessary in Mandla, Drug and Bilaspur districts as new maps had been prepared for resettlement purposes. Most districts report that the usual annual map correction was carried out, that maps are up to date and that check by the land record staff is generally adequate.

The position as regards map correction is, however, not so satisfactory as these reports seem to indicate. There are arrears of map correction in most parts of the province where cultivation is expanding and new land is being broken up. Last year map correction in the Damoh district was said to be in good order but testing

revealed that it had been neglected for the past four or five years: some 53,000 acres require resurvey and in about 120,000 acres out of a total district occupied area of 757,000 acres map correction is needed.

In the Chhindwara district six villages call for resurvey because of discrepancies in the positions of traverse marks on the spot and in the maps, while in 35 villages areas ranging from 50 to 400 acres mostly brought under the plough from "Big tree forest" remain for survey.

In the Wardha district map correction operations revealed that the amount of map correction was many times greater than had been originally reported and that special measures will be necessary to bring maps up to date.

Mapping arrears are reported in 13 villages of Jubbulpore, 8 of Narsinghpur, 45 of Chanda and 10 villages of Betul.

Partalling by the superior land records staff was inadequate in Saugor, Damoh, Narsinghpur, Chanda and Bhandara and by revenue inspectors in Narsinghpur. In the Damoh district many partals purporting to have been done by revenue inspectors were "farzi" and were actually run by patwaris. Failure to keep maps up to date is the most serious defect in the present system of land records. Map correction is a task which stimulates little interest and is apt to be tedious, involving hard work in the open during the hot weather. An endeavour is now being made to improve matters by providing better training for revenue inspectors and the superior land records staff in survey. But unless the officers of the district staff display more interest in maps little real improvement is possible.

One revenue inspector in Saugor, 2 in Damoh, 3 in Jubbulpore and 2 in Betul were found to have neglected map correction, and disciplinary action has been taken against them.

6. Condition of village boundary marks, traverse marks and boundary marks of survey numbers in ryotwari villages.—The condition of village boundary marks is generally fair, but in Damoh 2,195 are reported to be missing and 247 to be out of repair. In the Nagpur district the condition of these marks was far from satisfactory as a result of some years' continued neglect; adequate measures have been taken for their improvement during the course of the year.

Traverse marks are also in fair order, though 1,023 marks in Damoh, 1,367 in Jubbulpore, 3,177 in Seoni and 700 in Nimar districts are missing. The Deputy Commissioners, Damoh, Jubbulpore and Seoni have noted the number of missing marks in their annual programmes, for replacement by the traverse party during the course of the year.

In the Bilaspur district some traverse marks on the south bank of the Mahanadi have disappeared. Steps are being taken to have them replaced.

Nineteen traverse marks in Seoni town, 5 in the nazul areas of Narsinghpur, Kareli, Gotegaon and Gadara-wara towns and 13 in the towns of Khandwa and Burhanpur are either missing or misplaced. They are being refixed by the traverse party.

Inspection of chandas in some towns, notably Wardha and Chanda, has been neglected and it is probable that far more chandas are missing than have actually been reported.

The condition of boundary marks of survey numbers in ryotwari villages is on the whole unsatisfactory. In some cases boundary marks neither exist on the ground nor appear on the map, while in others they are either not on the ground or not on the map. Instructions to remedy defects have issued and rosters are under preparation in order that the work to be done, which is considerable in some districts, may be taken up in a systematic fashion.

Cases instituted against mukaddams and mukaddam-gumashtas numbered 1,095 against 655 in the preceding year; punishments in the shape of fines were inflicted in 88 cases against 82 in 1928-29. In other cases warnings were administered. In all 248 cases were instituted under section 197 of the Land Revenue Act against tenants, fines being inflicted in 12 cases against 9 in the previous year. In the remaining cases either warnings were administered or cases were filed after the repairs had been carried out.

In the Damoh district 18 cases were instituted against mukaddams and 24 against tenants but all were filed, and in no case was any punishment imposed. Similarly in the Chanda district 34 and 94 cases were started against mukaddams and tenants, respectively, but penalties were awarded in five cases only.

Enquiries have revealed that the action taken in the various districts is not uniform, that Tahsildars do not make full use of the powers afforded by the revenue law and that in several districts action is inadequate. Since the close of the year a Revenue Book Circular on the subject has been issued and it is hoped that this will systematize procedure in future.

7. Check of village records by revenue inspectors in districts not under settlement.—The numbers of khasra entries by divisions as compared with the previous years, numbers are as under :—

Divisions.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Jubbulpore ...	3,019,785	3,021,329
Nerbudda ...	1,599,492	1,602,637
Nagpur ...	1,941,668	1,957,890
Chhattisgarh (excluding Bilaspur.)	4,932,677	4,929,641
Total ...	<u>11,493,622</u>	<u>11,511,497</u>

The numbers have slightly increased in all divisions except Chhattisgarh where settlement and consolidation operations account for the reduction of 3,036 entries. The number of khasra entries tested by revenue inspectors was 887,147 against 920,516 in the previous year.

The percentages of numbers checked in each district were as noted below :—

	1928-29.	1929-30.
Saugor ...	10	10
Damoh ...	11	12
Jubbulpore ...	12	12
Mandla ...	7	7
Seoni ...	11	12
Narsinghpur ...	17	17
Hoshangabad ...	13	13
Nimar ...	13	14
Betul ...	14	13
Chhindwara ...	11	11
Wardha ...	18	17
Nagpur ...	17	17
Chanda ...	11	11
Bhandara ...	13	12
Balaghat ...	13	12
Drug ...	9	8

No checking was done in the Dindori and Niwas tahsils of the Mandla district and in the Drug khalsa as these areas were under settlement. For the same reason only nominal checks were carried out in Raipur and Bilaspur. The percentage of mistakes detected for the province as a whole works out to 5.67 against 4.34 in the previous year. The percentage errors were high in Narsinghpur 8, Nimar 9, Betul 8, Nagpur 11 and Chanda 8, which indicates that the work of patwaris in these districts requires closer supervision.

8. Check by Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records.—The number of khasra entries checked by Superintendents and their assistants was 81,782 against 89,490 last year; the number included a fairly large proportion of entries previously checked by revenue inspectors. There has been some improvement in checking in Saugor, Damoh, Seoni, Nagpur, Bhandara, Chanda, Balaghat and Raipur districts. The check in almost all the districts of Nerbudda division has declined and it was low in the Mandla and Drug districts. The fall in checking in the Jubbulpore district is ascribed to the superior land record staff having been engaged on special work during the year. Settlement operations interfered with checking in Mandla, Drug and Bilaspur districts. The fall in Wardha is due to map correction work in the Hinganghat tahsil. With minimum standards of touring for Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records now fixed at 130 and 150 days per year, respectively, it is expected that these officers will do more checking in future.

9. Check by Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars.—Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars checked 29,972 entries against 30,336 entries last year. More checking was done in Jubbulpore, Mandla, Narsinghpur, Chhindwara, Raipur and all the districts of the Nagpur division excluding Balaghat but less in Saugor, Damoh, Seoni and Hoshangabad. Checking has been quite insufficient in Damoh, Seoni, Nimar, Betul, Wardha, Narsinghpur and Drug. The Deputy Commissioner, Saugor, thinks that less touring in tents in the interior by higher revenue officers has something to do with the fall. The Deputy Commissioner, Seoni, remarks that: "In spite of the attention of these officers having been drawn last year by the Resolution of

the Local Government on the annual Revenue Administration Report, the kharsa checking has decreased to a lamentably low figure this year, and making all allowances for the pre-occupation of a difficult year there is evidently something wrong and I am looking into this." Checking by Tahsildars and their Naibs continues to be very uneven from district to district, and it seems that no general improvement will be manifested till disciplinary action is taken against slackers.

**10. Check by Deputy Commissioners and their assistants.**—The total number of khasra entries checked by these officers was 10,377 in 1,290 villages against 8,917 in 1,430 villages in the previous year. No checking was done in the districts of the Chhattisgarh division, while but a few entries were checked in Mandla. On the whole there has been some improvement particularly in Damoh, Betul, Chhindwara, Nagpur, Bhandara and Balaghat. Checking was very short in Seoni and Chhindwara and poor in Nimar, Wardha, Bhandara and Balaghat.

**11. Check by Deputy Director of Land Records.**—Mr. Anthony inspected two land record offices and five kanungos' offices before proceeding on leave in March. Rao Sahib V. R. Khisty, who took over charge as Deputy Director of Land Records on the 10th June 1930, inspected 6 land records and 8 kanungos' offices, nazul in 9 districts and map correction in 4 districts. He remained on tour for 68 days, and Mr. Anthony for 123 days.

**12. Check by Director of Land Records.**—My predecessor and I visited the following districts inspecting land records and nazul and settlement work:—Bhandara, Betul, Seoni, Wardha, Mandla, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Balaghat, Nagpur, Raipur, Drug and Bilaspur.

**13. Check of jamabandis by kanungos.**—The check of jamabandis by kanungos is no longer prescribed. The kanungo, Gadarwara, was, however, ordered by the Tahsildar to check 10 per cent of the entries.

**14. Degree of punctuality observed in filing village papers.**—Milan khasras and jinswars were filed on the due dates in all districts with the exception of Damoh, Narsinghpur, Bhandara, Balaghat and the districts of the Chhattisgarh division. The outstanding statements were filed within one month in all the above districts except in



Drug and Bilaspur where owing to settlement operations, punctuality could not be enforced and 148 and 823 milan khasras and the same number of jamabandis were filed within three months after due dates. Except in Saugor, Nimar and Wardha the filing of jamabandis was delayed everywhere. Statistics furnished show that the jamabandis remaining to be filed at the close of the year were 8 in Damoh, 22 in Mandla, 181 in Seoni, 16 in Chhindwara, 14 in Nagpur, 1 in Balaghat, 1,670 in Raipur and 3,141 in Bilaspur. The delay in Raipur and Bilaspur was due to patwaris and revenue inspectors being busy in attestation and announcement work. In other districts suitable action has been taken against the defaulters.

15. Condition of kanungos' offices.—The condition of the kanungos' offices is reported on the whole to be satisfactory except at Saugor, Khurai, Damoh, Hatta, Patan, Sihora, Dindori, Brahmपुरi, Garchiroli and Bilaspur. The question of improving the way the important mutation registers are maintained is under examination. The kanungos of Garchiroli, Dindori, Niwas, Harsud, Seoni-Malwa, Amarwara and Bhainsdehi tahsils continue to work as registration moharirs in addition to their own duties. The Director of Land Records and the Deputy Director of Land Records inspected 10 and 13 kanungos' offices, respectively, during the year.

16. Issue of sanads for agricultural improvements.—109 sanads were issued in 10 districts against 80 in 17 districts in the preceding year. The highest number was 52 in Jubbulpore. In Narsinghpur only 5 sanads were issued, the Deputy Commissioner remarking that the agriculturists made only a few substantial improvements owing to unfavourable conditions this year.

17. Miscellaneous.—The land record staff performed the following additional duties:—

- (i) Issue and checking of grazing passes.
- (ii) Assisting Irrigation, Co-operative, Forests and Agricultural Departments.
- (iii) Land acquisition work.
- (iv) Taccavi distribution.
- (v) Preparation of electoral rolls for local bodies.
- (vi) Nazul work.
- (vii) Sale of quinine.

- (viii) Issue of passes for country liquor.
- (ix) Scarcity work.
- (x) Preparation of statements for the provincial Banking Enquiry Committee.
- (xi) Mining work.
- (xii) Training of Naib-Tahsildars and Indian Civil Service officers in survey.
- (xiii) Field and office work in settlement.
- (xiv) Cattle census.
- (xv) Census work.
- (xvi) Selection of holdings for the enquiry into the profits of agriculture under section 6 of the Settlement Act.

### III.—CONDUCT OF THE LAND RECORDS STAFF.

18. Residence of patwaris within their circles.—The number of patwaris residing outside their circles without permission decreased again from 231 to 210 or 4 per cent on the total provincial number. Damoh, Chhindwara and Chanda, however, show increases, but the majority of non-resident patwaris are temporary hands or probationers. Action has been taken to enforce residence everywhere and in Nagpur nine patwaris were warned, three suspended and two transferred. In Chhindwara four were warned and three suspended. The Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore, mentions the difficulty of rigidly enforcing the rule in unhealthy tracts. As already remarked in the previous year's report, the majority of non-resident patwaris are temporary or officiating men who are likely to be ousted when the revised halkabandi is introduced.

19. Training of patwaris.—Classes for the training of patwaris and candidates in survey and patwari rules were opened as usual in all districts where necessary, except in Saugor and Bhandara. In the former district no classes were held owing to the list of qualified candidates being full. Thirteen patwaris who were not fully qualified were, however, made to appear at the examination. In the latter district there was a sufficient number of qualified men available on account of the reduction in the number of halkas. In the examinations held a fair number of patwaris and candidates appeared. In Jubbulpore and Drug examinations were held after the close of the year. In Damoh and Narsinghpur, the results were not quite satisfactory, the reason given by the Deputy

Commissioner, Damoh, being that the revenue inspectors could not give sufficient training owing to their time being occupied in scarcity operations and to the large number of candidates presenting themselves. In Narsinghpur, raw candidates were sent up by revenue inspectors for examination.

One Naib-Tahsildar in Hoshangabad and one probationary Extra-Assistant Commissioner in Bhandara were trained in survey.

20. Conduct and discipline of patwaris.—The disciplinary measures taken against patwaris are tabulated below :—

	1928-29.	1929-30.
Dismissals	... 83	74
Reductions	... 33	28
Fined or increment withheld	... 61	55
Suspensions	... 157	135
Transfers	... 63	40
Warnings	... 101	118
Total	... 498	450

Punishments inflicted on patwaris have declined under all heads except warnings; all districts except Damoh, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Nagpur and Chanda contribute to the decline. The falling off in all kinds of punishment is possibly due to closer supervision. In the Seoni district a few patwaris are reported to have encouraged the congress campaign. One of them who took an active part in it is at present undergoing trial.

21. Revenue inspectors, their qualifications, conduct and discipline.—Punishments have dropped under all the heads except reductions which show a rise as compared with last year. The details of punishments are compared below :—

	1928-29.	1929-30.
Dismissals	... 1	...
Reductions	... 1	7
Suspensions	... 1	...
Transfers	... 5	5
Warnings	... 5	6
Stoppage of increments	... 7	6
Fines	... 4	1
Total	... 24	25

Most of the staff worked well throughout the year.

22. Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records, their qualifications and discipline.—Mr. Syed Noor, Superintendent of Land Records, Damoh, retired from service. Messrs. D. P. Pathak, G. V. Telang, A. K. Joshi and A. G. Khan, Superintendents of Land Records, Hoshangabad, Betul, Balaghat and Bilaspur, respectively, reverted to the regular line on completion of their terms of deputation. Messrs. A. K. Abbasi, Har Prasad Nigam, Balkrishnarao and Kishorilal Lodhi, Superintendents of Land Records, Mandla, Nimar, Drug and Bilaspur, respectively, performed the duties of Assistant Settlement Officers in charge of map correction in addition to their own duties. Mr. Syed Mohiuddin, Assistant Superintendent of Land Records, was also appointed as Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of map correction work in Nagpur. The following Superintendents of Land Records, and Assistant Superintendent of Land Records, are specially mentioned for good work :—

- (i) Mr. Sunderlal Verma, Superintendent of Land Records, Saugor.
- (ii) Mr. K. P. Tiwari, Superintendent of Land Records, Damoh.
- (iii) Mr. R. P. Kolte, Superintendent of Land Records, Bhandara.
- (iv) Mr. W. Y. Vaidya, Superintendent of Land Records, Chanda.
- (v) Mr. Harihar Prasad, Assistant Superintendent of Land Records, Jubbulpore.
- (vi) Mr. S. P. Pateria, Assistant Superintendent of Land Records, Seoni.
- (vii) Mr. A. R. Beg, Assistant Superintendent of Land Records, Bhandara.

#### IV.—UTILIZATION OF LAND RECORDS.

23. Circle note-books.—These are written up to date. In a few districts rental collections remained to be entered. In Mandla and Chhattisgarh districts they could not be brought up to date owing to the progress of settlement.

24. Village note-books.—The writing up of these books could not be completed in Mandla, Drug, Raipur and Bilaspur districts as the revenue inspectors were busy with settlement work. The books of 2 villages of Saugor, 56 of Chhindwara, 1 of Seoni, 3 of Narsinghpur, 15 of

Hoshangabad, 11 of Wardha, 2 of Nagpur, 78 of Bhandara, 2 of Balaghat, and 3 of Nimar districts could not be written up either because of loss or want of space. The mukaddams have been instructed to purchase new books. The entries relating to crime and vital statistics were omitted in a few books of the Nimar district to which the attention of the District Superintendent of Police has been drawn.

## PART II.—OPERATIONS OF THE SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

### I.—THE REVENUE SETTLEMENT OF MALGUZARI AND RYOTWARI VILLAGES.

25. General.—Survey and settlement operations extended over the districts of Raipur, Bilaspur (khalsa and zamindaris), Drug, Mandla, Wardha, Nagpur and Nimar during the year.

26. Raipur.—Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, I.C.S., continued to hold charge as Settlement Officer for the fourth year in succession. The strength of the superior executive staff remained stationary with slight changes in the personnel.

Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, I.C.S., Settlement Officer. Messrs. Ali Sher Khan, Kesheo Rao Sapre, Aga Ali Hyder, G. V. Mahajan, S. P. Purankar, R. S. Khare, S. R. Summanwar, S. B. Pencharkar, and Pyarelal Balmukund, Assistant Settlement Officers.

as Settlement Officer for the fourth year in succession. The

strength of the superior executive

staff remained stationary with slight changes in the personnel.

27. Field work.—The compilation and assessment of the Raipur tahsil with its million and a half khasra numbers had imposed a severe strain on the staff, and the attestation parties were not able to take the field till the third week of November. As in previous years six parties were organized Mr. Pendharkar, the new Assistant Settlement Officer, being placed in independent charge after preliminary training. The season's programme embraced the Mahasamund khalsa and the three zamindaris of Katgi-Bilaigarh, Bhatgaon and Phuljhar comprising 1,066 villages all told with an area of about 1,500 square miles and 640,641 khasra numbers. The programme was heavy because of the number and remoteness of the villages and the long distances involved. To complete the work in one season the ordinary staff had to be supplemented by 20 additional revenue inspectors and 20 madadgars for three months, and motor lorries had to be used to transport the staff from one tract to another

The Dhamtari simplified system of soil classification was adopted for the zamindaris and resulted in a considerable saving of time.

In the khalsa and Bilaigarh-Katgi disputes were fairly numerous and the enquiry into siwai income required tact and patience. In Phuljhar improvements had been made by thekedars, and tenants on an extensive scale and their investigation called for special care.

Announcement of rents and revenue of the Raipur tahsil was taken up on 20th May 1930 and proceeded smoothly at the first two camps in spite of the efforts of congress volunteers at Kharora to dissuade people from accepting pattas. But in the later camps at Arang, Abhanpur and Raipur great interference was caused by persistent and unscrupulous picketing organized by Seth Sheodas Daga and others. The result was that very few tenants and malguzars had the courage to come forward to receive their pattas. Those who did, had them snatched away and torn to pieces. Picketing, however, ceased on completion of the announcement programme on the 9th June 1930, when malguzars started coming to Raipur in batches of twos and threes to execute their kabuliyats. This movement to sign kabuliyats was hastened by the issue of formal notices under sections 82 and 84 (4) of the Land Revenue Act calling on them to do so within a month on pain of exclusion from settlement; ultimately at a meeting held on the 13th August the bulk of the malguzars present decided to execute kabuliyats. Thereafter malguzars and tenants flocked to the Settlement Office to receive their pattas. The sole result of the agitation was that much inconvenience and waste of time were caused to people in having to leave their villages and cultivation in the rains in order to come to Raipur for their pattas. No appeal was preferred against the assessment or the rent fixation except by one malik-makbuza whose assessment was made at non-agricultural rates as he had diverted his land.

28. Office work.—Although some inconvenience was caused by the absences of patwaris for a week to a fortnight at a time on election and census duties, compilation of 279 khalsa villages of Mahasamund tahsil and of 787 villages of the three zamindaris was completed during

the year, leaving only 415 villages of Phuljhar zamindari to be passed by the Assistant Settlement Officers. Combined rent-rate and assessment reports were submitted for four groups of the Mahasamund khalsa and one of Bilaigarh-Katgi zamindari. The fairing of records made good progress.

29. Mapping branch.—This was in charge of an Assistant Settlement Officer and an Assistant Superintendent of Land Records. Maps of 855 villages were dealt with and those of 731 villages were checked. Checking as in the previous years has lagged behind owing to the bulk of the staff being engaged in the compilation branch. Better progress is expected as the checking staff has been increased since October last.

30. Miscellaneous.—The preparation of the kotwari register, muafi register, mutation register, circle note-books, milkiyat sarkar register and nazul sarkar register of the Raipur tahsil was taken in hand. 1,268 revenue cases came up for disposal of which nearly one-half related to protected status.

31. Bilaspur khalsa.—Rai Bahadur Chhotelal Verma continued as Settlement Officer throughout the year and the strength of his staff remained unchanged.

Rai Bahadur C. L. Verma, Settlement Officer. Messrs. Abdul Wahid Khan, Rajendralal Tiwari, Kishorilal Lodhi, Jagannathsingh Chauhan, G. M. Deshpande, Darbari Lal, M. L. Sharma and Bhagwantrao, Assistant Settlement Officers.

32. Field work.—Attestation of the Janjgir tahsil started early in November 1929. The announcement of the Mungeli tahsil was also taken up at the same time and on completion the announcing party joined the attestation staff early in December 1929. Progress was somewhat hampered in December because patwaris and revenue inspectors were occupied with cattle census work. But in spite of the fact that the programme was heavier than that of any previous season the attestation of the whole of the Janjgir tahsil (excepting the Chandrapur tract of the Sambalpur territory) with 587 villages covering an area of 1,040 square miles was completed by the end of May. The Settlement Officer inspected all villages with the exception of 61 in the Padampur tract which were left over for next season. The revised rents and revenues of the 556 villages of the Mungeli tahsil were generally well received, no appeals being preferred

by any tenant or plot proprietor against the new assessment. Three appeals against siwai assessment preferred by two malguzars were rejected as the assessments had been accepted by them as reasonable at the time of attestation. The deletion of the bhēt begar clause from the wajib-ul-arz was hailed with delight by tenants though it caused some dissatisfaction amongst malguzars.

33. Office work.—During the year under report the compilation work of the 137 remaining villages of the Bilaspur tahsil and of 292 villages of the Janjgir tahsil was finished. In the fairing branch the second copies of the misls of 258 villages of the Mungeli tahsil, first copies of the misls of 566 villages and second copies of the misls of 295 villages of the Bilaspur tahsil were prepared. Combined rent-rate and assessment reports were submitted for five groups of the Bilaspur tahsil and two groups of the Janjgir tahsil. First traces of sheets of 236 villages, second traces of the sheets of 220 villages and patwari reference sheets of 93 villages were prepared by the mapping branch before the close of the year. Progress was well maintained throughout the year, except in June 1930, when all revenue inspectors and patwaris were relieved for a fortnight for preliminary census work.

34. Bilaspur zamindaris.—Mr. T. C. S. Jayaratnam, I.C.S., remained in charge of the operations till the 8th July 1930, when he took over as Excise Commissioner. Mr. Rameshwar Prasad, Assistant Settlement Officer, was then placed in charge of the current duties of Settlement Officer. The office was finally closed on the 6th October 1930.

35. Field work.—No attestation remained to be done during the year. Announcement was taken up in the first week of November 1929 and completed by the 10th April 1930. It covered all the ten zamindaris comprising 1,536 villages.

36. Office work.—Fairing of the first copies of the misls of 624 villages and of the second copies of the misls of 1,536 villages was completed by the middle of June 1930. Assessment-cum-takoli reports were submitted for Champa and Uprora zamindaris during the year. In the mapping branch new map sheets of 1,334 surveyea



village first traces for 477 villages and second traces for 904 villages were prepared by the 1st June 1930. Binding of records was completed by the end of July 1930. The preparation and execution of pattas and kabuliyats for 548 protected thekedari and headmen villages were taken in hand and finished.

37. Drug.—Mr. P. S. Rau, I.C.S., held charge as Settlement Officer, throughout the year which was the second of the operations. The strength of the staff was augmented by the addition of one Assistant Settlement Officer, one Assistant Settlement Superintendent and ten additional revenue inspectors during the year. But in view of financial stringency the staff was reduced by twelve additional inspectors and ten madadgars in August.

38. Field work.—After training the newly joined men in soil classification and paper work the attestation of the Drug tahsil started early in November, six parties being organized. Although the programme was heavy, the staff worked with commendable zeal and completed it well in time. The Settlement Officer inspected all but one of the 570 villages. The announcement of the Bemetara tahsil was taken up immediately attestation was over. Volunteers at Bemetara camp tried to induce the tenants to refuse pattas but one of the local leaders prevailed upon by the Settlement Officer to denounce at a public meeting the activities of the volunteers as not part of the congress programme. This stopped all further trouble.

39. Office work.—Compilation was taken up early in June and practically completed by the end of September 1930. Combined rent-rate and assessment reports were submitted for three groups covering 254 villages during the year. Fairing of the second copies of Bemetara misls and of the first copies of Drug misls was taken up and most of the former were finished. In the mapping branch first traces of the maps of 500 villages, second traces of the maps of 471 villages, and patwari reference copies of the maps of 638 villages were prepared.

40. Nazul.—Mr. Paranjpe, Assistant Settlement Officer, was placed in charge of the settlement of the

Drug nazul assisted by one revenue inspector and two additional revenue inspectors. The survey was completed with the exception of boundary survey at a few places and preliminary enquiry in the congested locality of Ganjpara was also done.

41. Mandla.—Owing to the temporary closure of settlement in March 1929 on account of scarcity conditions in this and other northern districts, staff had been much reduced. After resumption of operations had been decided on a full staff was posted to Mandla in November 1929. The two new Assistant Settlement Officers who had no settlement experience were under the Settlement Officer's direct supervision for about a fortnight in December 1929.

Mr. C. J. W. Lillie, I.C.S.,  
Settlement Officer, Messrs.  
Madhorao, N. T. Gourihar,  
Imtiazali, Sheikh Mohammad  
Ibrahim Ansari and A. K.  
Abbasi, Assistant Settlement  
Officers.

42. Field work.—Attestation of the Dindori tahsil consisting of 633 villages was commenced on the simplified system early in December and completed by the third week of March 1930. The completion of this remote tahsil with villages lying at distances from each other in such a short time was a good piece of work. Compilation of records and the preparation of fair assessment jamabandis were taken up in the field, *pari passu* with attestation. The accuracy attained was highly creditable to the Assistant Settlement Superintendents since subsequent check in office revealed only about a dozen mistakes. The Settlement Officer's regular inspection commenced on the 15th January 1930 and was completed on the 7th April 1930, each village being visited. The orders of the Local Government were sought in respect of two of the five groups of the Niwas tahsil during the field season. Provisional rents were worked out for 633 villages of the Dindori tahsil and 333 villages of the Niwas tahsil by the 14th April 1930.

Announcement of the Hirdenagar group of the Mandla tahsil for which the proposals required revision to conform to the provisions of the Settlement Act was undertaken in the first ten days of January 1930, while that of 556 villages of the Dindori tahsil was commenced on 15th April 1930 and completed by 1st May 1930. 467 villages of Niwas tahsil were announced by the end

of May 1930. A very full programme, viz., the attestation of 633 villages, the announcement of 1,094 villages and the writing of two combined rent-rate and assessment reports, was thus worked through during the field season. Agitation of a fictitious character accompanied announcement in parts of the district. In Hirde-nagar group agitators held meetings to induce tenants to refuse their parchas with the result that half the villages declined to take them. Similarly in the Mukas group Seth Govindas and congress workers influenced tenants in the same direction. In all, 186 villages refused parchas. The loss is not to Government but to the tenants who have thus deprived themselves of valuable title deeds and played into the hands of unscrupulous malguzars. In the 18 ryotwari villages kabuliyats were executed subsequently by all except 3 ryots, who were ejected. Mr. Lillie suggests that to combat artificial agitation the Settlement Officer should by notification be invested with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner in ryotwari villages to eject ryots refusing assessments. This will be borne in mind in future settlements of ryotwari areas. Nine appeals were decided during the year. In one case the siwai assessment was reduced by Rs. 10; the others were rejected.

43. Office.—Office work commenced by the middle of June 1930 and the following items were completed during the year under report.

*Mandla tahsil.*

- (i) 30 misls of Hirdenagar group.
- (ii) 122 fair copies.
- (iii) Binding of 581 misls for patwaris.

*Niwas tahsil.*

- (i) 652 misls, faired in duplicate.
- (ii) 319 misls completed after announcement.
- (iii) Binding of 140 copies for patwaris.

*Dindori tahsil.*

- (i) Fairing of Sadar copies of records of 632 misls.
- (ii) Fairing of patwari copies of 474 villages.

Combined rent-rate and assessment reports were submitted for 12 groups of Dindori and Niwas tahsils.

In the mapping branch, patwari copies of sheets of 109 villages, 262 sadar copies of sheets, 652 patwari reference maps of the Niwas tahsil and 1st and 2nd copies of sheets and patwari reference maps of the Dindori tahsil were finished.

44. **Miscellaneous.**—The preparation of the muafi register, nazul and milkiyat sarkar registers for the whole district, circle note-books for the Mandla tahsil and 3 groups of the Niwas tahsil. Jaregister of Mandla tahsil and 45 villages of Niwas tahsil and register of proprietary mutations of MOKAS and Niwas groups of Niwas tahsil and of Hirdenagar group of the Mandla tahsil was taken in hand during the year.

**Nazul.**—On the 16th June 1930 the nazul settlement of Mandla town was reopened; resurvey and plotting of 12 sheets, checking of 36 sheets and enquiry work in 29 sheets were pushed through during the year under report. Enquiry work in 19 sheets was left for next year. 13 survey stones which were washed away were replaced under the supervision of the Survey Officer.

## II.—CORRECTION OF MAPS AND RECORDS PREPARATORY TO SETTLEMENT.

45. **Map correction preparatory to attestation** was in progress during the year under report in Raipur, Bilaspur (khalsa), Drug, Nimar, Nagpur and Wardha districts.

46. **Raipur.**—Mr. Pyarelal, Assistant Settlement Officer, was in charge of this branch.

47. **Field work.**—The heavy programme was completed with the help of extra staff. The maps required by attestation parties were delivered in time and the prolongation of office work did not impede attestation in the least.

The following work was done during the year :—

- (a) Renumbering of 289 villages.
- (b) Preparation of fard mukabla arazi khet of 868 villages.
- (c) Khasra writing of 1,026 villages.
- (d) Tracing of maps of 1,021 villages.
- (e) Area calculation in 41 villages.

48. **Office work.**—The whole was finished by the end of February 1930.

49. Bilaspur khalsa.—There was no field work during the year; office work left over from last year was completed by the end of December 1929.

50. Drug.—Mr. Balkrishna Rao continued to officiate as Superintendent of Land Records and Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of map correction, in addition to his own duties.

51. Field work.—Resurvey of 62 villages with an area of 45,345 acres or 71 square miles and map correction of 394 villages with an area of 374,706 acres or 585 square miles of the Balod tahsil and resurvey of 18 villages with an area of 21,956 acres or 34 square miles of Drug tahsil left over from last year were done during the year.

52. Office work.—The experiment of inking and renumbering in the field while corrections were fresh in the minds of the staff and pencil lines had not become blurred proved a success; it reduced office work and minimized errors.

53. Nimar.—According to the roster preliminary tracing and amendment work of the Khandwa tahsil were taken up in the second fortnight of June 1930 under the supervision of Mr. Harprasad Nigam, Superintendent of Land Records, deputed as Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of map correction, in addition to his own duties. He remained in charge till the end of August 1930 when the operations were postponed for a year for financial and other reasons.

54. Office work.—During the above period tracing of 853 sheets, amendment of 702 sheets, checking by revenue inspectors and Assistant Superintendent of Land Records of 593 sheets were completed. 568 sheets were passed by the Assistant Settlement Officer and 2,774 sheets were pricked by the draughtsman.

55. Nagpur.—Preliminary tracing and amendment work of the Nagpur tahsil were started on the 7th July 1930 under the supervision of Mr. Syed Mohiuddin, Assistant Superintendent of Land Records, who was appointed Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of map correction. He remained in charge till the end of August 1930 when, as in Nimar, operations were stopped for the time being.

56. **Office work.**—During the two months tracing of 458 sheets and amendment of 384 sheets were done. Of these, 265 sheets were checked by revenue inspectors and 207 sheets by the Assistant Superintendent of Land Records; 131 sheets were passed by the Assistant Settlement Officer.

57. **Wardha.**—Map correction preparatory to settlement began on the 1st February 1930 in the Hinganghat tahsil on the lines adopted in the Wardha tahsil, *i.e.*, through the agency of the land records staff under the supervision of the Assistant Superintendent of Land Records. Sheets in pencil were made ready for villages where resurvey was needed. The checking staff was strengthened by two additional revenue inspectors, thus the tahsil could be divided into six circles with an average of 12 patwaris in each.

58. **Field work.**—Complete resurvey was done in two villages and partial resurvey in 11 villages of the Girad and Nandgaon circles covering an area of 5,560 acres. Maps were corrected in 400 villages with an area of 451,743 acres in addition to this resurvey. The actual work was far in excess of the original estimate and map correction or resurvey was necessary in every village of the tahsil. The Assistant Superintendent of Land Records in charge passed map correction and resurvey in 175 villages of this tahsil in addition to 35 villages of the Wardha tahsil left over from last year. He also passed resurveyed villages and heavy map correction villages requiring his check. Expenditure in the field amounted to Rs. 533-7-0 against Rs. 650 estimated. It is reported that difficulty was experienced in securing assistance from villagers for chaining. The difficulty was surmounted but the time seems to be rapidly approaching when in the interests of efficient work each patwari will have to be supplied with a chainman paid by Government.

59. **Office work.**—Office work for all patwaris of the Wardha and Hinganghat tahsils commenced on 16th July 1930. Fards mukabala arazi khet were prepared and passed for 409 villages in Hinganghat tahsil and area calculations were made for two villages resurveyed *in toto*. Pencil corrections on the working maps were inked and numbered. 316 sheets of Wardha tahsil were retraced on

sheets and corrections were brought up to date. Sixty-three sheets of Hinganghat tahsil were also retraced as some of them were mutilated or in bad condition. Boundary comparison in all the villages of the Wardha tahsil and in 203 villages of the Hinganghat tahsil was also done.

The experiment of cheap map correction in this district has not proved a complete success; this is, in part at any rate, due to the fact that the amount of work to be done was in the first instance much underestimated. It seems probable that for the Arvi tahsil, where the maps are worse than in the other two tahsils, a special map correction party on the usual lines will be necessary. However, in the meantime, one village in each of the patwari circles has been selected for special map correction in 1930-31.

60. Consolidation of holdings.—Mr. R. G. Chaurey, Assistant Settlement Officer, was in charge of chakbandi operations throughout the year. The staff which at the beginning of the year consisted of one Assistant Settlement Superintendent and 14 inspectors was gradually increased by seven more inspectors. During the field season madadgars were appointed in place of chainmen. In all, 341 new applications were registered during the year, of which 263 related to Drug, Balod and Bemetara tahsils (Drug district), 48 to Raipur, Dhamtari and Baloda Bazar tahsils (Raipur district) and 30 to Bilaspur tahsil (Bilaspur district). Thus there was a material advance on the applications received in the previous year, viz., 114.

61. In 62 villages of Balod, 14 of Drug and five of Dhamtari, chakbandi schemes were prepared and completed by inspectors. All these schemes were examined by the Consolidation Officer during the year except one of mauza Khartuli (Balod) which was completed late. Two schemes of Ghugwa (Drug) and Bhatma (Dhamtari) had to be dropped on account of opposition. 78 new schemes were sanctioned and brought into force. In addition seven schemes pending since last year were also confirmed. Of the new schemes only one of Latbod (Balod) was referred to me for confirmation because of an obstinate and unreasonable objector. The remaining 77 schemes were confirmed by Deputy Commissioners as all objections had been removed.

62. In the Drug and Balod tahsils chakbandi has definitely established itself and orders have issued that future applicants for consolidation from these areas should be required to agree to pay the costs of introduction. The results have not been so promising in the Dhamtari and Baloda Bazar tahsils, where political agitation, village factions and litigious habits have caused the atmosphere to be unfriendly. In this connection the Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, has remarked, "So far there has been a certain amount of opposition to the chakbandi schemes in Murra and Soram villages in the Dhamtari tahsil. As the schemes appeared to me to be justified from an examination of the cases I have supported the Consolidation Officer and asked the police to take action against such persons as are interfering with the possession of the chaks prepared and allotted by the Consolidation Officer. It would, however, be a difficult matter if a large number of schemes in future have to be enforced with the help of the Police or by recourse to Criminal Court". Such action is, of course, the last thing to be desired in the interest of consolidation, which should stand on its own merits backed by enlightened village opinion. For the time being operations are being closed down in Dhamtari and Baloda Bazar tahsils and more favourable fields are being sought in the Raipur tahsil and the Bilaspur district.

63. In the 85 villages, where schemes were sanctioned during the year under report, the number of permanent holders whose fields were consolidated was 5,557, having an occupied area of 59,786 acres and 120,005 khasra numbers before chakbandi, which have been reduced to 30,818. After deducting the 8,314 numbers which must be excluded from consolidation on account of different rights, baris, kothars, etc., operations have reduced the number of fields to a fifth or what they were before. Further reduction may be expected as the staff becomes more expert and the tenants lose their timidity. In the villages inspected by me cultivators were greatly pleased with the results obtained and were busily engaged in embanking and improving their new chaks—not the least of the advantages of consolidation is the lessening of the opportunities for petty crop thefts and for damage by marauding cattle.

64. The total expenditure from 1st October 1929 to 30th September 1930 was Rs. 19,500-11-3. The cost per



acre consolidated comes to Re. 0-5-10 against an average Re. 1-2-1 during previous years. To secure these results Mr. Chaurey has spared neither himself nor his staff. He has worked very hard, having been on tour no less than 290 days during the year and has displayed tact and the greatest patience. As the Deputy Commissioner, Drug (Khan Bahadur M. Osman), who has taken much interest in chakbandi, has pertinently observed, "The necessity of fully explaining the scheme to the holders of land cannot be insisted on too much to avoid heart-burning and unnecessary applications later on."

### III.—SURVEYS CARRIED OUT.

65. Major L. H. Jackson, I.A., Superintendent Survey of India, acted as Assistant Director of Surveys throughout the year, while Mr. N. N. Chuckrabutty, L.C.E., remained as Survey Officer up to 30th April 1930, when he was relieved by Rai Sahib Nanak Chand Puri, B.A. Mr. B. B. Shome was Assistant Survey Officer throughout the year. In 1089 villages of Saugor, Jubbulpore, Nimar, Wardha, Nagpur and Balaghat, 535 new sub-traverses were run and all missing marks were refixed.

66. No new towns were taken up for full traverse of nazul areas, but in addition to fixing some new marks all missing stones were replaced in Burhanpur, Khandwa, Narsinghpur, Gotegaon, Betul and Nagpur towns.

67. Boundaries of 6, 17, 2 and 1 mining leases in Nagpur, Balaghat, Chhindwara and Hoshangabad, respectively, were traversed.

68. The preparation of new tahsil mujmuli maps stands as follows :—

(a) *Published prior to the year under report :—*

Jubbulpore, Wardha, Murwara, Patan, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Gadarwara, Hinganghat, Arvi, Katol, Saoner, Bilaspur, Mungeli, Nagpur, Ramtek, Katghora, Hatta, Damoh, Melghat, Sihora, Lakhnadon—21.

(b) *Published during the year :—*

Burhanpur, Khandwa, Harsud, Seoni-Malwa—4.

(c) *Under publication in press :—*

Chhindwara, Amarwara, Sausar—3.

(d) *Completed and under scrutiny :-*

Raipur, Dhamtari, Baloda Bazar khalsa, Sanjari, Balod, Bemetara, Hoshangabad, Harda, Umrer, Bhandara, Betul, Sohagpur—11.

(e) *In hand :-*

Baloda Bazar zamindari, Multai, Saugar, Banda, Rehli, Sakoli, Gondia, Bhainsdehi, Khurai, Baihar, Mandla, Balaghat—12.

(f) *To be taken up :-*

Warora, Chanda, Brahmपुरi, Sironcha, Waraseoni, Dindori, Niwas, Mahasmund, Gar-chiroli—9.

69. 25, 21 and 3 survey sheets of Seoni, Jubbulpore and Baloda Bazar nazul areas, respectively, 3 index sheets of Hoshangabad as well as 5, 20, 5, 1 maps of mining leases of Balaghat, Nagpur, Bilaspur and Chhindwara districts, respectively were traced for reproduction in the Government Press.

70. Detailed surveys of Mandla and Drug nazul areas were in progress under Settlement Officers.

71. Under the new arrangements District Officers have been requested to recover Rs. 2,496 for the replacement of mining traverse stations in nazul areas.

#### IV.—SUPPLY OF INSTRUMENTS AND FORMS.

72. Instruments and drawing materials to the value of Rs. 9,550 were issued from the Instruments and Stationery Depôt attached to this office, as detailed below :—

	1928-29.	1929-30.
	Rs.	Rs.
(i) To the Settlement Department ...	4,970	7,644
(ii) To Deputy Commissioners for the use of patwaris on land records work.	7,133	1,906
Total ...	<u>12,103</u>	<u>9,550</u>

The decrease in the value of the instruments supplied is due to economies and to utilization of serviceable articles returned from districts.

The value of forms supplied through the Anjuman Islamia Press, Jubbulpore, amounted to Rs. 26,739 as

detailed below against Rs. 31,252 during the previous year :—

		Rs.
(i) To the Settlement Department	...	11,787
(ii) To the Land Records Department	...	14,952
	Total	... 26,739

The Depôt also arranged for the supply to the Deputy Commissioners, through the Anjuman Islamia Press, Jubbulpore, of 78,705 rasid bahis or tenants' receipt books, valued at Rs. 18,398 against 1,00,601 books valued at Rs. 32,486 in 1928-29.

V.—WORK OF THE OFFICE OF THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, NAGPUR.

73. The reports dealt with in this office are given below :—

Name of district.	Combined rent rate-and assessment reports.	
	Number of groups.	Number of villages.
Raipur	10	815
Bilaspur khalsa	7	676
Bilaspur zamindaris	7	931
Drug	11	807
Mandla	12	1,272
Total	47	4,501

74. Notice of officers.—This year the officers of the two Departments, in addition to the usual heavy and arduous work, had to face political agitation designed to stultify their efforts. It is greatly to their credit that they did not permit it to interfere with their programmes.

C. F. WATERFALL,  
Settlement Commissioner  
and Director of Land Records,  
Central Provinces.

NAGPUR :  
The 11th February 1931.

*STATEMENT I.—Showing the progress made in original cadastral survey and preparation of land record during the year ending the 30th September 1930.*

District.	Field work.				Office work.			
	Total area to be dealt with.	Disposed of previously.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance.	Total area to be dealt with.	Disposed of previously.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Raipur, Drug, Nagpur, Nimar and Wardha.	Acres. 3,045,272	Acres. 210,801	Acres. 72,861	Acres. 2,761,610	Acres. 283,662	Acres. 78,798	Acres. 2,04,864	Acres. ...

*STATEMENT II.—Showing the progress made in map correction during the year ending the 30th September 1930.*

District.	Field work.				Office work.			
	Total area to be dealt with.	Disposed of previously.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance.	Total area to be dealt with.	Disposed of previously.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Raipur, Drug, Wardha and Bilaspur (Khalsa.)	Acres. 2,099,207	Acres. 1,272,758	Acres. 826,449	Acres. ...	Acres. 3,894,224	Acres. 1,985,082	Acres. 1,909,142	Acres. ...

STATEMENT III.—Showing the progress made in the regular revision of land revenue assessment (field work) during the year ending the 30th September 1930.

District.	Attestation.						Announcement.			
	Total to be attested.	Attested in previous year.	During the year under report.			Balance to be attested by Inspectors.	Total to be announced.	Announced during the previous year.	Announced during the year.	
			Attested by Inspectors.	Passed by Assistant Settlement Officers.	Inspected by Settlement Officer.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Raipur ... } Drug ... } Mandla ... } Bilaspur (Khalsa) ... } Bilaspur (Zamindaries) ... }	Area in square miles...	15,509	10,232	4,449	4,439	4,365	226	16,458	2,961	8,446
Raipur ... } Drug ... } Mandla ... } Bilaspur (Khalsa) ... } Bilaspur (Zamindaries) ... }	Number of villages ...	8,887	5,789	2,856	2,856	2,795	173	9,512	1,887	4,354

*STATEMENT IV.—Showing the progress made in the regular revision of Land Revenue Assessment (Office work) during the year ending the 30th September 1930.*

District.	—	Total to be assessed.	Records completed, i.e., compiled.	Records faired and passed.	Records copied for Patwaris.	First trace made. Patwari copy.	Second trace made. Government copy.	Combined rent-rate and assessment reports submitted	Balance for re-rating and assessment.	Misls completed after announcement.	New maps sheets prepared. (Patwari reference copy).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Raipur, Drug Mandla, Bilaspur (khalsa) and Bilaspur (Zamindaries)	Area in square miles	16,421	4,102	6,715	9,231	5,173	7,397	6,869	2,375	5,942	7,934
	Number of villages	9,513	2,341	3,546	4,593	2,813	3,569	3,565	1,678	2,936	4,434



# REPORTS

ON THE

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION  
AND ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE  
LAND RECORDS AND SETTLEMENT  
DEPARTMENTS IN THE CENTRAL  
PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR END-  
ING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1931

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NAGPUR  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING, C.P.  
1932

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No. 1810-461-XII

GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES  
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

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*Nagpur, the 2nd June 1932.*

READ—

- (i) Reports by the Commissioners of Divisions on the Land Revenue Administration of the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1931.
- (ii) The report on the operations of the Land Records and Settlement Departments in the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1931.

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**RESOLUTION**

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The course of the monsoon of 1930 was marked by a rainfall nearly normal in amount but inopportune and unevenly distributed. In the north of the province kharif crops suffered from excess of rain earlier in the season and a long break towards its close. The rabi crops were sown in conditions none too favourable, and heavy showers in February caused an epidemic of rust in portions of the wheat zone and encouraged the growth of caterpillars. In all the divisions sporadic damage was also caused by hail-storms. The result was that the outturn of crops as a whole was 89 per cent of the normal, against 95 per cent in the previous year. The downward trend in the prices of agricultural produce noticed in the last year's resolution continued, resulting in a shortage of ready money everywhere and the accentuation of the pressure of debts. The difficulties of the agricultural classes were fully appreciated by the local authorities and such relief as the circumstances demanded was given promptly. Out of a demand of Rs. 120.60 lakhs Rs. 4.15 lakhs were suspended, while Rs. 18.38 lakhs of suspended revenue from the previous year were again carried forward, and remissions to the extent of Rs. 4.26 lakhs were granted.

Rs. 7.17 lakhs were advanced by way of taccavi, and loan instalments amounting to Rs. 20.92 lakhs were suspended. In the Jubbulpore division, where owing to a succession of bad years conditions were particularly trying, agricultural produce necessary for seed and maintenance was exempted from attachment under section 61 of the Civil Procedure Code, while the Courts were advised generally to arrange for the recovery of the amounts due under decrees by instalments.

It is pleasing to note that although times were hard for agriculturists there was no scarcity of food and the health of the people was good despite occasional outbreaks of cholera, small-pox and plague. The condition of agricultural stock was also satisfactory. There was no unemployment on any appreciable scale among agricultural labourers, and as cash wages did not fall in proportion with commodity prices they were well off.

The occupied area of the province increased by 64,000 acres to 23,883,000 acres and the net cropped area from 18,060,000 to 18,390,000 acres. This increase was shared by almost all the districts and disproves allegations of agricultural deterioration.

2. The civil disobedience campaign, mainly an urban movement, had nearly spent itself by the beginning of the year and the impression it left in the rural areas was neither deep nor wide-spread. Although it provided political agitators with an opportunity of making capital out of the prevailing agricultural depression, attempts made in a few places to start a no-rent campaign proved generally infructuous. A weakening of the rent-paying conscience was noticed in some quarters, but it is gratifying to note that the tenantry as a whole remained faithful to their traditional view of rents as a sacred liability to be met at all costs. The percentage of collection on the total demand, making no allowance for suspensions, was 71 against 73 in the preceding year, and although there was an increase in the number of rent suits in all the divisions, economic depression rather than political unrest was responsible for the increase. There were in addition the usual disputes between malguzars and tenants over nistar rights, which in parts of Chhattisgarh culminated in violence. All divisions report a growing recognition by tenants of their legal rights and a consequent

diminution of friction and an improvement in the relations between malguzars and tenants.

3. Although the aftermath of the campaign against law and order lingered in some localities, generally the rural population appeared to realize that political agitation provided no solution of their growing economic difficulties, and the relations of Government officers with the people lost little of their cordiality. The adoption of firm measures to suppress illegitimate agitation, combined with an exposure by the local authorities of the misrepresentation of Government's actions, and the exercise of discretion in issuing coercive processes for the recovery of land revenue had a salutary effect.

With tenants unable to pay the normal proportion of rents in time, and patti-lambardars negligent in paying their share of the revenue, malguzars experienced some difficulty in satisfying the Government demand. Some held back in the expectation fostered by political agitators, that on political and economic grounds Government would be compelled to grant general relief. Notwithstanding this, Rs. 114.23 lakhs were collected out of a net realizable demand of Rs. 120.60 lakhs after allowing for the amounts suspended or remitted, leaving an unsuspended balance at the close of the year of only Rs. 6.37 lakhs. The number of coercive processes issued was about double of that in the preceding year, but care was taken to see that warrants were issued only against contumacious defaulters. That due leniency was shown in collecting land revenue is demonstrated by the fact that out of 9,776 attachments ordered only 4,297 resulted in attachment of property and only 226 in actual sales.

4. As already mentioned, the suspended arrears of revenue amount to 22.54 lakhs, while the balance outstanding on account of taccavi loans totals Rs. 83.69 lakhs. This undoubtedly constitutes a heavy liability, but private indebtedness must be a far greater burden on the cultivating classes. The problem of relieving agricultural indebtedness is not easy of solution, but as a tentative measure Government is contemplating the introduction of legislation providing for debt conciliation on a voluntary basis.

5. The abnormal circumstances of the year led to an increase under several heads of revenue court work,

such as transfers of proprietary rights, applications by sadar lambardars for recovery of arrears under section 157 of the Land Revenue Act, execution of decrees of arrears of rent by ejection and applications for sanction to transfer proprietary rights in *sir* land without the reservation of occupancy right. The lambardari system was put to a severe strain, but the office of sadar lambardar did not seem to lose its attractions and there was no difficulty in filling vacancies. It is to the credit of village officials that as a body they discharged their duties satisfactorily in a year of stress, and the kotwars, in particular, worked with their traditional loyalty in spite of pressure brought to bear on them in many places to join in political agitation.

6. The raiyatwari estates continued to receive due attention and 29,362 acres were allotted during the year. The auction system for allotment continued to work well, and rule 6 under section 211 of the Land Revenue Act was amended so as to provide for the allotment of all survey numbers in the Nimar district by auction. It is satisfactory to note that the establishment of panchayats for the better management of *minhai* areas in the Chanda district has led to a large increase in the reporting of cases of illicit grazing and felling of wood. The raiyatwari grazing rules also worked satisfactorily. For *malguzari* forests the rules of management under section 202 were examined with a view to remove the existing difficulties in their application. In accordance with these rules 8 forests were taken under protection in the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda divisions, while 20 were released during the year. Government agrees with the Deputy Commissioner, Saugor, that in the absence of careful supervision and inspection forests are apt to suffer rather than benefit from protection on account of uncontrolled extraction of forest produce by the tenants.

7. Settlement operations were completed in Raipur and Mandla but continued throughout the year in Bilaspur khalsa and Drug. In addition, the regular survey and settlement of *nazul* lands in the towns of Mandla and Drug was successfully completed. Government is pleased to observe that the revised assessments were well received everywhere. Consolidation of holdings in Chhattisgarh continued to make good progress. As

enough applications to keep the special staff busy for two years were pending, propaganda was restricted to the Bilaspur district, where fresh ground was broken; elsewhere the progress was chiefly in the direction of improving the quality and technique of the work turned out, and a considerable amount of success was attained, particularly in the Drug district where the villager has entirely lost his suspicion of "chakbandi". The total area consolidated was 58,975 acres. The number of khasra entries was reduced in the proportion of 7 to 1, as compared with 5 to 1 in the previous year. Government has now decided to levy costs at the rate of four annas per acre for all future consolidation in the Raipur and Drug districts, where its benefits are appreciated fully. It is hoped that in the near future it will be possible to make the consolidation staff self-supporting all over Chhattisgarh.

8. Government views with disfavour the growing lack of interest in land records displayed by district officers and their subordinates. This attitude must react on the work of revenue inspectors and patwaris and eventually impair the accuracy of the patwari papers, which form the basis of revenue administration, and in this connection the unsatisfactory condition of traverse marks and of boundary marks in raiyatwari villages and the heavy arrears of map correction in many localities are significant. Government also deprecates the tendency in evidence in many districts of employing revenue inspectors on miscellaneous work not falling within the scope of their duties without the previous permission of the Director of Land Records.

9. Government desires to record its appreciation of the generally satisfactory manner in which all ranks of revenue officials discharged their duties in the difficult conditions of the year, and notes with pleasure the names of those whose services are specially mentioned in the reports. The thanks of Government are due to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners for the efficient administration of their charges in a trying year, as well as to Mr. Waterfall for his successful control of the Settlement and Land Records Department.

ORDER. —Ordered that a copy of this Resolution and of the reports annexed thereto be submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health

and Lands (Revenue); that copies be forwarded to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, to the Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records, and to the Settlement Officers; and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

By order of the Governor in Council,

C. D. DESHMUKH,  
*Revenue Secretary to Government,*  
*Central Provinces.*

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## STATEMENTS

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NOTE.—The statements are prepared purely for provincial purposes.

**REPORT**  
ON THE  
**LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION**  
OF THE  
**CENTRAL PROVINCES**  
FOR THE  
Year ending the 30th September 1931

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

- (1) Report of Mr. C. J. Irwin, C.S.I., C.I.E., V.D., I.C.S., A.D.C., Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division, received under letter dated the 30th December 1931, for Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions.
- (2) Report of Mr. G. A. Khan, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., Commissioner of the Nagpur Division, received under letter No. 586, dated the 23rd January 1932.
- (3) Report of Mr. E. Gordon, C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner of the Chhattisgarh Division, received under letter dated the 4th January 1932.

**PART I.—AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR**

1. Character of the season.—The regular monsoon of 1930 had declared itself generally over the whole division by the third week of June. The rainfall up to the end of July was sufficient and well distributed, in Jubbulpore being on the heavy side. During August and September light to heavy showers were received in almost all the districts. In October there was practically no rain except a few light showers in the Damoh, Seoni and Mandla districts. Light rain fell in the first week of November and the months of December and January were practically rainless. The winter rain only arrived in the first week of February, but was by no means

universal; the Saugor and Damoh districts had practically none. Unseasonable showers continued in the Seoni district till the first fortnight of April 1931. The sowing of kharif crops generally began well in time, and germination was satisfactory in all the districts, but heavy and continuous rainfall from July till the middle of August in most places retarded the completion of the sowings, including that of dhan by the machowa process. It also stunted the growth of plants on heavy soil and interfered with the weeding operations. The condition of the crops improved rapidly in September; but a long dry spell in the latter part of that month and October affected both the ripening of kharif crops and the sowing of rabi in the Jubbulpore district. In parts of the Sehora tahsil the outturn was so poor that two or three thousand acres of rice were ploughed up to make way for the rabi crop. In the Tendukhera revenue inspector's circle of the Damoh district rice and kodon-kutki crops on light and high lands were particularly affected, and enquiry showed that the crop was undoubtedly below normal. Similar conditions affected the standing crops in the Mandla district, especially on light soil, and some damage was also caused by locusts which appeared in the months of October and November in the Mandla tahsil. Owing to the absence of moisture in the land at sowing time rabi sowings were started very early and pushed on as fast as possible. Germination was fairly satisfactory throughout, and the timely showers which fell in the beginning of November somewhat improved the prospects, and enabled further sowings to be carried out on lands which had become hard, including double-cropped areas. The prospects of the rabi crops were hopeful till the end of January. Unfortunately cloudy and wet weather in February damaged the standing crops in Jubbulpore, where the rainfall of February caused an epidemic of rust to appear in the wheat crop, and resulted in the hatching out of millions of caterpillars which worked havoc, particularly on the ripening gram. The middle-sown and still more the late-sown crops were badly affected. Sporadic damage by hail occurred in almost all the districts of the division.

2. The outturn of the principal crops as compared with that of the previous year is given below in anna notation. Generally speaking, it may be said that the

3 [Character of the season—contd.

harvests gave from three-quarters to four-fifths of a normal outturn.

Name of crop.	Year.	Name of district.				
		Jubbulpore.	Saugor.	Damoh.	Seoni.	Mandla.
Rice	1929-30...	11	10	10	14	9
	1930-31	10	12	11	10	11
Kodon-kutki	1929-30	9	4	6	10	12
	1930-31...	11	10	10	10	11
Til	1929-30...	9	4	6	10	...
	1930-31...	12	10	11	10	...
Cotton	1929-31...	6	8	8	10	...
	1930-1...	9	10	12	10	...
Juar	1929-30...	12	10	9	13	...
	1930-31...	11	11	10	9	...
Wheat	1929-30...	12	5	7	10	11
	1930-31	9	11	10	9	10
Gram	1929-30...	12	3	6	11	13
	1930-31...	8	10	10	8	8
Masur	1929-30...	9	2	6	8	11
	1930-31...	8	8	10	8	10
Linseed	1929-30	9	3	5	10	11
	1930-31...	10	11	...	8	9

3. The monsoon of 1930 broke in the second week of June, and was well developed by the last week of the month. The rainfall up to the end of July was sufficient and well distributed. Light to heavy showers were received till the 18th August 1930. Thereafter there was no rain in that month. In September light to moderate showers were received in almost all the districts. The rainfall in October was insufficient and unevenly distributed, but light showers fell everywhere at the beginning of November. The months of December and January 1931 were practically rainless and the winter rain was confined to showers in February and March 1931.

Nerbudda Division

The total rainfall of the year was as shown below :—

District.	Average for 62 years preceding	In 1930 (Agricultural year).	In 1931 (Agricultural year).
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Narsinghpur	49.21	58.62	43.71
Hoshangabad	48.37	34.58	47.80
Nimar	30.30	23.83	21.29
Betul	43.10	40.53	44.13
Chhindwara	40.84	35.27	39.02

4. The sowing of the kharif crops generally began well in time and germination was satisfactory everywhere except in the Harda and Seoni-Malwa tahsils, where re-sowing of cotton was necessary in some places. The break at the end of the second week of August was opportune for the weeding operations and preparation of land for rabi crops, but it lasted rather too long. The prospects of the kharif crop, however, remained promising till the end of September, but the lack of rain in October did some damage. Rabi sowings commenced rather earlier than usual owing to the early cessation of the rain, and the germination was reported to be satisfactory everywhere. The months following the sowing season were, however, practically dry, and following on a seed bed somewhat dryer than the normal reduced the outturn everywhere. The late winter rain brought damage in places, particularly in Narsinghpur, from rust and caterpillars, and there was the usual sporadic damage from scattered hail-storms. The season on the whole was unfavourable owing to the uneven distribution of the rain in the first part of the year and to shortage of rain in the latter half. The outturn of the crops was as follows :—

District.	Kharif.	Rabi.
	(in annas)	(in annas.)
Narsinghpur ...	11 to 15	7 to 9
Hoshangabad ..	12 to 13	9 to 11
Nimar ...	11 to 14	9 to 13
Betul ...	9 to 11	9 to 13
Chhindwara ...	10 to 13	9 to 11

To sum up, the kharif harvest was generally about normal, but the rabi was materially below that level in three districts, especially in Narsinghpur, where the outturn was under two-thirds of a normal harvest.

Nagpur  
Division.

5. The monsoon of 1930 broke with light showers in the first fortnight of June in all the districts of the division and it became fully established by the end of that month. Sowings of cotton, tur and rice commenced in good time in all districts except Nagpur. Germination

was mostly successful, but a little resowing was necessary because of heavy rain directly after sowing in parts of Nagpur, Wardha and Chanda districts. In July the rainfall was seasonable, but it was insufficient for transplantation of rice in Bhandara and Chanda. Elsewhere it was moderate and the sowings of juar were also made under favourable circumstances. Heavy rain in the first fortnight of August retarded agricultural operations and stunted the growth of plants on heavy soil, but in the rice country it was opportune and most of the transplantation was completed in time. The long break thereafter was favourable for the weeding of cotton and juar, but caused some anxiety in the rice tracts unprotected by irrigation. The break continued well on into September and led to deterioration which was stopped by good showers about the middle of that month. Light showers in October in some places were beneficial to standing crops. Rabi crops were sown at the proper time and germinated satisfactorily. Light to moderate showers received in November helped the young rabi plants, but caused damage to cotton. Juar and tur too were damaged. Rice on light soil suffered for want of late rain and this affected the yield adversely. The months of December and January were almost rainless. Hails received in February in parts of Bhandara, Balaghat and Chanda did some damage to rabi crops. Harvesting of rabi commenced at the right time and was over by the end of March.

6. The crop outturns in anna notation were as follows:—

	Nagpur	Wardha.	Chanda.	Bhandara	Balaghat
Rice broadcast ...	10	12	12	8	10
Rice transplanted ...	10		13	8	12
Juar ...	12	13	13	14	14
Tur ...	13	12	12	11	14
Cotton ...	12	12	12	12	13
Til ...	13	13	10	15	14
Wheat ...	13	13	13	13	13
Gram ...	13	13	12	12	11
Linseed ...	14	13	12	12	13

Character of the season—*contd.*] 6

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

7. The rainfall of 1930 was above the average, as may be seen from the table below, but unfortunately was not distributed opportunely :—

District.	1929-30.	1930-31.	Average for 62 years preceding 1929-30.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Raipur ...	70·30	55·61	50·83
Bilaspur ...	53·30	54·39	48·59
Drug ...	54·63	56·55	47·05

The monsoon of 1930 broke about the middle of June when light to heavy showers were received throughout the division. It became fully established from the beginning of July, and the rainfall during that month was well distributed in all the districts of the division. Kharif sowings were started and completed under favourable conditions and germination was satisfactory everywhere. In Bilaspur the rainfall in August and September was well distributed and biasi and weeding operations were carried on without any difficulty. In the other two districts also biasi operations were started and finished in time except in the Sihawa and Khariar tracts of the Raipur district and in Balod tahsil of the Drug district where they were retarded for want of sufficient rain in August. In Raipur weeding operations on high-lying lands were also delayed. "Mahu" pest appeared in a few villages of the Raipur district and of the Korba and Matin zamindaris of the Bilaspur district, but the damage caused was slight. The rainfall in the early part of September was deficient in Raipur and Drug and agriculturists were anxious, but opportune showers in the latter part of the month allayed their apprehensions and improved the situation. Sufficient rain was not, however, received in October in Raipur, which somewhat lowered the outturn of dhan crop in that district

The long break in September and October with occasional light showers here and there enabled cultivators to prepare their land and sow their rabi crops under favourable conditions and germination was satisfactory. The rainfall in November was also favourable to rabi crops, but heavy rain in February accompanied with hailstorms, caused local damage in several villages of the

division and necessitated remissions to the extent of Rs. 20,991, made up of Rs. 6,325 in Raipur, Rs. 5,961 in Bilaspur and Rs. 8,705 in Drug.

8. Taking the division as a whole, the cropped area under rice again increased by 36,425 acres from 3,579,151 to 3,615,576, viz., 18,721 in Raipur, 11,113 in Bilaspur and 6,591 in Drug. In Raipur the area under kodon-kutki in the khalsa tract rose from 96,825 to 118,852 acres or by 23 per cent partly on account of favourable conditions at sowing time and partly owing to normal rotation. In the zamindaris it increased by 2,374 acres. The area under kodon-kutki in Bilaspur khalsa and Drug zamindaris decreased by 435 and 41,242 acres, respectively, whereas it increased by 108,204 acres in Drug khalsa and 3,811 acres in Bilaspur zamindaris. The area sown with the principal rabi crops is compared below :—

		Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1929-30	...	295,110	115,482	371,571
1930-31	..	297,773	124,031	439,843

The outturn of the principal crops in anna notation is as follows :—

		Raipur.		Bilaspur.		Drug.	
		1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.
		Rice	{ Broadcast ..	16	12	18	13
	{ Transplanted ..	16	12	18	13	15	12
Kodo-kutki	..	13	13	14	14	13	14
Wheat	..	13	12	16	12	14	13
Gram	..	13	11	14	10	14	13
Linseed	..	13	13	15	13	12	13

9. Area and rental statistics.—The total area included in holdings rose from 5,332,072 in 1929-30 to 5,347,743 acres during the year under report, the increase being shared by almost all the districts. Jubbulpore  
Division.

The area held as *sir* increased from 566,596 to 569,203 acres, i.e., by 2,607 acres. The Mandla district again shows an increase of 5,430 acres which is due to



the conferral of new rights by the Settlement Officer at attestation in the Dindori and Niwas tahsils. The decrease of 2,823 acres in other districts is on account of the transfer of proprietary rights and conferral of occupancy rights.

The *khudkasht* area in Jubbulpore, Saugor and Damoh increased by 1,186, 1,036 and 585 acres, respectively, owing to the cultivation of waste land and surrender of occupancy land to malguzars. The area in the remaining two districts fell by 4,897 acres, Mandla district alone being responsible for 3,641 acres, owing to the conferral of *sir* rights at settlement. The small decrease in the Seoni district is accounted for by the conversion of *khudkasht* into occupancy.

The area held by malik-makbuzas shows a small increase of 8, 12, and 142 acres in the Jubbulpore, Saugor and Mandla districts, respectively, which is due, as usual, to the resumption of muafis and settlement of milkiyat sarkar land in malik-makbuza right.

The number of absolute-occupancy holdings increased in the Jubbulpore, Saugor and Seoni districts by 1,075, but decreased in Damoh and Mandla by 90. The net increase is thus 985. The area of these holdings, however, fell from 492,532 to 491,613 acres owing to surrenders and transfers to malguzars. The increase in the rent of these holdings in the Mandla district is due to the revision of assessment at settlement.

There was a net increase for the division as a whole, in the area under occupancy, of 16,237 acres, shared by all the districts. The increase is due to the usual causes, namely, the conversion of *sir* into occupancy, leasing out of *khudkasht* land to tenants and reclamation of waste.

10. The total rental demand on current account for the division as a whole rose from Rs. 44,16,587 in the previous year to Rs. 45,09,007 or by Rs. 92,420, mainly owing to the imposition of the new assessment in the Mandla district. The percentage of current rental collections on current demand comes to about 53 against 43 in the previous year for the division as a whole. The district figures, however, are—

Jubbulpore	... 59	per cent.
Saugor	... 44	..
Damoh	... 64	..
Seoni	... 41	..
Mandla	... 57	..

Collections on account of arrears of previous years were Rs. 6,76,936 against Rs. 5,79,687 in the preceding year. The collections on account of current and arrear rental demand together amounted to Rs. 30,57,399 or 69 per cent of the total demand of the year against Rs. 24,91,789 or 56 per cent, respectively. The main reason for poor rental collections is the lack of cash from which the tenantry generally are suffering as a result of four consecutive bad years coupled with an unprecedented fall in the prices of produce. In addition to this material factor there operated also certain moral factors leading to difficulty over rental collections. In Jubbulpore the efforts of the congress party to persuade tenants not to pay undoubtedly had some effect. Here and in Saugor also there was a general belief that holding back might in time lead Government to believe that there was a complete inability to pay, and result in suspensions and remissions. This condition applied of course equally to revenue, but was probably more marked in the case of rents. In this division, I do not believe that there has been much in the way of surrenders or abandonments of holdings due to the complete ruin of tenants. At any time there will be a certain amount of land surrendered by tenants who have become hopelessly involved, and in conditions such as those of the past few years this number must be considerably increased, but even in Saugor, where conditions were and are decidedly severe, only 66 cases of abandonments of holdings were reported. At the same time the load of liabilities hanging over the heads of almost all the tenants in the division is crushingly heavy, and I fear that for some time to come, unless the prices of produce improve materially, it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to collect any of the outstandings beyond current revenue.

11. The total area included in holdings rose from 5,188,475 to 5,196,267 acres during the year under report, the increase being shared by almost all the districts of the division. Nerbudda  
Division.

The area held as *sir* fell from 551,949 to 549,089 acres during the year owing to the transfer of proprietary rights, and the consequent change of *sir* to occupancy right. The area cultivated by malguzars other than *sir* (*khudkash*) increased only by 128 acres. The area held by malik-makbuzas fell from 238,588 to 237,840 acres

during the year. The decrease is mainly confined to the Narsinghpur district, but no reason for this is given in the district report. The area held by absolute-occupancy tenants decreased from 659,659 to 658,796 acres owing to the sale and surrender of land to malguzars. The land held by occupancy tenants on the other hand increased from 3,408,733 acres to 3,420,150 acres. The increase is, as usual, due to the conversion of *sir* into occupancy and reclamation of waste. For the division as a whole, the total rental demand on current account fell from Rs. 41,66,541 to Rs. 41,65,639. Rental collections on account of current and arrears demand amounted to Rs. 24,74,257 and Rs. 8,59,585 against Rs. 29,40,456 and Rs. 6,92,517 in the previous year. The decrease reflects the unfavourable condition of the year.

Nagpur  
Division.

12. The total area included in holdings increased by 8,645 acres to 5,645,634 acres. The increase is noticeable chiefly in Chanda, and is due to the breaking up of waste land and cultivation of old fallows. The areas under *sir* and *khudkashit* declined from 701,211 and 244,760 acres to 699,525 and 243,910 acres respectively. Thus the total area held by malguzars fell by 2,536 to 943,435 acres. There was a slight increase in revenue (Rs. 2,942) owing to the resumption of muafi land.

Owing to surrenders and transfers to malguzars the area under absolute-occupancy holdings slightly decreased by 788 acres to 654,561 and the rents decreased by Rs. 1,122 to Rs. 9,58,612. The number of holdings increased by 551 owing to partitions.

13. The number of holdings held by occupancy tenants rose by 11,711 to 419,161 owing to—

- (i) partitions;
- (ii) conferral of occupancy rights on tenants bringing new land under cultivation; and
- (iii) *sir* land becoming occupancy owing to the loss of proprietary rights.

The area held under occupancy tenure rose by 12,513 acres to 3,666,571 acres and the rental demand rose by Rs. 8,582 to Rs. 40,96,336. All districts except Wardha and Bhandara contributed to the increase. The total rental demand rose by Rs. 7,899 to Rs. 50,55,387. Rent

realization amounted to Rs. 47,18,049, including Rs. 5,73,012 on account of arrears. The percentage of collections for the current demand fell from 87.6 to 81.09 owing to economic depression. In Bhandara the percentage of collection was only 80 against 92 in the preceding year. This is in part due to the suspension of rents necessitated by the partial failure of rice crop.

The area held rent-free decreased by 600 acres. Out of the area held in lieu of service, 315 acres were resumed by the proprietors in Chanda.

The area held by sub-tenants increased from 1,475,077 to 1,522,008 acres, while the sub-rental demand fell by Rs. 8,57,415 to Rs. 76,44,161. All districts share in the fall which is due to general economic depression.

The incidence per acre of all lands sublet was Rs. 5-0-4 against Rs. 5-12-2 in the previous year. The all-round tenant rate works out to Re. 1-2-9 per acre, the same as last year.

14. The occupied area in the khalsa was practically unchanged in Raipur and Drug. A nominal increase of 2,507 acres in Bilaspur is attributed to better recording at settlement. The area in the zamindaris again rose in all three districts by 14,699 acres to 2,262,612 acres, the rise being chiefly conspicuous in Raipur and Bilaspur where waste lands were broken for cultivation. The percentage of increase in the occupied area on the figures of the accepted normal year (1917-18) again rose from 8.3 to 9 in Raipur and from 11 to 12 in Bilaspur. The percentage of deficiency in Drug was still 2.01 against 2.2 in the preceding year.

15. The area of land held by landlords was 1,452,145 acres against 1,460,620 acres last year. Consequent on the grant of *sir* rights at the recent settlement the area under *sir* has again increased in all districts, the actual figures being Raipur khalsa 12,312, Raipur zamindaris 10,182, Bilaspur khalsa 16,831 and Drug khalsa 20,790 acres. *Khudkasht* declined by 68,341 acres mainly owing to its conversion into *sir* and also partly to the conferral of occupancy rights in favour of tenants, to whom such lands were leased out during the year. The area held by malik-makbuzas in the khalsa increased by 89 acres in Raipur, 100 in Bilaspur and 78 in Drug on account of the settlement of milkiyat sarkar lands in malik-makbuza right,

The increase of 4 acres in Drug zamindaris is insignificant. The decline of 1,180 against 1,940 acres of last year in the area held in absolute-occupancy tenancy right is attributed to ejection, surrender and transfer to malguzars. The area held by occupancy tenants again increased by 27,177 from 4,493,396 to 4,520,573 acres, viz., Raipur 13,908, Bilaspur 11,034 and Drug 2,235. The most marked increase took place in the zamindaris of Raipur (10,914 acres) and Bilaspur (7,920 acres), chiefly due to the expansion of cultivation in waste land and partly to the leasing of *khudkasht* land to tenants and the conversion of *sir* into occupancy land. The area held by sub-tenants in the division decreased by 40,755 to 187,089 acres and the sub-rental demand by Rs. 60,287 to Rs. 4,33,993. The drop is chiefly noticeable in Bilaspur and Drug. The Deputy Commissioner, Drug, reports that the shrinkage was chiefly due to a fear of loss of rights at the resettlement in progress in the Drug and Balod tahsils.

16. The total rental demand rose from Rs. 34,70,821 to Rs. 39,08,952 or by Rs. 4,38,131, which is shared by all the districts and is due to the revision of rents at settlement. The increase in demand has caused a corresponding increase of Rs. 1,96,634 in rental collections, which rose from Rs. 32,81,008 to Rs. 34,77,642. The percentage of collection in Raipur and Drug fell from 93 and 95 to 83 and 89, respectively, whereas in Bilaspur it increased from 96 to 97. The percentage of collection on the rental demand for the division as a whole decreased from 94.53 to 89 which can mainly be attributed to the fall in prices. Other factors, however, were partly responsible. The civil disobedience movement had left a general feeling of unrest and it was but natural that cultivators should hope that agitation against payment of rent should absolve them from a portion of their liabilities. The beginning of the rental collection season undoubtedly saw a spirit of reluctance to pay until it was realized that Government was determined to get in its revenue. The collection on account of the previous year increased by Rs. 12,159 from Rs. 64,427 to Rs. 76,586.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

17. Raiyatwari estate.—During the year under report 3,263 survey numbers comprising an area of 15,122 acres were allotted against 4,478 numbers

covering 20,610 acres during 1929-30. The number relinquished during the year was 1,707 with an area of 8,749 acres, compared with 3,263 numbers covering an area of 14,448 acres in the previous year. 16,019 survey numbers comprising an area of 64,234 acres and carrying an assessment of Rs. 19,082 remained unallotted at the close of the year. The fact that land is still being taken up in what are often inferior areas is an indication that the cultivator is not becoming discouraged by his misfortunes.

The area included in occupied survey numbers rose from 422,203 in 1929-30 to 429,158 or by 6,955 acres during the year under report, Mandla alone showing a rise of 6,439 acres.

The area sublet by patels and raiyats shows an increase of 1,497 acres, chiefly in the Mandla district. It is ascribed to sub-leases for the purpose of payment of debts which have accumulated during the bad years. Small sums were spent on four wells in Saugor and Seoni, while in Mandla construction and repairs of wells cost Rs. 4,669. The Deputy Commissioner of Saugor found that by close inspection it was possible to save a good deal on these works, and his example is to be commended to other districts, particularly Mandla, where I fear the inaccessibility of many raiyatwari areas precludes frequent inspection.

18. During the year under report 313 survey numbers comprising an area of 3,843 acres were allotted, against 609 numbers covering 7,889 acres in the previous year. The number relinquished during the year was 370 with an area of 5,035 acres compared with 349 numbers covering an area of 5,213. 1,255 survey numbers comprising an area of 14,416 acres and carrying an assessment of Rs. 2,723 remained unallotted at the close of the year.

Nerbudda Division.

19. The area included in occupied survey number rose from 501,681 to 502,578 acres during the year under report. The total increase in the Nimar, Betul and Chhindwara districts amounted to 2,683 acres, while the decrease in the Hoshangabad district was 1,786 acres; thus the net increase was 897 acres only. The Nimar district is mainly responsible for the increase, owing to allotment of vacant survey numbers and excision of min-hai area. This also accounts for the increase in the number of holdings and area held by patels and raiyats.

The area sublet by patels and raiyats also increased from 21,886 to 28,672 acres, with a corresponding increase in rent from Rs. 95,236 to Rs. 1,41,617 during the year under report, mainly in the Nimar district. No reason is given in the reports, but the unsettled agricultural conditions are probably responsible.

20. The auction system has now been extended to the whole of the Nimar district, but owing to the abnormal fall in land values, due to the agricultural depression, all auctions of survey numbers were deferred till the next year. In the Hoshangabad district this system has been in force in the Harda tahsil for the last three years, and is reported to be working well. During the year Rs. 926-8-0 was realized by auctioning the plots in eight villages in the Betul district against 720 in the previous year. In the Nimar district Rs. 1,374-12-0 was advanced for the improvement of the water-supply during the year against Rs. 1,474-4-0 in the previous year. The Deputy Commissioner still complains of difficulty in getting the district council engineering staff to take measurements and prepare bills promptly. In the Hoshangabad district Rs. 495 was spent on the repairs of four wells in raiyatwari villages through the agency of the district council. The Deputy Commissioner of Hoshangabad reports that the raiyatwari grazing rules worked satisfactorily and no complaints were received during the year. Grazing certificates were issued to raiyats for the extra cattle owned by them.

Nagpur  
Division.

21. Out of 12,218 survey numbers comprising an area of 118,856 acres available for allotment, 1,035 numbers with an area of 10,060 acres were allotted, which shows a decrease of 584 survey numbers and 1,498 acres as compared with the figures for the corresponding figures of the previous year. The assessment on the area allotted also decreased by Rs. 273. 742 survey numbers comprising an area of 7,832 acres, with an assessment of 2,594 were relinquished, leaving a balance of 11,925 survey numbers containing 116,628 acres, with Rs. 29,615 assessment, available for allotment at the end of the year.

22. The area included in occupied survey numbers increased by 4,687 acres to 288,447. The area held by patels and raiyats showed an increase of 4,659 acres over last year's figure of 282,084. The total area sublet

increased from 15,178 to 17,254 acres, while the sub-rents increased by Rs. 6,563 over the previous year's figure of Rs. 19,559. The incidence of sub-rent per acre was Re. 1-8-3 against Re. 1-4-7 in the previous year.

In Bhandara 227 acres of forest land has been transferred to the Revenue Department for establishing a raiyatwari village. In Chanda an additional Naib-Tahsildar was deputed to the Brahmapuri tahsil for the effective administration of the raiyatwari estate and for the colonization of the villages commanded by the Asola-Mendha, Naleshwar and Ghorajheri tanks. The report does not make specific mention of the work done by this officer. But at my recent visit to Brahmapuri I found that he had got in touch with the villagers and had already submitted proposals for the allotment of about 600 acres. The question of transferring him to Chanda so as to enable him also to foster the development of the raiyatwari villages in the Chanda tahsil commanded by the State irrigation works, is under consideration. There are no demonstration plots in this tract, and a year ago I recommended that some demonstration plots should be established by the Irrigation Department in conjunction with the Agriculture Department. It is all the more necessary to establish demonstration plots in connection with the State irrigation works, as the demonstration farm at Sindewahi is about to be closed down owing to financial stringency. The District Council, Chanda, has sanctioned the opening of a school in an important raiyatwari village in Brahmapuri tahsil, and a bazar will soon be started in one of them. In Chanda the system of allotment of land by auction is reported to be working satisfactorily. It is satisfactory to note that the establishment of panchayats for the better management of the minhai areas has led to a large increase in the reporting of cases of illicit grazing and felling of wood. Taccavi loans aggregating Rs. 9,195 were advanced to Government raiyats in Chanda and Balaghat districts during the year under report. In Balaghat Rs. 400 was spent on repairs to tanks and wells. In Bhandara Rs. 247 was spent on repairs to tanks. In Chanda new wells were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 2,231 and Rs. 2,735 was spent on repairs to tanks. These works were carried out through local contractors or patels under the supervision of the Tahsildars and the Sub-Divisional Officers. The amount of commission paid



to patels for collection of land revenue was Rs. 12,184 in Chanda, Rs. 9,875 in Balaghat, Rs. 71 in Bhandara and Rs. 227 in Nagpur. Owing to partial failure of crops Rs. 152 was suspended in Bhandara. In Chanda five raiyats were ejected for non-payment of land revenue and in Nagpur one raiyat was ejected for the same reason. In Chanda two patels were dismissed for slackness in the recovery of land revenue, one was warned for removing timber, and another was fined.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

23. The raiyatwari estate in this division is unimportant, consisting of 37 villages in all, of which one in Drug is summarily settled with no survey numbers. During the year one village was established in the Dhamtari tahsil of the Raipur district. In Drug, mauza Hingna, a regularly settled raiyatwari village, was amalgamated with the malguzari village of the same name. The total assessment rose, with revision at settlement, from Rs. 8,456 to Rs. 9,238.

In Raipur, there were 70 numbers with an area of 425 acres available for allotment at the commencement of the year. Forty-three numbers with an area of 337 acres were allotted, leaving 27 numbers with an area of 88 acres unallotted at the close of the year.

In the financial year 1930-31, a sum of Rs. 400 was spent by Government and Rs. 200 by the Sanitation Panchayat on the construction of a tank in the raiyatwari village of Baloda Bazar in the Raipur district. A further sum of Rs. 180 was spent on the purchase of stones for fixing the boundary of the newly settled village Joradabri. In Bilaspur, a sum of Rs. 200 was spent on the partial construction of a well in the raiyatwari village Butena. During the current financial year a sum of Rs. 1,234 was allotted for the works of improvement, out of which Rs. 200 is to be surrendered. No five years programme of tanks and wells to be constructed, repaired or improved as required by Revenue Book Circular VI-8 could be drawn up owing to the patwaris and revenue inspectors being busy in settlement work. Now that settlement is over the preparation of the programme will be taken up.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

24. Condition of agricultural classes.—I have already indicated the general difficulties which beset the agriculturists of the division during the year. The year

was the fourth in succession below normal and, although the crops were considerably better than in any of the previous three years, the improvement was much more than offset by the drop in the prices of produce. In many cases for a great portion of the year the tenants were unable to sell their produce at all, since even at the very low prices quoted buyers failed to come forward. As the Deputy Commissioner of Saugor points out, the heavy debts incurred during the previous three bad years were for all practical "purposes doubled as the value of all agricultural produce was halved in terms of cash. The immediate result was that grain was held off the market as long as possible, and payments made for preference by the realization of other assets, particularly ornaments and buried hoards. So far as food was concerned there was no scarcity, but expenditure on luxuries was severely curtailed and even necessities like cloth were not freely purchased". These remarks apply almost everywhere in the division. Labourers were well off. Cash wages failed to fall in anything like proportion to the prices of food, and the labourers gained, especially where they were paid in cash.

25. The health of the division was generally satisfactory. There were the usual sporadic outbreaks of cholera, but the disease failed to spread and preventive measures such as inoculation were freely resorted to.

26. The condition of agricultural stock was generally good, but the prices fell heavily being on an average generally one-third of the prices prevailing before the cycle of bad years. At the same time the Deputy Commissioner of Saugor points out that the returns of the slaughter-houses and the cattle fairs in Saugor show very few sales, and it does not appear that, in that district at all events, the rents were paid by sales of cattle, as has often been asserted by the political agitators.

27. The difficulties of the tenantry were fully appreciated by the district authorities, and no attempt was made to enforce excessive payment of Government dues. Over Rs. 2¼ lakhs of the current demand was suspended, and nearly as much remitted, while Rs. 18¼ lakhs of revenue under suspension from previous years was again carried over. Discretion was given to the Deputy Commissioners to refrain from pressure in all cases of genuine

hardship, even where suspension or remission was not justified by the crop outturns; and the result was shown by the failure of the congress agitators to work up feeling against Government on the ground of the severity of collections; indeed beyond the customary activities of Mr. Pande in Sihora, and other congress agitators in the Jubbulpore district, little attempt at a campaign of this sort was made.

28. Little has been done in the way of village uplift during the year. The panchayats in Seoni still continued some of their efforts; and an interesting and successful experiment was conducted by Mr. Seaman, by which simple medical relief was conveyed to the villagers by supplying an ordinary peasant woman with a stock of simple remedies to dispense to the villagers, in the roadside village of Bandol.

Nerbudda  
Division.

29. In this division, as in Jubbulpore, but to a less extent, the previous seasons had been more or less unfavourable, particularly in Narsinghpur which suffered from very much the same class of crop failures as the adjoining districts of Saugor and Jubbulpore from the year 1928 onwards. The crops, however, except in Narsinghpur, were never very seriously affected, and such difficulties as there have been during the year are due almost entirely to the unprecedented fall in the prices of agricultural produce. A certain amount of relief was given by judicious advances of taccavi. Public health on the whole was satisfactory, despite occasional local outbreaks of cholera and small-pox and a few cases of plague.

30. The experiment in the Piparia circle of the Hoshangabad district has been dealt with in separate reports. I have not yet had time to familiarize myself with the operations conducted in that area, but I hope to tour there in the later part of the cold weather. I understand that a considerable measure of success has been attained largely through the personal enthusiasm of the late Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Porter, whose efforts were well seconded by the Sub-Divisional Officer Mr. Agarwal. In Nimar the work has largely been confined to a single village, which is being used as an example to the surrounding area. In Betul a start has been made again in a single village, and the Deputy Commissioner reports

that he hopes to extend operations very considerably during the ensuing year. Conditions in Betul should not be unlike those of parts of Seoni, where he already attained a considerable measure of success by operating through the village panchayats. According to the orders of Government, experimental operations will now be started in every district.

31. Though the outturn of the crops was nowhere less than that of the preceding year, the condition of the agriculturists deteriorated owing to the slump in prices. In Bhandara the partial failure of the rice crop aggravated the difficulties of the agriculturists. A salient feature of the year was the tightness of the money market, due partly to the inability of the cultivators to pay off old debts and partly to the civil disobedience movement which induced a feeling of over-caution in the sowcars in advancing fresh loans. On the other hand, food was plentiful and cheap, and the agricultural labourers were in clover. Wages did not fall concurrently with the fall in the prices of commodities, owing to the increasing solidarity among the labourers.

32. The revenue due from the *baris* of Ramtek had to be remitted again owing to the continued failure of the *pan* crop. The Mycologist to Government, Mr. J. F. Dastur, studied the disease which is responsible for this failure, and I have seen his report which was printed in January 1931. He has discovered a remedy for this disease, but strange to relate the results of his investigation have not yet been communicated to the Revenue Department, who are the best agency for enlightening the *baris* on the subject. As it is, the work of the mycologist has proved barren so far.

33. The depression in the *bidi* trade in Bhandara district led to a fall in the wages of labourers engaged in the trade. But the wages of agricultural labour were unaffected by the fall.

The collieries at Ballarpur, Ghugus, Chanda, Lalpeth and Majri in the Chanda district worked regularly. Another important industry in Chanda is the Government Saw Mill at Allapilli, which provides employment for a large number of labourers recruited principally from the neighbouring villages. In Nagpur, Bhandara and Balaghat, the manganese business continued to be in a

very depressed state owing to the slump in prices. In Wardha a reduction in the wages of labour led to a strike in the Pulgaon mills. A compromise was reached after a period of two months, and nearly all the labourers returned to work.

34. The year was a healthy one for cattle. Sporadic outbreaks were promptly checked by the veterinary staff. I inspected a number of veterinary dispensaries during the year, and was impressed by the increasing popularity of the veterinary institution in rural areas. The posting of a second Veterinary Assistant Surgeon to the Baihar tahsil is a desideratum which I have repeatedly brought to the notice of Government. It is a matter for regret that the new veterinary dispensary at Saoner in the Nagpur district, which was constructed last year with money generously subscribed by the people of the tract, has not yet begun to function owing to the inability of the district council to defray the working expenses. This is a flagrant breach of the undertaking given by the chairman, district council, to the Deputy Commissioner when the project was taken up. I have addressed the chairman of the council on the subject.

35. As usual, religious fairs were held at Ramtek in the Nagpur district, Kateshwar in Balaghat, Kapsi in Wardha and Mahakali in Chanda. Owing to paucity of funds no agricultural show could be organized anywhere.

36. Fires broke out in three villages in the Saoner tahsil of the Nagpur district, and two villages in the Balaghat district, resulting in serious loss to property. Tac-cavi loans were given to the sufferers who were also provided with building materials from Government forests, either free of charge or at concession rates according to their means.

Nearly 500 houses in 24 villages collapsed as the result of floods in the Deo and Son rivers and the Borwadi nalla in the Balaghat district during the last rains. Fortunately there was no loss of human life. But some cattle and goats were drowned, and a large quantity of dhan was damaged. Some standing crops were also damaged and some 250 acres of fertile land was rendered unfit for cultivation owing to the heavy deposit of silt. Relief measures were organized with commendable promptitude by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Dewey, with the

assistance of influential non-officials. The Servants of India Society later co-operated with them in this philanthropic work. The sufferers from the floods were provided with building materials worth about Rs. 2,000 from Government forest either free of charge or at concession rates.

37. The price of cotton fluctuated from Rs. 41 to Rs. 63 in Chanda; from Rs. 40 to Rs. 64 in Wardha; and from Rs. 40 to Rs. 57 in Nagpur. The number of cotton carts reported to have arrived in the cotton markets of Nagpur district fell from 118,935 to 116,979. In Chanda the number rose from 36,226 to 48,466. In Wardha 223,075 carts of kapas arrived, together with 129 carts of ginned cotton. The decrease in the Nagpur district is in part due to the shrinkage of 48,000 acres in the area under cotton consequent on the fall in the price of cotton.

38. In spite of the decline in the prices of grain, the condition of the agricultural classes remained generally satisfactory. Cultivators had ample grain at their disposal, the sale of which they restricted to the extent of the minimum amount of cash required for their immediate necessities. The division was almost free from any wide-spread epidemic disease, though there were a few sporadic cases of cholera in certain villages of the Paloda Bazar tahsil of the Raipur district and in a few villages of the Bilaspur district. Labourers were better off than tenants. Ample work was available and wages did not fall proportionately with prices.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

There was the usual temporary migration to industrial and mining centres from the Raipur and Drug districts, the increase in numbers from Raipur from 503 to 674 being accounted for by the preference of malguzars to pay their labourers in kind instead of cash. The Pendra Union in the Bilaspur district held its usual agricultural show in December and competitors from the whole zamindari attended. No other agricultural show was held during the year, but in Bilaspur a number of practical demonstrations were arranged and magic lantern lectures were delivered. The co-operative movement is well-established in the division. Thirty-seven new societies were organized in the Bilaspur district. The village uplift work started in a few villages of the Balod

tahsil in the Drug district showed little appreciable advance.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

39. Relations between landlords and tenants.—In spite of the vicissitudes of the year and the difficulty the tenants experienced in finding the money for their rents, the relations between landlords and tenants were not strained to the degree that might have been expected, although there was a natural increase in the number of suits for rental arrears. There was a considerable increase also in suits for ejectment, which had been deliberately held up, particularly in Saugor, during the bad years. At the same time the number of suits for ejectment does not indicate that malguzars are in a hurry to get rid of tenants, except where the latter are incorrigible defaulters. Disputes about nistar rights are still reported to be common in Jubbulpore, and the Deputy Commissioner of Saugor thinks that the absence of such disputes is generally due to ignorance of their rights on the part of the tenants. There can, however, be little doubt that the tenants are every year becoming more alive to their own legal position. The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore mentions as a cause of trouble the vagueness of the existing *wajib-ul-arz* in that district. I have no doubt, from cases which have come before me, that this observation is correct.

Nerbudda  
Division.

40. Call for no remarks. There were the usual few cases of disputes over nistar, but no outstanding trouble was disclosed, and as usual it is stated that the tenants are gradually learning their rights.

Nagpur  
Division.

41. The relations between landlords and tenants were generally satisfactory. Owing to economic depression the number of rent suits in Nagpur went up by 50 per cent, and this has naturally strained the relations between landlords and tenants to some extent. As usual there were disputes over nistar and other customary rights.

Nazaranas on the grant of occupancy right in *khud-hasht* land fell from Rs. 16 to Rs. 8 per acre in Ramtek, while they rose from Rs. 21 to Rs. 27 in Katol and from Rs. 13 to Rs. 17 in Umrer. The rate for similar transfers varied from 20 to 30 per cent of the sale price in Bhandara, Wardha and Chanda districts. The scale for transfers of absolute-occupancy rights varied from district

## 23 [Relations between landlords and tenants—concl'd.

to district, *e.g.*, in Bhandara it varied from 10 to 20 per cent of the sale price, while in Balaghat it varied from 10 to 50 per cent. Although in Nagpur land-values have fallen, nazranas on transfers of absolute-occupancy holdings showed a tendency to increase. In Balaghat the price of *khudkasht* land varied from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200, and in Bhandara from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per acre.

42. On the whole the relations between landlords and tenants were fairly satisfactory in Raipur and Drug, where cultivators are now more fully cognizant of their rights and highhandedness on the part of malguzars is disappearing. In Raipur the filing of a larger number of civil suits for recovery of rent than usual by malguzars, owing to economic conditions, led to some misunderstanding. In Khariar zamindari also maladministration by the zamindar led to discontent on the part of cultivators, which was fanned by political agitation. A new diwan has been substituted and a general inquiry into grievances was held. The Deputy Commissioner, Drug, reports that in a few villages of the Balod tahsil malguzars purposely refrain from recovering rents in time and wait till the rains in order to make recovery with interest. Such tenants have been asked to deposit rents in the treasury and the malguzars have been warned. In Bilaspur, on the other hand, relations between landlords and tenants are reported to be worse. The abolition of *bhet-begar* from the new *wajib-ul-arz* framed at the current settlement has aroused resentment among the malguzari body, leading to serious attempts at infringement of nistar rights. Two malguzars were murdered owing to this cause during the year. In the zamindaris also a certain amount of unrest and resistance to the zamindars' demands is reported. The matter requires and is receiving the Deputy Commissioner's close attention.

43. Relations between Government and the people.—As I have indicated, the centre of trouble between Government and its political opponents in this division as far as revenue was concerned was Sihora. The campaign inaugurated chiefly by Mr. Pande eventually fell flat owing to the counter-measures adopted, which consisted in the distribution of leaflets signed by leading malguzars, and the holding of meetings all over the district of Jubbulpore by revenue and police officers, at



which the assembled villagers were informed of the true facts, and the reasons why Government had to insist on the payment of land revenue to the extent directed. The civil disobedience movement was practically at an end at the beginning of the year, and in many cases the rural population fully realized the extent to which they had been misled during the previous year. In towns picketing was carried on spasmodically, but without any real enthusiasm. All reports indicate that, if further misrepresentation of the measures of Government in the *dehat* is promptly checked, the relations between the officers of Government and the people will remain as cordial as was formerly the custom. But it is undesirable that unscrupulous agitators should be allowed freely to play upon the ignorance of the villagers. The latter are only too ready to refuse a hearing to the enemies of Government, provided it is clear that Government intends to treat these gentry as such.

Nerbudda  
Division.

44. The reports indicate that the relations of Government officers with the people of the districts of Nerbudda Division were generally cordial despite a certain amount of agitation. An attempt at a no-rent campaign in Hoshangabad in April and May seems to have attained little success, although the Deputy Commissioner thinks that tenants in some cases were partly encouraged by it to withhold the payment of their rents. The conviction of 16 persons who took part in the movement seems to have had the desired effect. Similarly in Nimar a firm handling of the situation and vigorous propaganda stamped out the no-tax agitation which had begun to creep into the Burhanpur tahsil from Berar. In Betul the spirit of lawlessness, which had culminated in a serious disturbance of the public peace in August and September 1930, left a certain amount of impression after it in the district, but during the year dealt with, although a recrudescence of lawlessness was feared in April and May, the prosecution of three agitators restored the situation, and no difficulty was experienced.

Nagpur  
Division.

45. When the civil disobedience movement was at its height, sporadic attempts were made by agitators to start a no-rent campaign, but thanks to firm action by executive officers, the attempts proved abortive. The overwhelming majority of malguzars stood loyally by

Government, and the payment of land revenue and other demands by them practically in full in conditions of unexampled difficulty, is a matter for congratulation. A few malguzars in Wardha district connived at the cutting down of sindhi trees in malguzari jungles during the forest satyagraha. They were all adequately punished for breach of malguzari forest rules.

46. The traditional attitude of goodwill of the people towards Government was naturally affected to some extent by the political agitation which was at its height in the hot weather and rains immediately preceding the beginning of the year under report. The months of September and October 1930, however, had seen the rapid collapse of the civil disobedience movement and with most of the anti-Government leaders in jail conditions did not deteriorate as much as might have been expected. Indeed considering the opportunity which the economic blizzard afforded the effect of political agitation on the rural classes as a whole was remarkably small. The supersession of the District Council in Raipur, which had used its whole organization for the dissemination of anti-Government propaganda, led to an immediate improvement in that district. The release of the political prisoners in March allowed a certain recrudescence of anti-Government feeling, but it was chiefly confined to the towns and in the country side relations with Government officers were generally excellent. The aftermath of civil disobedience has, however, not entirely disappeared and as always is the case manifests itself chiefly among the most ignorant and unsophisticated of the people. The reference made in the preceding paragraph to the attitude of the jungle people in Khariar and the Bilaspur zamindaris are sufficient evidence of the continued need for vigilance.

47. Agricultural improvements.—Despite the financial situation some progress was made in the improvement of agriculture. Rs. 17,122 was advanced for ploughing by the steam tackle in Jubbulpore, and considerable sums were still advanced for implements, cane-crushing mills and the like, while the department of Agriculture sold for cash implements and machinery to the value of Rs. 2,512. The total is small, but by degrees, if the improved implements prove their worth,

the demand should increase and become effective when the cultivator again has the necessary spare cash. Agricultural associations have been functioning with varying success, the chief complaint being that they fail to work the seed union and "barhi" system correctly, and the unions are very slack over recoveries. This is a similar disease in many ways to that which affects the co-operative societies, in most of which the bad years have left a legacy of outstandings, to the collection of which their activities have largely to be confined.

Practical demonstrations of implements and machinery were conducted at selected places in the Damoh and Mandla districts. In the Mandla district the method of construction of improved furnaces for "gur" making, and the transplantation of paddy by single seedlings were demonstrated in about 100 villages. The department has also induced some of the bigger landlords to open cattle-breeding farms, and import bulls from the Government farms.

Fifty-six sanads were granted during the year for land improvements against 66 in the previous year as shown below :—

District.	1929-30.	1930-31.
Jubbulpore	56	36
Saugor	7	11
Damoh	3	9
Seoni	...	...
Mandla	...	...
Total	66	56

Two applications are pending for local inquiry in the Jubbulpore district.

Nerbudda  
Division.

48. Although the circumstances of the year were scarcely such as to induce the people to invest money in improvements on any large scale, something over Rs. 23,000 was distributed in loans for the improvement of land. The department of Agriculture also advanced Rs. 1,849 for the purchase of implements and machinery. Five sanads were granted for the improvement of land in

the Narsinghpur district and one for the construction of an irrigation well in Hoshangabad. Fifteen sanads in Betul and one in Chhindwara were also given for sinking wells.

49. The *verum* cotton introduced into the Wardha district by the Agriculture Department is said to be finding favour with the enlightened cultivators. The reports show that much useful work was done by the department in popularizing improved implements; 3 engines, 4 pumps, 2 *rahats*, one cane-crushing machine and 138 improved ploughs having been purchased in Nagpur district alone during the year under review. It is interesting to note that 500 improved ploughs, 50 jat ploughs and 50 sugarcane mills were purchased in the Waraseoni tahsil of the Balaghat district. These figures constitute an eloquent testimony to the utility of the propaganda work done by the Agriculture Department. It continued to foster the development of demonstration plots and private seed farms.

Eighteen sanads were granted in the division for deepening of wells and improvements to the bunds of tanks and to the embankments of fields and bandhis.

50. In Raipur five sanads (three in Baloda Bazar and two in Mahasamund tahsil) were granted during the year. As the settlement office has closed, no information is available as to the number of exemption certificates granted by the Settlement Officer in the Mahasamund tahsil and the zamindaris. In Bilaspur, no sanads were granted during the year. In Drug, one sanad was granted in Panabaras zamindari. In addition the Settlement Officer granted 553 exemption certificates to malguzars and tenants.

51. Destruction of pig.—In the Jabulpore district there are no organized associations for the destruction of pig, except in part of the Sehora tahsil where there are eight pig-killing associations. The number of pig destroyed in the Sehora, Murwara and Patan tahsils was 2,440. In the Saugor district the associations have all disappeared, or remained dormant throughout the year, and the Deputy Commissioner remarks that the only effective organizations for the destruction of pig are the bands of "Kuchbandias" and the Saugor Equitation

School Tent Club. He holds that the succession of scarcities has really decreased the numbers of these animals, and the damage done by them is much less than is popularly made out. There was no organized effort for the destruction of pig in the Damoh district, but about 1,484 pig are reported to have been killed by licensees. The Deputy Commissioner of Seoni reports that 4,371 pairs of tushes were produced during the year, but, as I have said before, I doubt the accuracy of these figures. Similarly, in the Mandla district 2,182 pig are reported to have been destroyed, but the Deputy Commissioner himself is not sure of the correctness of the figure.

The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore reports that a further complication of the pig nuisance arises in certain villages from the existence of large numbers of domestic pig which wander at will in the adjoining cultivation. Many of these are semi-wild, and the ordinary machinery of the Cattle Trespass Act is useless to check their depredations. He suggests penalizing the keeping of pig uncontrolled under the Mukadadm Rules, but I doubt if this can be done.

Nerbudda  
Division.

52. Although there are 13 pig-killing associations in Narsinghpur, and a certain number also in Hoshangabad and Nimar little seems to have been done by them to reduce the number of pig. Similarly, beats organized by the Forest Department in Nimar do not seem to have met with any very great measure of success and only 42 pig were killed in 30 beats. There is no doubt that the principal method of destruction of these animals is by the personal efforts of shikaris, professional or otherwise. The number of tushes of pig said to have been produced by licensees in Hoshangabad was 5,980, and large numbers are said have been produced also in other districts. If some 6,000 boars were actually killed in Hoshangabad, it must mean that a very much larger number of pig which do not carry tushes were also destroyed, and the figure seems to me frankly to be impossible. I have mentioned this feature in the previous reports of the Jubbulpore Division, and I shall make further inquiries into the subject this year. At all events the figures seem to indicate that a considerable amount is done to reduce the numbers of these destroyers of the crops.

Nagpur  
Division.

53. There were no pig-killing associations in Balaghat. The association at Bhuyar in Bhandara killed 87

pig and gave Rs. 73-8-0 in rewards. In this district new clubs for hunting pig were established in 15 villages. The association established at Brahmapuri in the Chanda district was dissolved as soon as the rewards were stopped. The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, stresses the need for renewing the rewards for pig in order to preserve the pig-killing association at Bhiwapur, the foremost association of the kind in the whole province. I have called for the opinions of the other Deputy Commissioners on the subject, and will address Government on receipt of their replies. Generally speaking, the villagers were apathetic and it would be idle to expect much headway in this direction unless and until the villagers bestir themselves. The following figures show that shikaris have not been inactive :—

District.	Pig killed.	Tushes produced.
Nagpur ...	3,672	7,344
Wardha ...	2,090	4,180
Chanda ...	6,479	8,239
Bhandara ...	1,359	1,500
Balaghat ...	1,550	1,550

Pig-killing operations were carried on in selected areas in Government forest, and 127 pig were killed in Bhandara, 47 in Chanda and 118 in Balaghat.

54. In Raipur, the land records staff was employed on settlement duty and no information about the number of pig destroyed during the year could be collected by them, nor was it possible to organize any beats for the destruction of pig. Ravages by pig in the khalsa portion of this district are reported to be declining. Fifty-three pig were killed in forest villages. The Deputy Commissioner has brought to the notice of Sub-Divisional Officers and Tahsildars the remarks contained in paragraph 8 of the Government resolution on the Land Revenue report for 1928-29 with a view to introduce the Chanda system of destroying pig wherever it can be suitably done in his district. No restriction is placed on grant of licenses for the protection of crops where damage by pig is general. In Bilaspur, there are no pig-killing associations. Crop protection licenses were issued freely on condition of the production of a certain number of tushes. In Drug

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

licenses for crop protection were freely issued, but owing to the absence of revenue inspectors and patwaris on settlement duty, no progress was made in arranging beats, etc., for the destruction of pig.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

55. Land Alienation Act.—The Land Alienation Act is in force only in part of the division as shown below :—

- (1) Damoh tahsil.
- (2) Seoni district, except Seoni revenue inspector's circle, and
- (3) Mandla district.

There were 29 cases for disposal in the Damoh, Seoni and Mandla districts, including three cases pending from the previous year. Of these, 25 were disposed of and four remained pending at the close of the year. The Deputy Commissioners report that the Act is working well, and producing the results expected of it, namely, "to prevent the dispossession of the aboriginal landlords, to discourage money-lenders from advancing money to these aborigines, and to compel the latter to live within their means" (Damoh).

Nerbudda  
Division.

56. There were in all 14 cases for disposal (one in Nimar and 13 in Betul) during the year under report. Of these, 13 were disposed of, and one remained pending in the Betul district at the close of the year. The instances given in the reports indicate that the Act is working satisfactorily.

Nagpur  
Division.

57. The Land Alienation Act was applied to the Halba tribe in the Bhandara district during the year under report. Thanks to this measure two estates belonging to Halbas have been saved from shipwreck. There were no cases under this Act in Balaghat and Chanda. In Bhandara permission to lease was granted in five cases, while five applications were rejected. The estates of a Rajgond and a Gond zamindar have been leased out for paying off old debts.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

58. The Act has only been extended to the Satgarh zamindaris in the Bilaspur district. During the year, only one case was instituted under section 9 (c) in March last and was still pending disposal at the close of the year.

59. Loans under the Agriculturists' and Land Improvement Loans Acts.—Rs. 2,70,690 was advanced under the Agriculturists' and Rs. 27,832 under the Land Improvement Loans Acts during the year against Rs. 11,74,714 and Rs. 1,48,736, respectively, in the previous year. The total outstanding in the division is about Rs. 53 lakhs and Rs. 16 lakhs under Agriculturists' and Land Improvement Loans Acts, respectively.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

The total amount due for collection, including arrears under both the Acts, was Rs. 20,59,764 of which Rs. 1,07,506, including advance collections was recovered against Rs. 3,31,731 in the previous year. Coercive measures for collection were avoided as far as possible owing to the extreme shortage of ready money everywhere. In the Jubbulpore district Rs. 500 out of the land improvement loan granted to Raja Thansingh of Bhandra was remitted. The amount suspended owing to the failure of crops is as below :—

	1929-30. Rs.	1930-31. Rs.
Jubbulpore	4,29,165	3,71,635
Saugor	7,86,039	5,12,143
Damoh	3,82,656	5,14,251
Seoni	26,839	1,35,670
Mandla	33,795	1,01,684
Total	16,58,494	16,35,383

Owing to the failure of the rabi, particularly in Saugor, in the previous year, it was found necessary to advance more money during 1930-31, but the advances were restricted as far as possible in view of the enormous amount outstanding. The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore aptly remarks :—

“The heavy burden of this indebtedness is a dead weight on the cultivating classes, and particularly to the taccavi, amounting to about Rs. 5½ lakhs advanced in 1927-28 which failed to give any return. The burden, however, of private indebtedness is of course a far greater millstone.”

60. Loans advanced during the year under the Agriculturists' and Land Improvement Loans Acts amounted to Rs. 1,90,006 and Rs. 23,630 against Rs. 1,68,460 and Rs. 36,085, respectively, in the previous year.

Nerbudda  
Division.



The total amount due for collection, including arrears under both the Acts, was Rs. 6,14,214. Of this, Rs. 99,243, including advance collections, was recovered, against Rs. 2,33,273 in the previous year. The amount suspended owing to the failure of crops was Rs. 4,51,278, chiefly in the Narsinghpur district, where the Deputy Commissioner reports that considerable difficulty has been experienced in collecting even the small amount due. This condition is somewhat similar to that of the Jubbulpore Division, where practically none of the heavy outstandings on account of taccavi could be collected. The total amount overdue at the end of the year was Rs.63,641 under both the Acts.

Nagpur  
Division.

61. The total amount of loans outstanding under the Agriculturists' Loans Act at the commencement of the year was Rs. 1,68,334 against Rs. 1,44,268 in the previous year. Rs. 1,08,589 was advanced during the year, making a total of Rs. 2,76,923 outstanding for recovery. Details of loans advanced during the year for the purchase of pure seed, agricultural implements and small power plants are as follows :—

			Rs.
Nagpur	...	...	5,570
Wardha	...	...	1,846
Chanda	...	...	10,900
Bhandara	...	...	6,410
Balaghat	...	...	6,709

Out of the Rs. 2,76,923, Rs. 84, 826 was due for recovery during the year under report, but only Rs. 81,195 was collected. The total loans outstanding for recovery at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,95,728.

Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act amounted to Rs. 14,961 against Rs. 36,657 in the previous year. Adding to this Rs. 1,27,564 outstanding at the commencement of the year, the total amount for recovery was Rs. 1,42,525. The total amount due for recovery in the year was Rs. 60,966 out of which Rs. 59,748 was collected. The total balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 82,649.

The interest realized under both the Acts amounted to Rs. 18,179 against Rs. 19,202 in the previous year, giving a rate of 5.21 per cent on the amounts outstanding at the beginning and close of the year. No amount was written off as irrecoverable. No case of misapplication

of loans is reported. The system of joint responsibility continued to work satisfactorily. But it is decidedly unpopular in many parts of the division.

62. The total amount advanced during the year was Rs. 56,298 (Raipur Rs. 18,613, Bilaspur Rs. 26,649 and Drug Rs. 11,036) against Rs. 76,336 in the preceding year. The decrease is shared by all the three districts. Including arrears, the demand for collection during the year under report was Rs. 64,891 of which Rs. 58,823 were collected, Rs. 2,417 suspended and Rs. 3,651 left unrecovered (Rs. 2,016 in Raipur, Rs. 339 in Bilaspur and Rs. 1,296 in Drug) at the close of the year. The balance in Raipur which was largely due to the fall in the price of grain could not be recovered as in most cases the defaulters had no attachable property. Most of the arrears will have to be written off or collected with the next kharif kist. The arrears in the other two districts call for no remarks. The figures show the necessity for extra careful control in regard to advances at a time of falling prices.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

The amounts advanced in Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug fell from Rs. 17,965, Rs. 23,300 and Rs. 6,332 to Rs. 8,935, Rs. 11,550 and Rs. 4,500, respectively. A sum of Rs. 75,259 (including arrears) fell due for recovery during the year. The recovery amounted to Rs. 67,628 and a sum of Rs. 1,340 was suspended. The amount overdue at the close of the year was Rs. 6,291 (Raipur Rs. 5,466, Bilaspur Rs. 560 and Drug Rs. 265). The same remarks as in the case of loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act apply to the recovery of large arrears under this head in the Raipur district. No case of misapplication of loans was brought to notice.

## PART II.—LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS

63. Demand, collection and balance of land revenue on the roll.—The demand on account of malguzari revenue on the roll on 1st October 1930 was Rs. 30,51,084, including Rs. 34,986 due to revision of settlement in the Mandla district. During the year under report there was an increase of Rs. 38 on account of resumption of muafis in the Jubbulpore district, and a decrease of Rs. 8 and Re. 1 in the Saugor and Damoh districts, respectively, owing to remission on account of land acquisitions. The net revenue on the roll at the close of the year was thus

Jubbulpore  
Division.

Rs. 30,51,113. Out of the arrear demand of Rs. 20,40,981, Rs. 1,73,587 was remitted, Rs. 17,74,492 suspended and Rs. 32,311 collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 60,591.

After adjusting advance collections of Rs. 1,539, the net demand for collection was Rs. 30,49,545. Of this, Rs. 46,626 was remitted and Rs. 2,29,154 suspended on account of failure of crops in all the districts. Rs. 24,49,097 was collected, leaving an unsuspending balance of Rs. 3,24,668 at the close of the year for the division as a whole. The Saugor district alone is responsible for a balance of Rs. 1,45,625, chiefly in the Saugor tahsil, where collections were not pushed on as they should have been in the other tahsils of this district.

Nerbudda  
Division.

64. The demand on account of malguzari revenue on the roll on the 1st October 1930 was Rs. 29,14,568. After taking into account increase due to the resumption of muafi, etc., and deducting revenue remitted on account of land acquisition, the current demand at the close of the year stood at Rs. 29,15,511. The arrear demand amounted to Rs. 3,14,943. Of this, Rs. 78,360 was collected, Rs. 63,954 further suspended and Rs. 1,69,474 remitted, leaving a small unsuspending balance of Rs. 3,156 in the Hoshangabad and Nimar districts. The total current collections amounted to Rs. 25,13,012. In all Rs. 1,60,220 was suspended on account of failure of crops in the Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad districts and Rs. 11,984 remitted. The unsuspending balance at the close of the year was Rs. 2,13,155, distributed as follows :—

			Rs.
Narsinghpur	...	...	80,656
Hoshangabad	...	...	1,17,381
Nimar	...	...	15,118
		Total	2,13,155

Hoshangabad district is chiefly responsible for the major portion of the balance. The Deputy Commissioner reports that the bulk of this amount is due from the four Rajahs of the Sohagpur tahsil. They were treated with special consideration in the beginning as they had been regular payers in the past, but suitable action has been taken now and it is hoped that the arrears will be recovered before the end of the current financial year.

65. The demand on account of land revenue on the roll at the commencement of the year was Rs. 38,05,723. There was an increase of Rs. 1,465 owing to assessment of land revenue on resumed muafis, progressive assessment and enhancement of revenue, while there was a decrease of Rs. 13 owing to the remission of the jama on land acquired for public purposes in Bhandara and Balaghat. Thus there was a net increase of Rs. 1,452, and the net demand at the close of the year stood at Rs. 38,07,175. Including Rs. 170 being the arrears of the previous year, and after adjusting the advance collection of Rs. 99, the net amount due for recovery was Rs. 38,05,794 out of which Rs. 37,75,634 was collected. Owing to failure of rice crop in 234 villages of the Bhandara district Rs. 25,891 had to be suspended while remissions had also to be given owing to the failure of *pan* crop in Ramtek and the damage of rice and other crops by hail in the districts mentioned below to the extent noted against each :—

			Rs.
Nagpur	...	...	1,532
Chanda	...	...	1,538
Bhandara	...	...	128
			<hr/>
	Total	...	3,198
			<hr/>

The balance of land revenue left uncollected at the close of the year was therefore Rs. 1,071. This small amount was collected soon after the close of the year. Considering that low prices coincided with much unrest owing to civil disobedience movement the collection of practically the whole revenue reflects credit on the revenue officers.

66. The land revenue demand on the roll in the division on the 1st October 1930 was Rs. 22,88,976. During the year under report there was a decrease of Rs. 97 owing to remission on account of lands acquired for public purposes and an increase of Rs. 3,21,688 due to revision of assessment at settlement, *i.e.*, Rs. 1,38,147 in the Bilaspur district, Rs. 1,19,245 in the Raipur district and Rs. 64,296 in the Drug district. In addition a small sum of Rs. 270 was added to the kistbandi owing to the resumption of the muafi of mauza Amgaon in the Raipur district. The net increase amounted to Rs. 3,21,861 and

the revenue on the roll at the close of the year stood at Rs. 26,10,837.

After adjusting advance collections of Rs. 379, the net demand for collection amounted to Rs. 26,10,458. Of this sum, Rs. 25,55,353 were collected and Rs. 20,917, viz., Rs. 6,252 in Raipur, Rs. 5,961 in Bilaspur and Rs. 8,704 in Drug, remitted on account of damage caused to rabi crops by hailstorm, leaving a balance of Rs. 34,188 (Rs. 32,399 in Raipur, Rs. 269 in Bilaspur and Rs. 1,520 in Drug) for collection at the close of the year. Out of the balance of Rs. 32,399 in Raipur, as much as Rs. 28,811 are due from the zamindar of Phuljhar who failed to recover the revised theka jamas from his thekadars in time. This estate has now been taken under the management of the Court of Wards and it is expected that the arrears will be recovered before the close of the financial year ending the 31st March 1932. The remaining amount of Rs. 3,588 is due from 16 malguzars in the Raipur, Dhamtari and Mahasamund tahsils. In four cases the defaulters' shares have been attached and similar action has been proposed against four others. Warrants of arrest and of attachment of movables have been issued in the other cases. The revenue staff had more than the usual difficulty during the year in realizing Government dues. This is clearly manifest from the following extract from the Deputy Commissioner, Raipur's report:—

“The Tahsildars had to face greater difficulties this year in the matter of collection of land revenue and other Government dues on account of the abnormal fall in prices of grain. In the beginning these difficulties were to a certain extent enhanced by the activities of the congressmen who exhorted people to refrain from paying their rents or revenue. Leaflets addressed to the Deputy Commissioner and other higher officers were circulated for the signature of the malguzars and tenants in which they urged the Government for the remission of the rents and revenue. These activities were carried on during the realization of the first kist only. Many tenants have not paid their rents and the malguzars were obliged to pay the land revenue out of their own pockets. In the present settlement private partitions have been recognized in many villages and this also added to the above difficulties in the way of Tahsildars

collecting the land revenue. The patti lambardars recovered their rents from the tenants but did not pay their shares of land revenue to the sadar lambardar. The result was that recoveries had to be made from the latter through coercive processes."

The same weakening in the rent paying conscience was observable in the other districts also, due to the hope which was fostered by political unrest that Government partly for economic and partly for political considerations would refrain from full collection. As soon as it was generally realized that Government intended to collect the full demand, the difficulties to a large extent disappeared. The arrear demand of Rs. 953 was collected in full.

67. Demand, collection and balance of land revenue not on the roll.—Out of the arrear demand of Rs. 26,027, Rs. 5,262 was remitted, Rs. 17,705 suspended and Rs. 1,750 collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,310 in all the districts of the division except Mandla. The total demand on current account was Rs. 2,01,881 as compared with Rs. 1,75,017 in the previous year. The increase is due to reassessment in the Mandla district. Out of the current demand, Rs. 7,399 was remitted, Rs. 5,651 suspended and Rs. 681 adjusted on account of advance collections. The net demand for collection during the year was thus Rs. 1,88,150, of which Rs. 1,81,581 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,569 outstanding for collection. Jubbulpore  
Division.

68. Out of the arrear demand of Rs. 2,840, Rs. 202 was remitted and Rs. 1,381 collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,257 in the Nimar district. The total demand on the current account was Rs. 2,21,313. Out of this, Rs. 432 remitted, Rs. 11 suspended and Rs. 2,16,419 collected. The unsuspending balance at the end of the year was Rs. 4,387, mostly from the Nimar district. Nerbudda  
Division.

69. Including Rs. 661 on account of arrears from the previous year, the demand amounted to Rs. 1,32,265 against Rs. 1,31,437 in 1929-30. The increase is mainly due to new allotments in raiyatwari villages. In Bhandara Rs. 158 was suspended on account of bad crop, while Rs. 170 was remitted as irrecoverable in Nagpur, Chanda and Balaghat, and Rs. 1,31,587 was collected, leaving an unsuspending balance of Rs. 284. Nagpur  
Division.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

70. Out of the arrear demand of Rs. 365, a sum of Rs. 360 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 5 in the Bilaspur district. The total demand on current account increased from Rs. 10,825 to Rs. 11,351, *i.e.*, by Rs. 225 in Raipur and by Rs. 301 in Bilaspur, partly due to the revision of settlement of raiyatwari villages and partly to allotment or relinquishment of survey numbers. After adjusting an advance collection of Rs. 14, the net demand for collection was Rs. 11,337, of which Rs. 11,046 were recovered and Rs. 74 remitted on account of damage caused to rabi crops by hailstorms, leaving a balance of Rs. 208 in Raipur and Rs. 9 in Bilaspur. Action has been taken to recover the arrears.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

71. Cesses assessed on land revenue.—The current demand on account of cesses amounted to Rs. 2,13,370 against Rs. 2,08,790. The advance collections during the previous year amounted to Rs. 157, and, after deducting this amount, the net demand for collection during the year was Rs. 3,75,719. Of this, Rs. 1,935 was remitted, in the Seoni district, and Rs. 3,21,362 was collected. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 52,422, of which Rs. 29,961 is under suspension.

Nerbudda  
Division.

72. The current demand on account of cesses amounted to Rs. 2,26,560 against Rs. 2,26,464 in the previous year. The advance collections during the previous year amounted to Rs. 72, and, after deducting this amount, the net demand for the year under report was Rs. 2,30,529. Of this, Rs. 2,19,611 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,918 at the close of the year.

Nagpur  
Division.

73. The net demand for collection was Rs. 2,70,410 against Rs. 2,70,176 of the previous year. The whole of it excepting Rs. 34 has been recovered. Owing to damage caused by hailstorm Rs. 96 was remitted in Chanda.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

74. The total demand payable to the district councils increased by Rs. 23,128 from Rs. 1,70,020 to Rs. 1,93,148 owing to the revision of settlement and the levy of additional cesses under section 49 of the Local Self-Government Act in 31 villages of the Raipur district. Including the balance from the previous year amounting to Rs. 157, but excluding advance collections of Rs. 105 adjusted during the year, the net demand stood at Rs. 1,93,200. Of this, Rs. 1,90,185 were collected,

leaving a balance of Rs. 2,968 in Raipur, Rs. 18 in Bilaspur and Rs. 29 in Drug. Out of the balance of Rs. 2,968 left unrecovered in Raipur, a sum of Rs. 2,399 is due from the zamindar of Phuljhar and Rs. 74 from certain malguzars in the Dhamtari tahsil and the remaining sum of Rs. 495 represents arrears on account of the additional cess levied in local areas in Raipur and Mahasamund tahsils where compulsory primary education was introduced towards the close of the year.

75. Miscellaneous land revenue.—Out of the arrears of Rs. 1,977 in the Jubbulpore district, Rs. 1,568 is due from one bankrupt defaulter. Steps are being taken by the Deputy Commissioner to recover the amount through civil court which has custody of the assets. The current demand for the division as a whole fell from Rs. 58,576 in 1929-30 to Rs. 53,029. The decrease in the Jubbulpore and Seoni districts amounted to Rs. 7,953, while the increase in the Saugor, Damoh and Mandla districts was Rs. 2,406. Thus the net decrease was Rs. 5,547. The noticeable decrease in the Jubbulpore district is ascribed to a decrease in the exports of lime from the Murwara tahsil and to the general depression in trade. Out of the net demand of Rs. 56,303 for the year under report, Rs. 53,721 was recovered and the balance outstanding for recovery was Rs. 2,582 as shown below :—

Jubbulpore	...	...	Rs. 1,795
Saugor	...	...	787
		Total	2,582

In the Saugor district the balance is due on account of leases of stone quarries, the recovery of which is in progress.

76. Arrears amounted to Rs. 8,657 against Rs. 10,179 in the previous year. Out of this amount, Rs. 3,824 is due on account of dead and surface rent of Dulhara coal mine, owned jointly by Mr. P. N. Mukerji and Abdul Kadar Abdul Ali and Brothers of Darwha in the Yeotmal district. The former has become insolvent, and action for the recovery of the amount is being taken against the latter. The balance of Rs. 4,795 represents the mining dues outstanding in the Chhindwara district, of which Rs. 3,595 was realized, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,200 due from Mohammad N. D. Khan, who has



since died. Action is being taken by the Deputy Commissioner to realize the dues from his property in the Punjab.

The current demand for the division as a whole fell from Rs. 1,45,363 to Rs. 1,26,430 during the year. The decrease is shared to a greater or less degree by all the districts in the division.

After adjusting the advance collections, the net demand for recovery during the year amounted to Rs. 1,35,052. Of this, Rs. 1,26,670 was collected, and Rs. 8,382 remained pending at the close of the year.

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77. Including a balance of Rs. 38,150 from the previous year, the net demand decreased from Rs. 2,91,291 to Rs. 2,36,224 out of which Rs. 2,12,187 (including Rs. 26,685 of arrears) was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 23,912 for recovery at the close of the year. The great bulk of the arrears is due from concessionaires of manganese mines in Nagpur and Balaghat who have been hard hit by the lack of demand for manganese. Rs. 2,612 is also due from the Mahakali and Majri coal mines in Chanda district for the half year ending the 30th June 1931.

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Division.

78. In Raipur after adjusting an advance collection of Rs. 271 the net demand for the year under report was Rs. 15,619 or a decrease of Rs. 12,248 as compared with the figures of Rs. 27,867 of 1929-30. The whole of it was recovered except a sum of Rs. 365 on account of stone quarries. Receipts from mines and quarries decreased from Rs. 28,745 to Rs. 9,060 and fines and forfeitures from Rs. 3,675 to Rs. 1,832. Owing to the economic depression some of the quarries could not be sold and prices realized in respect of others were much less than those of previous years. The fall in the amount of royalty on stone for railway construction from Rs. 22,206 to Rs. 3,485 was due to the completion of so much of the Raipur-Vizianagram railway as lies in the Raipur district. The decrease under the head "fines and forfeitures" was partly due to heavy fines imposed in the previous year in a number of encroachment cases under section 201, Land Revenue Act, and partly to certain items of fine imposed towards the close of the year remaining unrecovered.

The demand in Bilaspur increased from Rs. 12,275 to Rs. 25,916, chiefly owing to the sale of a lime-stone

quarry on a premium of Rs. 4,000 and the sale of milkiyat sarkar plots in the Janjgir tahsil in malik-makbuza right for Rs. 5,000. The sale of rent receipt books also increased by Rs. 2,334. Including the balance of Rs. 364, but excluding the advance collection of Rs. 127 adjusted during the year, the net demand was Rs. 26,153. Of this sum, Rs. 25,549 were collected and Rs. 244 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 360.

In Drug, out of the net demand of Rs. 4,146 a sum of Rs. 3,735 was realized and Rs. 287 written off. The balance left for recovery amounted to Rs. 124.

79. Coercive processes.—The total number of pro-<sup>Jubbulpore</sup>cesses issued during the year under report and in the pre-<sup>Division.</sup>vious year are compared below :—

District.	Year.	Notice of demand.	Warrant of arrest.	Warrant of attachment.	Total.
Jubbulpore	1929-30	231	26	370	631
	1930-31	69	18	472	559
Saugor	1929-30	12	...	26	38
	1930-31	151	93	1,397	1,641
Damoh	1929-30	3	1	222	226
	1930-31	...	9	758	767
Seoni	1929-30	1	9	363	373
	1930-31	5	34	710	749
Mandla	1929-30	17	5	323	345
	1930-31	1	35	403	439
Total	1929-30	267	41	1,304	1,612
	1930-31	226	189	3,740	4,155

The tightness of money everywhere was bound to lead to an increase in coercive measures, but as last year, the large number of processes issued must not be held to be evidence of undue severity in collection. Many mal-guzars held back payment in the hope of suspensions or remissions, for which even those who could well afford to pay were apt to clamour; and the money-lending

malguzars also undoubtedly hoped to substitute their own demands in many cases for the Government's first charge upon the crops. The free issue of process was largely confined to cases where rents had actually been or could without difficulty have been recovered.

The Deputy Commissioner of Saugor notes that the deliberate postponement of execution in ejection cases, which had been part of the recognized policy of the district for the past year, contributed to the difficulty the malguzars experienced in collecting rents. The policy has now been abandoned everywhere, as in almost all cases the defaulters no longer deserve consideration, and frequently pay up at once when it is a question of losing their land.

189 warrants of arrest were issued against 41 in the previous year. Out of this, 112 defaulters were brought to the district or tahsil headquarters, the others having paid the land revenue before their arrest. Two defaulters in the Saugor district and one in Jubbulpore were imprisoned in the civil jails. Although 3,740 warrants of attachment were issued, property was actually attached only in 1,967 cases, and only 109 sales of the attached property were held. Two villages still continue under direct management from last year in the Damoh district, as the land revenue has not been recovered in full. The Deputy Commissioner of Saugor reports that a number of applications for direct management were received from malguzars, but not allowed, as this is an exceptional method of recovering revenue inconsistent with the malguzari tenure.

The defaulters' lists are properly maintained and revised in all the tahsils of the division. The total percentage of revenue recovered by coercive processes in the districts of the division, except Saugor, as given in the district reports, is shown below :—

Jubbulpore	..	1929-30	22.30
		1930-31	23.40
Damoh	...	1929-30	20.00
		1930-31	50.00
Seoni	...	1929-30	12.38
		1930-31	23.27
Mandla	...	1929-30	16.84
		1930-31	25.00

80. The total number of processes issued during the year under report and in the previous year are compared below :—

District.	Year.	Notice of demand.	Warrant of arrest.	Warrant of attachment.	Total.
Narsinghpur	1929-30	12	7	153	177
	1930-31	52	6	425	483
Hoshangabad	1929-30	56	19	197	272
	1930-31	38	40	314	392
Nimar	1929-30	32	8	240	280
	1930-31	23	19	833	872
Betul	1929-30	12	1	78	91
	1930-31	...	6	136	112
Chhindwara	1929-30	8	7	125	140
	1930-31	13	30	361	404
Total	1929-30	120	42	798	960
	1930-31	123	101	2,069	2,293

The increase in the number of processes is directly attributed to the economic depression.

101 warrants of arrest were issued during the year as against 42 in the previous year, but only 32 defaulters were brought to the district or tahsil headquarters under arrest, the others having paid the land revenue due before arrest. No defaulter was imprisoned in the civil jail.

Although 2,293 warrants of attachment were issued, property was actually attached in 1,225 cases and only in 95 cases were sales of attached property actually held.

The total percentage of revenue recovered by coercive processes in the districts of the division as detailed in the district reports is as shown below. Except in Narsinghpur where conditions somewhat resembled

those of the Jubbulpore Division, the proportion is negligible.

District.	Year.	Section 127.	Section 123.
Narsinghpur	1929-30	4.76	17.86
	1930-31	9.63	38.22
Hoshangabad	1929-30	5.4	8.3
	1930-31	0.2	17.1
Nimar	1929-30	2.68	3.37
	1930-31	0.37	7.26
Betul	1929-30	1.4	4.00
	1930-31	Not given.	5.4
Chhindwara	1929-30	1.00	3.6
	1930-31	1.4	17.9

The Deputy Commissioners of Narsinghpur and Chhindwara have appended a statement to their reports, giving an analysis of the defaulters' lists with the amount collected from rich and poor.

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Division.

81. The following statistics compare the different kinds of processes issued for recovery in the year under report and the previous year :—

	1929-30.	1930-31.
1. Notice of demand	13	20
2. Warrants of attachment	849	1,490
3. Warrants of arrest	32	13
4. Warrants for attachment of immoveable property.	2	14

Considering the low prices of agricultural products and the scarcity of ready cash, the increase in all kinds of processes except warrants of arrest is not at all a matter for surprise. Though 1,490 warrants of attachment of movable property were issued, property was attached only in 318 cases and in a very few cases (seven cases to be exact) it had to be sold. Again in no case was it found necessary to sell the

immovable property, though fourteen warrants were issued for that purpose. The percentages of land revenue collected by issue of coercive processes are as below :—

District.		Amount collected.	Percentage.
		Rs.	
Nagpur	...	1,07,049	7·08
Wardha	...	33,056	10·16
Chanda	...	47,083	8·
Bhandara	...	95,631	14·
Balaghat	...	79,355	15·69

82. The difficulties in collection are reflected in the increased number of coercive processes. Warrants of arrest numbered 136 against 138 last year, and warrants of attachment of property issued were 2,473 against 1,451 in the previous year. Actually warrants of arrest increased from 8 to 35 in Raipur, and 25 to 36 in Drug and fell from 105 to 65 in Bilaspur. Defaulters were actually brought to the tahsil in 46 cases against 9 in the previous year. No defaulter was sent to the civil jail except one from the Dhamtari tahsil in the Raipur district who was sent to the civil jail for a period of one month. He has since paid his revenue. Attachments were actually made in 787 cases only against 326 last year, but in only 15 cases (13 from Raipur and one each from Bilaspur and Drug) was sale made against five cases in the preceding year. Only 11 notices of demand, one in Raipur and 10 in Drug were issued against one (in Bilaspur) in the previous year. The Deputy Commissioner, Drug, reports that the increase in the number of warrants of attachment and warrants of arrest was due to the fact that most of the malguzars who had collected enough of rent to pay the land revenue withheld payment under a mistaken idea that Government would, in view of the slump in trade and the abnormal fall in prices of grain, remit or not press for the payment. The number of estates, mahals or shares attached was five against four in Raipur and four against *nil* in Drug, but in none of these cases was sale effected till the close of the year. The sale of a 1 anna share in Bilaspur was effected for recovery of Rs. 129 on account of arrears relating to the year 1929-30. In Raipur the amount of land revenue

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recovered through coercive processes was Rs. 2,83,992 or 26 per cent of the total demand, of which Rs. 1,49,984 or 14 per cent were recovered from well-to-do malguzars and Rs. 1,34,008 or 12 per cent from malguzars of ordinary means. In Bilaspur the amount recovered through coercive processes was Rs. 3,18,891 or 40 per cent of the total demand. The amount involved in Drug has not been stated.

Nerbudda  
Division.

83. Revenue Money Orders.—The following table shows the amount received by money orders in various districts :—

District.	Amount. Rs.
Narsinghpur ...	57,855
Hoshangabad ...	10,975
Nimar ...	9,408
Betul ...	35,080

The Chhindwara district report does not deal with the subject. The Deputy Commissioner of Narsinghpur reports that the percentage of the total land revenue collections realized by means of such money orders was 10.64 in the current year, against 6.82 in the previous year, and that the increasing popularity of this method of paying Government dues is apparent.

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Division.

84. The following table gives figures of revenue money orders received and the amounts involved :—

District.	1929-30.		1930-31.	
	No.	Amount. Rs.	No.	Amount. Rs.
Raipur ...	1,146	1,57,804	1,201	1,57,538
Bilaspur ...	913	88,561	993	1,18,115
Drug ...	1,283	1,80,662	1,274	1,63,123
Total ...	3,342	4,27,027	3,468	4,38,776

The total figures show little marked variation either in the number or amount of revenue received in this way.

### PART III.—REVENUE COURT WORK

Jubbulpore  
Division.

85. Transfer of proprietary rights.—The number of transfers by private sales increased during the year under report from 515 to 558. The area involved, however, decreased from 111,053 to 93,229 acres with a fall of revenue from Rs. 35,030 to Rs. 32,488. The considera-

tion money also fell from Rs. 9,80,474 to Rs. 9,00,836, and represents 27 times the amount of revenue as against 28 times in the previous year. As usual, this figure is misleading as the transfers were in most cases in lieu of debt.

86. Transfers by order of courts numbered 63 against 51 in the last year. The area and land revenue consequently increased from 9,327 acres and Rs. 3,501 to 14,913 acres and Rs. 5,740, respectively. Similarly, the consideration money also rose from Rs. 81,630 to Rs. 1,11,987, and represents 19 times the revenue as compared with 23 times in the previous year. The purchasers in the majority of the cases in the Saugor district were malguzars and money-lenders.

87. Mortgages with possession and transfers by virtue of leases decreased from 23 to 16 during the year. The area and revenue involved accordingly fell from 11,884 acres and Rs. 3,058 to 4,973 acres and Rs. 2,450, respectively. The consideration money also decreased from Rs. 15,385 to Rs. 13,416, and represents five times the revenue affected as in the previous year.

88. The number of transfers by private sales decreased from 427 in the previous year to 401 in the year under review, but the area involved increased from 52,892 to 54,023 acres with a rise in revenue from Rs. 20,814 to Rs. 22,975. The consideration money also fell from Rs. 8,44,074 to Rs. 8,31,314, and represents 37 times the amount of revenue as against 40 times in the previous year.

89. Transfers by order of courts numbered 81 against 93 in the last year. The area and land revenue consequently fell from 25,096 acres and Rs. 9,758 to 17,814 acres and Rs. 7,923, respectively. The consideration money realized was Rs. 1,38,750 against Rs. 1,78,397 in the preceding year, and represents 17 times the revenue. Purchasers in majority of cases were money-lenders. The Deputy Commissioner of Narsinghpur reports that in Collector's cases it was frequently difficult to find purchasers and sales had largely to be held up, if any justice was to be done to the parties.

90. Mortgages with possession and transfers by virtue of leases increased from 21 to 27 during the year, but the area affected decreased from 20,240 acres to 11,721 acres. On the other hand, the revenue and consideration money

Nerbudda  
Division.



increased from Rs. 1,619, and Rs. 17,341 to Rs. 4,677 and Rs. 58,132, respectively. The consideration money represents 12 times the revenue involved against 10 times in the previous year.

Nagpur  
Division.

91. The number of transfers of proprietary rights decreased from 781 to 673 and the area from 117,592 to 109,565 acres, but the consideration money increased from Rs. 18,86,711 to Rs. 27,88,209 or from Rs. 16 to Rs. 25 per acre. In the case of private sales in Balaghat the consideration rose from 33 to 280 times the land revenue owing to the transfer of certain manganese mines. In other districts the consideration varied from 37 to 65 times the land revenue.

92. Transfer by order of courts increased from 148 to 162, all districts except Wardha contributing to the increase. The consideration money fell from Rs. 13 to Rs. 11 per acre.

93. In cases of mortgages with possession and transfers by virtue of leases the acreage and the consideration money fell by 5,460 acres and Rs. 5,180, respectively.

94. Of the 673 transfers, 393 were to malguzars, 180 to money-lenders, 74 to other agriculturists and 26 to non-cultivating classes. The multiple of revenue obtained was 66 in private sales and 25 in sales by order of the civil court against 38 and 22 in the preceding year.

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Division.

95. Altogether there were 401 transfers of proprietary rights against 383 in the previous year. The increase is shared by the Bilaspur and Drug districts. The number of sales by order of civil courts increased from 23, 21 and 20 to 26, 22 and 33 in Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug districts, respectively. The majority of sales were in favour of agriculturists. The average price per acre obtained at sales is compared below :—

Year.	Private sales.			Sales by order of civil courts.		
	Raipur.	Bilaspur.	Drug.	Raipur.	Bilaspur.	Drug.
1929-30	Rs. 20	Rs. 32	Rs. 13	Rs. 12	Rs. 32	Rs. 10
1930-31	17	20	12	11	9	12

The multiple of land revenue was as follows :—

Year.	Private sales.			Sales by order of civil courts.		
	Raipur.	Bilaspur.	Drug.	Raipur.	Bilaspur.	Drug.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1929-30 ...	51	132	43	31	62	24
1930-31 ...	41	71	36	26	28	25

There have been no transfers by mortgages in the division. In the Raipur and Bilaspur districts transfers by virtue of leases increased to 28 and 4 against *nil* and 2, respectively, in the previous year. The figures above are given for what they are worth. They indicate generally, what might have been known without them, a general fall of land values, but until a proper analysis of all transactions is possible it is unsafe to draw any but the most general inference from them.

#### 96. Revenue court work under certain heads.—<sup>Jubbulpore Division.</sup>

The total number of cases instituted under the special provisions of the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts again rose from 1,448 in the previous year to 3,789. The increase is shared by all the districts of the division, and is chiefly noticeable in cases under section 157 of the Land Revenue Act and sections 24 and 50 (1) of the Tenancy Act. The total number of applications by sadar lambar-dars for recovery of arrears under section 157 of the Land Revenue Act increased from 236 to 767 in all the districts. The Saugor district is chiefly responsible for the increase, where the number of these cases rose from 32 to 362. The Deputy Commissioner explains that the increase is due to the non-payment by shareholders of their shares of land revenue, a feature that is bound to appear in hard times, where there are numerous petty shareholders in the villages. The number of applications under section 24 of the Tenancy Act also increased from 583 to 2,417 during the year. The increase is shared by all the districts of the division. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that the figures under this head are somewhat vitiated by the fact that one Tahsildar allowed no execution cases to be filed last year, apparently because he knew that they could not be finished and did not want the number of his pending

cases swelled. Even so the figure is high, but the number of actual ejectment carried out is not so formidable.

The total number of partition cases for disposal during the year under report was 94 against 158 in the previous year. Of these, 53 or 56 per cent were disposed of, as compared with 115 or 73 per cent in the previous year, and 41 remained pending at the close of the year against 43 in 1929-30. Including the cases pending at the commencement of the year, the total number for disposal was 4,383 against 1,815 in the previous year. Out of these, 3,256 or 74 per cent were disposed of as compared with 1,230 or 68 per cent in the previous year.

Nerbudda  
Division,

97. The total number of cases instituted under the special provisions of the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts increased from 1,831 to 2,813 during the year under report. The increase is shared more or less by all the districts of the division and is chiefly noticeable in cases under section 157 of the Land Revenue Act and section 24 of the Tenancy Act.

98. The total number of the applications by sadar lambardars for recovery of arrears under section 157 of the Land Revenue Act has increased in Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Betul and Chhindwara districts, but in Nimar the number has fallen slightly from 81 to 79.

99. The increase from 739 to 1,745 in the number of applications under section 24 of the Tenancy Act is said to be due to the unfavourable conditions of the year. The Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad districts are chiefly responsible for the increase which is attributed to successive crop failures and the fall in prices of grain. The total number, however, considering all things, is not formidable.

100. The total number of partition cases for disposal was 226 against 268 in the preceding year. Of these, 166 were disposed of as compared with 169 in the previous year, and 60 remained pending at the end of the year against 99. The Chhindwara district is mainly responsible for the increase under this head. The duration of cases disposed of varied from 3 to 68 months, while the date of the oldest pending case is 13th July 1928. Including 560 cases which were pending at the commencement of the year the total number for disposal was 3,373 compared with 2,154 in the previous year. Of these, 2,534 were

disposed of, leaving a balance of 839 cases pending at the close of the year.

101. The number of cases for disposal under the special sections of the Land Revenue and the Tenancy Acts rose from 2,422 to 2,920. The increase is shared by all the districts. The number of cases disposed of also rose from 2,077 to 2,451, leaving a pending file of 469 cases against 345 of the preceding year. Including two pending cases there were nine cases for disposal under section 107 of the Land Revenue Act regarding enquiries into the claims of thekedars to protected status; of these six were disposed of.

Nagpur  
Division

102. There were 716 applications by sadar lambar-dars or lambar-dars for recovery of land revenue under section 157 of the Land Revenue Act, besides the 39 cases of last year. Of these, 667 applications were disposed of, leaving a balance of 82 cases.

103. Under section 164, Land Revenue Act, there were 169 applications for imperfect partition. Including 72 pending applications, 139 were disposed of and 102 are pending. The longest pending case under this head, instituted on the 5th February 1930, is pending in the court of Mr. Mehta, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner and Sub-Divisional Officer, Hinganghat, who has been asked to dispose it off quickly. There were 102 applications under section 13 of the Tenancy Act to set aside a transfer by an occupancy tenant. Including the 38 pending cases of the last year, 112 were disposed of and 28 were pending at the close of the year. 112 cases for execution of decree for arrears by ejecting tenants under section 24 of the Act were pending while no less than 834 new applications were received. Of these 751 have been disposed of, leaving 189 cases pending. The marked increase in the number of cases instituted is due to the agricultural depression caused by the heavy fall in prices. There were 630 applications for sanction to transfer proprietary rights in *sir* land without the reservation of occupancy right under section 50 (1) of the Tenancy Act, and 55 pending applications were from last year. Of these, 647 cases were disposed of, leaving only 38 pending at the close of year. The increase in the number of applications under this section indicates that malguzars equally with tenants were hard hit by the agricultural depression. There were

pending two applications by tenants for imposing penalty on landlord for levying anything in excess of rent legally payable under section 74 of the Tenancy Act and 13 new applications were received during the year. Of these, 14 were disposed of and only one was pending. Besides one pending application of last year, 14 new applications were received from tenants for imposing penalty on landlord for refusing to grant receipt for the rent paid or giving defective receipt under section 77 of the Tenancy Act. Of these, 11 were disposed of and four were left pending.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

104. The number of cases instituted increased from 1,210 to 1,420 in the year under report. Including 188 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 1,608, of which 1,342 were disposed of, leaving 266 cases pending at the close of the year. The percentage of cases disposed of was 83 against 87 in 1929-30.

105. Including the 7 applications for protected status pending at the beginning of the year there were 68 applications for disposal (41 in Raipur, 18 in Bilaspur and 9 in Drug) against 18 in the previous year. The increase is shared by all the three districts in the division. Of these, 41 applications were disposed of and 27 applications (22 in Raipur, 3 in Bilaspur and 2 in Drug) remained pending at the close of the year. In the Raipur and Drug districts, in no case was protected status granted. In the Bilaspur district protected status was granted to a number of thekedars in the recent settlement and 18 cases instituted during the year relate to those who did not get such status in settlement. The number of applications by sadar lambardars or lambardars for recovery of arrears increased in Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug from 77, 40 and 38 to 114, 173 and 65, respectively. The increase in the Raipur district is due to the existence of patti lambardars and in the Bilaspur district due to the institution of 86 cases in the court of the Tahsildar, Katghora, owing to non-payment of revenue and theka-jama by thekedars and inferior proprietors to the zamindars. The Drug report is silent on the point. In all there were 386 such applications (including 34 pending from the previous year) for disposal, of which 314 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 72 cases against 34 in the last year. Fifty-six applications for imperfect partition were instituted against 26 in

the previous year. The increase is shared by the Raipur and Bilaspur districts. Including the 17 cases pending from the previous year there were 73 cases for disposal during the year, of which 36 cases or 49 per cent against 55 per cent in the previous year were disposed of, leaving a balance of 37 cases (29 in Raipur, 5 in Bilaspur and 3 in Drug) at the close of the year. There were marked variations under the following heads relating to cases under the Tenancy Act:—

	1929-30.	1930-31.
IV.—Application by an heir or landlord to set aside a transfer by occupancy tenant (section 13).	228	192
VI.—Application for execution of decree for arrears by ejectment of tenant (section 24).	77	119
XII.—Application for sanction to transfer proprietary rights in <i>sir</i> land without reservation of occupancy rights [section 50 (1)].	286	354
XVI.—Application to enhance, alter, or commute rent (sections 62 to 64)	51	22
XVII.—Application by tenant to deposit rent (section 65).	167	117
XX.—Application by a tenant holding land broken up from waste to be declared as occupancy tenant (section 87).	36	9
XXIII.—Application by a tenant for reinstatement after illegal ejectment (section 110).	88	45

The decrease under heads IV, XVII, XX, XXIII is noticeable in Raipur only. The Deputy Commissioner reports that the decrease under all heads except under head XVII is due to the settlement of disputes out of courts or at the recent settlement, while that under head XVII can be ascribed to the favourable relations subsisting between malguzars and tenants except in a few villages. The increase under head VI is confined to Raipur only, while the increase under head XII is noticeable both in Raipur and Bilaspur. The Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, reports that the increases under both the above heads are due to the indebtedness of tenants and malguzars who were obliged to part with their land to clear off their encumbrances. The Bilaspur report is silent regarding

the increase under head XII. The decrease under side head XVI from 51 to 22 in Drug has also not been explained in the district report.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

106. Suits between landlords and tenants.—The number of suits for arrears of rent increased from 5,451 in 1929-30 to 6,287 during the year under report. The increase is shared by all the districts of the division except Damoh, but is marked in the Jubbulpore and Mandla districts, where the number of cases rose by 1,293 and 209, respectively, as compared with the previous year. The increase in the number of institutions is partly due to the series of bad crops, and the unusual fall in the prices of agricultural produce, and partly to the fact that the lambardars found it necessary to file a large number of suits for fear of their claims being barred by limitations. In 5,409 cases decrees were passed for the plaintiffs for the whole or part of the claims made, 766 were given in favour of defendants or dismissed in default, and 112 cases were compromised, against 4,772, 577 and 102, respectively, in the previous year. There were 102 cases for the ejection of tenants under section 25 (b) of the Tenancy Act from the Jubbulpore district against 37 in the previous year. Out of these, 89 were given in favour of plaintiffs and 13 dismissed in default or otherwise. There were no such cases in the other districts of the division. The number of suits by tenants for recovery of possession in the Jubbulpore district was 20 against 5 in the previous year. Of these 5 resulted in decrees for the plaintiffs, 12 were dismissed in default or otherwise and 3 compromised.

Nerbudda  
Division.

107. The number of suits for arrears of rent rose from 3,327 in the previous year to 5,852 during the year under review. The increase is distributed all over the division and is the natural result of a poor year. In 5,138 cases decrees were passed for the plaintiffs wholly or in part, 492 cases were given in favour of defendants, or dismissed in default, and 222 cases were compromised against 2,713, 408 and 206, respectively, in the preceding year.

Nagpur  
Division.

108. The number of suits for arrears of rent increased from 4,040 to 5,813. Of these, 267 were compromised, 4,684 decreed in favour of plaintiffs and 862 were decreed in favour of defendants. There were 19

suits for ejectment of tenants under section 25 (b) of the Tenancy Act, all in Bhandara. There was one suit by a tenant for recovery of possession, which was compromised.

109. The number of suits for arrears of rent Chhattisgarh Division. increased in Raipur and Bilaspur from 374 and 257 to 713 and 375, but in Drug fell from 434 to 366. The abnormal increase in the Raipur district is due to the fact that tenants did not pay their rents on account of economic depression and the malguzars were obliged to seek redress in courts to prevent their claims from getting time-barred. The Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, reports that the Tahsildars of Raipur and Dhamtari had a large number of rent suits on their files and to relieve them all suits for arrears of rents have now been transferred to their Naibs who have been invested with the powers of an Additional Judge. In all 1,454 suits were disposed of, of which 123 were compromised, 1,050 decreed for plaintiffs in whole or in part and 281 were decided in favour of defendants or dismissed in default. There was only one suit for ejectment of a tenant in the Drug district. There were no suits by tenants for recovery of possession of their holding.

110. Appeals and applications for revision.—There Jubbulpore Division. were 31 appeals and two applications for revision under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts pending before the Deputy Commissioners at the beginning of the year. 342 appeals and 11 applications for revision were instituted, making a total of 386 cases for disposal during the year against 246 cases in the previous year. Of this, 345 appeals and 11 revision cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 30 cases pending at the close of the year. Including 12 cases pending at the beginning of the year, the total number of appeals for disposal in my court was 81, against 67 in the previous year. They were all disposed of before the year closed.

111. There were 40 appeals and 8 applications for Nerbudda Division. revision under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts pending before the Deputy Commissioners at the beginning of the year, 373 appeals and 35 applications for revision were instituted, making a total of 456 cases for disposal against 435 in the previous year. Out of this, 376 appeals and 40 revision cases were disposed of, leaving a balauce of 40 cases pending at the close of the



Appeals and applications  
for revision—concl'd.]

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year. Including 25 appeals pending at the commencement of the year, the total number of appeals for disposal in the court of the Commissioner, Nerbudda Division, was 204 against 216 in the past year. Of these, 181 were disposed of, leaving 23 cases pending at the close of the year.

Nagpur  
Division.

112. Including 37 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of appeals, including revisions, under the Land Revenue Act for disposal by the Deputy Commissioners was 440 against 443 of the last year. Of these, 404 were disposed of during the year. Of the total number of 159 cases under the Tenancy Act, 137 were disposed of by the Deputy Commissioners. In the Commissioner's court there were in all 277 appeals and applications for revision for disposal under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts during the year against 270 of the last year. Of these, 216 were disposed of and out of the 61 pending at the close of the year, 8 have been transferred to the Chhattisgarh Division owing to the reconstitution of divisions and 30 have since been decided. In Nagpur all the appeals and applications for revision under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts are disposed of by the Deputy Commissioner, while the criminal appellate work is done by the assistants. The Deputy Commissioner questions the soundness of this arrangement. I will go into the question.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

113. There were 57 appeals or applications for revision pending at the commencement of the year and 298 instituted during the year, making a total of 355 cases for disposal under both the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts. Of these, 324 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 12 each in Raipur and Bilaspur and 7 in Drug. The percentage of appeals disposed of increased from 86 in 1929-30 to 91 during the year under report. The number of appeals disposed of by the Sub-Divisional Officers was 48, 40 and 38 in Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug against 59, 16 and 19, respectively, in the preceding year. The total number of appeals for disposal by the Commissioner fell from 121 in 1929-30 to 93 in 1930-31. Of these, 80 cases were disposed of and 13 remained pending at the close of the year. Twelve have since been disposed of and one which was instituted on the 20th August 1931 is still pending. There was no application for revision during the year.

#### PART IV.—OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

114. Land Acquisition.—There were 29 cases pending at the beginning of the year and 67 were instituted, making a total of 96 cases for disposal during the year under report against 124 in the previous year. Of these, 78 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 18 cases pending at the close of the year (17 in Jubbulpore, and 1 in Saugor). The pending cases in the Jubbulpore district include 9 cases instituted during the last quarter of the year and 8 cases were pending over six months. In the Saugor district only one case is pending from the 23rd July 1931. Jubbulpore  
Division.

115. There were 12 cases pending at the beginning of the year and 43 were instituted, making a total of 55 cases for disposal against 75 in the previous year. Of these, 41 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 14 cases pending at the close of the year (1 in Hoshangabad, 9 in Nimar, and 4 in Chhindwara) compared with 63 and 12, respectively in 1929-30. No case is pending over six months. Nerbudda  
Division.

116. There were altogether 110 cases for disposal during the year, viz., 19 in Nagpur, 22 in Chanda, 40 in Balaghat, 19 in Bhandara and 10 in Wardha. Of these, 75 were disposed of and 35 were pending at the close of the year. There are three cases pending over 12 months, one in Chanda and two in Balaghat. In four cases in Nagpur the award of the Collector was challenged in civil court and in one case only it was enhanced. The price paid for land in Nagpur town ranged from 4 annas to 14 annas per square foot. The incidence per acre of compensation paid for acquisition of land varied considerably from district to district and even within the district. Nagpur  
Division.

117. The number of cases pending at the beginning of the year was 176 and 334 cases were instituted during the year, making a total of 510 cases (129 in Raipur, 181 in Bilaspur and 200 in Drug) against 362 in the preceding year. Of these, 295 cases were disposed of, leaving 215 cases (68 in Raipur, 86 in Bilaspur and 61 in Drug) pending at the close of the year. The number of cases pending over six months increased in Raipur and Bilaspur from 11 and 28 to 13 and 48, respectively, while in Drug it fell Chhattisgarh  
Division.

from 45 to 4. Satisfactory explanations have been given in the Raipur and Drug reports for these pending cases. The Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur, has made special arrangements for the disposal of the long pending cases relating to the Irrigation department before the end of March 1932. In Raipur one reference made to the civil court under section 18 (2) of the Land Acquisition Act was pending at the beginning of the year and two more references were made during the year. All three still remained pending at the close of the year. The appeal filed in the land acquisition case relating to mauza Paterpali referred to in last year's report is still pending in the court of the Judicial Commissioner. In Bilaspur two references were dealt with in the civil court, including one pending from last year. In one case the application was dismissed and the Collector's award was maintained. In the other case the civil court enhanced the award from Rs. 1,860-2-0 to Rs. 2,528-5-6. In Drug no case was referred to the civil court.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

118. **Lambardars.**—The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore reports that the lambardari system has been put to a fairly severe strain during the year, particularly in villages where there are number of separate pattis with separate lambardars, and that the lambardars of such villages are generally very unwilling to accept the office of sadar lambardar, owing to the difficulty and harassment they experience in realizing the revenue. The Deputy Commissioner of Saugor also reports that the lambardari system has not worked satisfactorily this year owing to the general depression, and the sadar lambardars had frequently to pay from their own pockets large sums which they could not recover from their co-sharers. He is not, however, of opinion that there is any general dissatisfaction with the office of sadar lambardar, and although there were a fair number of applications to resign no great difficulty was experienced in making new appointments, where this step was found necessary. On the whole, as usual, lambardars as a body discharged their duties satisfactorily. The usual changes among sadar lambardars, lambardars and their gumashtas, owing to deaths, resignations, sales and partition of villages, are detailed in the district reports. In the Damoh district five lambardars were removed on the application of co-sharers for neglect of duty, while one sadar lambardar was

dismissed in the Mandla district and one lambardar in Jubbulpore was removed. No sadar lambardar was warned or fined during the year under report.

119. The lambardari system appears to have continued on the whole to work well, since no Deputy Commissioner has reported to the contrary. The usual changes amongst sadar lambardars, lambardars and lambardar-gumashtas owing to death, resignation, sales and partition of villages, etc., are detailed in the district reports. Twenty-two lambardars (12 in Narsinghpur, six in Nimar and four in Chhindwara) were dismissed or removed for incompetence or bad work. Three lambardars in Betul and two in Chhindwara were warned for neglect of duty.

Jubbulpore  
Division

120. Lambardars as a body have worked satisfactorily, and land revenue was collected fairly punctually. There were changes among lambardars, patti lambardars and lambardar-gumashtas due to changes in proprietary rights, death of lambardars, appointment of minors and females as lambardars, and other reasons. The Nagpur report does not mention the number of such changes. The figures for the other districts are—

Nagpur  
Division.

Wardha	...	...	97
Chanda	...	...	239
Bhandara	...	...	180
Balaghat	...	...	353

In Nagpur there were 342 applications by lambardars for recovery of revenue under section 157 of the Land Revenue Act, while only one lambardar applied for fixation of remuneration. The tendency on the part of patti lambardars not to pay land revenue through sadar lambardars is on the increase in Bhandara. Four lambardars in Nagpur were removed for not discharging their duties satisfactorily.

121. The number of appointments of lambardars, including patti or sub-lambardars, sadar lambardars and gumashta-lambardars, rose from 230 to 385 in Raipur and from 132 to 159 in Drug, while in Bilaspur it fell from 633 to 300. The increase or decrease has not been explained in the district reports. The Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, reports that the patti lambardars harass the sadar lambardars by collecting rents from the tenants and not paying their share of land revenue to the sadar lambardar to be credited to Government. Proceedings against

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

such of the lambardars as were found to be causing trouble have been started. Otherwise the lambardari system is reported to be working satisfactorily. In Raipur four lambardars, one sadar lambardar, one patti lambardar and seven gumashta-lambardars were removed from their offices during the year. There was only one applicant for recovery of his dues and proper assistance was given. In Bilaspur two lambardars were removed and one warned for neglect of duty. In Drug three lambardars had to be removed for making habitual default in payment of land revenue and one warned for failure to render accounts of proprietary profits to his co-sharers.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

122. Mukaddams.—The work of mukaddams and their gumashtas is reported on the whole to have been satisfactory. 102 mukaddams, including gumashtas, were removed or dismissed, 78 warned and 30 fined for neglect of duty. Help was rendered to these officers for recovery of their dues where necessary.

Nerbudda  
Division.

123. The work of mukaddams and their gumashtas is reported on the whole to have been satisfactory. There were 731 changes from all causes against 791 in the previous year. Thirty-two mukaddams, including gumashtas, were removed or dismissed, 96 warned and 30 fined for neglect of duty. The applications from mukaddams and their gumashtas for the recovery of their dues numbered 96. Of these, 59 were successful, 32 rejected or dismissed, two otherwise disposed of and three remained pending at the close of the year.

Nagpur  
Division

124. The work of mukaddams and mukaddam-gumashtas has been, on the whole, satisfactory, and there was no case of refusal to help touring officers. In all, 56 mukaddams and mukaddam-gumashtas were fined and 116 warned for neglect of duty. Two mukaddam-gumashtas were dismissed for misconduct, while five in Chanda had to be removed owing to their being convicted under the Excise Act. Assistance had to be given in recovering dues of five mukaddams in Bhandara, nine in Chanda, 11 in Wardha, 15 in Nagpur and 25 in Balaghat. Variations are reported, as usual, in the district reports in the number of mukaddams and mukaddam-gumashtas owing to changes of lambardars, non-residence of mukaddams, and resignations due to old age.

125. The number of appointments of mukaddams and mukaddam-gumashtas in Bilaspur and Drug rose from 228 and 157 to 436 and 169, respectively, whereas it fell from 437 to 422 in Raipur. In Bilaspur some of the lam-bardars who were appointed mukaddams in the preceding year were appointed mukaddams during the year under report and this accounts for the large increase. In Rai-pur 25 mukaddams and mukaddam-gumashtas were re-moved from their offices for neglect of duty and various other reasons, 23 were fined and 56 warned. One mukad-dam was prosecuted under section 176, Indian Penal Code, but was eventually discharged. In Bilaspur 53 were warned, 13 fined, 20 dismissed or removed and three prosecuted under section 176, Indian Penal Code. In Drug, 10 were either fined or warned for neglect of duty during the last civil disobedience movement. Applications for the recovery of dues numbered 83 (39 in Raipur, 24 in Bilaspur and 20 in Drug) against 73 in the previous year. Dues were recovered in 45 cases and 38 cases were either rejected or dismissed.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

126. Kotwars.—The kotwars on the whole con-  
tinued to discharge their duties efficiently. 139 kotwars  
were either removed or dismissed, 2 suspended, 145 fined  
and 548 warned for non-residence in the village or neg-  
lect of duty. Rs. 388 and 11 lathis were distributed as  
rewards to kotwars in the Jubbulpore, Saugor and Mandla  
districts for helping in detection of crime, particularly  
during the civil disobedience movement, against Rs. 472  
in the previous year. The Deputy Commissioner of  
Mandla reports that in the Dindori tahsil the work of  
some of the kotwars was found unsatisfactory and that  
they were dealt with adequately. Owing to the general  
economic depression, a large number of applications was  
made by kotwars for the recovery of their dues, and  
prompt assistance was given.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

127. The kotwars as a body continued to discharge  
their duties efficiently in spite of the heavy work falling  
on them owing to the unusual circumstances of the year.  
Nineteen kotwars were dismissed, 154 fined and 411  
warned for neglect of duty during the year. As a  
result of the economic conditions of the year, the num-  
ber of applications for the recovery of the kotwar dues  
rose from 835 to 1,032. In the Hoshangabad district

Nerbudda  
Division.

action for the recoveries of these dues is generally taken by the Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars while on tour, and the responsibility of the mukaddams in this respect is also enforced.

Nagpur  
Division

128. Kotwars are generally reported to have worked well. Twenty kotwars were dismissed for misconduct, one was convicted of an offence under the Excise Act, and one for failure to report illicit distillation. Nine kotwars were suspended, 242 were fined and 464 warned for misconduct. Assistance had to be given in 677 cases for realizing kotwar dues. It is pleasing to note that the kotwars remained loyal during the civil disobedience movement, in spite of the strong pressure brought to bear on them in many places to join in the movement. Only one kotwar is reported to have been dismissed for taking part in the movement. A number of kotwars in Wardha district were given rewards by the police and by me for meritorious work in conditions of great difficulty.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

129. The number of appointments of kotwars rose from 149 to 186 in Raipur, while in Drug it fell from 134 to 125 and in Bilaspur from 258 to 209. The number of appointments of kotwar-gumashtas rose from 167 to 224. The increase of 57 is shared by all the districts, viz., Raipur 6, Bilaspur 40 and Drug 11. Punishments inflicted on kotwars and gumashta-kotwars for neglect of duty or otherwise are compared below:—

	Raipur.		Bilaspur.		Drug.	
	1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.
Dismissed, removed, resigned, etc.	52	55	37	93	9	8
Fined	76	78	119	113	46	21
Warned	105	127	112	228	87	72
Prosecuted in criminal courts.	7	1	9	3	2	3
Total	241	261	277	437	144	104

There were 423 applications for the recovery of kotwar dues. The remuneration was recovered and paid to them in 112 cases in Raipur, 80 in Bilaspur and 92 in Drug. Kotwars as a class discharged their duties loyally.

130. **General Revenue Business.**—For the division as a whole, the number of revenue cases instituted during the year rose from 23,478 to 35,792, the increase being shared by all the districts. The increase in the Jubbulpore district is due partly to the increase in the number of applications by sadar lambardars for recovery of arrears, and in suits between landlords and tenants, and partly to the inclusion of cases decided by the Manager, Court of Wards. In the Damoh district the increase is ascribed to the transfer of a large number of civil court decrees to the Collector for execution. The variations in the other districts have not been explained. Including 3,442 cases pending from the previous year, the total number for disposal was 39,214, of which 33,024 were disposed of and 6,190 remained pending at the close of the year. Out of the cases undisposed of, 233 were pending over nine months and 505 over 12 months, against 383 and 371, respectively, in the preceding year. The Deputy Commissioner of Saugor explains that out of 141 cases pending over nine months, 68 were Collector's cases, 25 ejectment and 48 miscellaneous cases; and that out of 276 cases pending over 12 months, 244 were Collector's cases, 2 ejectment and 30 miscellaneous cases. The succession of bad years is largely responsible for the high figures, as the number of Collector's cases indicates.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

131. For the division as a whole, the number of revenue cases instituted during the year rose from 20,140 in 1929-30 to 30,047 during the year under report, the increase being shared by all the districts of the division. The variations have been explained in the district reports. Including 3,123 cases pending from previous year the total number for disposal was 33,170, of which 29,150 were disposed of and 4,020 remained pending at the close of the year. Out of the cases undisposed of, 176 were pending over six months and 149 over 12 months, against 117 and 111, respectively, in the preceding year. The Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Nimar districts are mainly responsible for the increase in pending cases. In the Hoshangabad district only one case was pending over 12 months. It was for the recovery of excise revenue, and the Deputy Commissioner reports that the contractor had made a representation to Government, and orders have only recently been received. The Deputy Commissioner of Narsinghpur reports that of the 19 cases

Nerbudda  
Division.



pending over a year 17 are Collectors' cases, one is a case of encroachment on Government land, and the other a village boundary dispute; while the 34 cases pending over six months include 21 Collectors' cases. The preponderance of long pending Collector's cases is easily explained by the conditions of the year.

Nagpur  
Division.

132. The cultivated area in the division fell by seven square miles to 7,937. All the districts show slight increases except Balaghat where there was a fall of 52 square miles which is not explained. I am making enquiries from the Deputy Commissioner. The number of villages has risen by 22, owing to the establishment of abadi in uninhabited villages in Wardha and Chanda districts. At last census the population was 3,602,108 against 3,146,228 in the 1921 census. The demand of land revenue rose from Rs. 39,31,923 to Rs. 39,37,327. The rise is noticeable in Chanda and Nagpur and is due to the extension of cultivation. Including 2,279 pending cases of the last year, there were 46,304 revenue cases for disposal; of these, 40,830 have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 5,474 cases pending at the close of the year. There has been a large increase in the number of cases; encroachments on nazul land and the unfavourable economic conditions of the year are chiefly responsible for the increase. There were 354 and 226 cases pending over nine and twelve months, respectively; most of them are partition and nazul cases, and efforts are being made to expedite their disposal.

In Nagpur town nazul cases increased from 3,572 to 4,144, while 2,092 encroachments were detected. The income from permanent and temporary leases amounted to Rs. 31,230 and Rs. 10,166, respectively, against Rs. 28,301 and Rs. 8,361 of the preceding year. The income from premia declined from Rs. 27,042 to Rs. 24,841. In the Motibag and Panchpaoli layouts and in Pandhrahodi premium is recovered by the equated payment system, and the decline in the income from premia is partly due to this reason. The income from commutation of rent fell from Rs. 6,752 to Rs. 2,952, as the poorer people could not afford to pay lump sums owing to the economic depression.

The number of receipts and issues were 16,219 and 14,483, respectively, against 15,977 and 16,392 of the

preceding year. In my own office the receipts were 8,056 and issues 6,223.

133. The cultivated area rose from 9,341 to 9,524 square miles. The increase is shared by all the districts, viz., Raipur 9, Bilaspur 25 and Drug 125 square miles, chiefly due to the expansion of cultivation and also to more correct recording at the recent settlement. The number of villages increased by 2 to 4,392 in Raipur and by 6 to 2,665 in Drug owing to increase in masahati villages. The number of villages in Bilaspur was 3,471. The last year's figure of 3,515 was incorrect. There was a general increase in revenue business. The number of cases instituted during the year in Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug increased from 8,752, 7,433 and 4,096 to 10,288, 9,903 and 5,692, respectively. The increase of 5,602 cases as compared with the figures of 20,281 of last year is chiefly due to the large number of cases instituted for recovery of land revenue and other Government dues. The increase in institution has caused a corresponding increase in the number of disposals from 19,950 to 24,754. The number of cases pending disposal at the close of the year was 3,343 (Raipur 1,694, Bilaspur 1,074 and Drug 575). The percentage of cases disposed of again fell from 90 to 81. The number of cases pending over six months increased from 58 to 148, but cases pending over 12 months decreased from 62 to 45. The number of issues and receipts of English letters fell from 3,155 and 3,802 to 3,069 and 3,619, respectively.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

134. Delegation of enhanced powers to subordinate officers.—The Deputy Commissioners of Jubbulpore, Saugor and Seoni report that the enhanced powers under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts delegated to Sub-Divisional Officers are being exercised with discretion. The Damoh and Mandla districts report do not deal with the subject, but I have no reason to think that experience in those districts is dissimilar.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

135. Sub-Divisional Officers and Tahsildars were not invested with any new powers during the year and those held were exercised with discretion.

Nagpur  
Division.

136. Co-operative Credit Societies.—I fear the state of these organizations shows no improvement on last year. Saugor reports nearly half

Jubbulpore  
Division.

*concl'd.]*

the agricultural and all the industrial societies under liquidation. The shortage of cash among the cultivating classes has hit the movement hard, and even where, as in Mandla, the district bank is in a sound financial condition, progress is rendered almost impossible by the general depression.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

**137. Irrigation.**—There were no new irrigation projects under investigation by the Irrigation department during the year.

The year's working has not been altogether satisfactory, in that collections are bad and there has been a good deal of refusal to renew agreements. The first feature is common to all collections of revenue of any kind this year owing to the shortage of cash among the cultivators. The refusal to renew agreements is, I think, to some extent due to the desire to bargain with the Irrigation Department, the cultivators hoping that if they hold back the department will reduce its rates. We may hope therefore that the ensuing year will bring about an improvement in these conditions.

I toured in some of the irrigated areas during the last cold season in Damoh and Seoni, and no real grievances were brought to my notice by any of the cultivators, of whom, particularly in Damoh, I interviewed a large number. The task of all revenue officers touring in these areas should now be to endeavour to secure for Government some return on the large sums of money which have been spent on irrigation in this division.

In the Seoni district the Khandasa tank is under the management of the Revenue Department. The Deputy Commissioner reports that the people are dissatisfied with this tank as it holds insufficient water. They have therefore refused to enter into agreements. The question is receiving the attention of the Irrigation Department.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

**138. Communications.**—The Deputy Commissioner of Mandla again reports that it is essential both for economic and administrative reasons that Dindori should be connected with Jubbulpore and Mandla by a first class metalled road, and that the intervening nallas should be bridged by causeways over which a motor can pass except during unusually heavy floods. He points out that improved communications must lead to the development

of this last really backward area in the division. The observation is correct, but I fear funds are unlikely to be available for many a long day.

139. Protection of malguzari forests.—The statistics of the forests under protection are as follows:—

Name of district	Malguzari forests under protection.				
	At commencement of the year.	Taken under protection during the year.	Total.	Released during the year.	Balance at the close of the year.
Jubbulpore	4	2	6	...	6
Saugor	7	2	9	3	6
Damoh	4	1	5	...	5
Seoni	27	...	27	3	24
Mandla	3	...	3	...	3
Total	45	5	50	6	44

There were in all 21 cases (15 in Mandla, 5 in Damoh and 1 in Seoni) of breaches of the malguzari forest rules for disposal during the year under report. Of these, 16 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 5 pending at the close of the year. In the Damoh and Seoni districts fines amounting to Rs. 700 and Rs. 120, respectively, were inflicted. Against these cases there were 14 appeals in my court against 12 in the previous year. In all the cases except two the orders of the lower courts were upheld.

All the forests under protection in Seoni and Damoh districts were inspected during the year by revenue and forest officers and a certain amount of inspection seems to have been done elsewhere. The Deputy Commissioner of Saugor has given particular attention to this duty during the year, and points out that, unless it is carefully attended to, the forests are apt to suffer rather than gain from protection, since the malguzar considers himself divested of responsibility, and the tenants proceed to destroy the forests on their own account. This observation deserves the attention of all Deputy Commissioners.

Protection of malguzari forests— 68

concl'd.]

Nerbudda  
Division.

140. The statistics of the forests under protection or under direct management are as follows:—

Name of district	At the beginning of the year.	Taken under protection during the year.	Total.	Released during the year.	Balance at close of the year.
Narsinghpur ...	6	1	7	...	7
Hoshangabad ...	14	...	14	1	13
Nimar ...	21	1	22	...	22
Betul ...	48	1	49	9	40
Chhindwara ...	96	...	96	4	92
Total ...	185	3	183	14	174

In the Chhindwara district there were 101 cases of breach of malguzari forest rules. In 25 cases fines were inflicted and the offenders in 6 cases were warned. In 4 cases stumps were ordered to be cut flush with the ground. The total amount of fines inflicted in this district was Rs. 1,030. Forty-six out of 92 protected forests were inspected during the year. In the Betul district three malguzars were warned and one fined. In one case the forest was taken under protection. Forty forests were inspected by the revenue officers of Betul during the year under report. In all 4, 12 and 20 forests in the Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Nimar districts were inspected by the revenue officers.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

141. Village panchayats.—There were 29 panchayats in the Jubbulpore district at the beginning of the year. Twenty-three applications were received, and in 16 cases new panchayats were formed. Six applications are pending enquiry, and the rest after local enquiry have been rejected. The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore reports that the serious complaints regarding neglect of duty, insubordination to the local board and misappropriation of funds were made by the District Council of Jubbulpore against the panchayat at Patan, and after an exhaustive enquiry a recommendation was made to Government to disestablish this panchayat. But the Local Government has given it a further chance to improve, and ordered a fresh general election to be held. In this district three panchayats which have gained sufficient experience have been recommended for the enhanced powers. The Deputy Commissioner further points out

that, though petty complaints were made against some of the panchayats, they are on the whole working fairly satisfactorily, and a few of them have done really useful work under the advice and assistance given to them by the Village Panchayat Officer. In the Saugor district no new panchayat has been established and the number remained at four. Five applications were, however, received during the year, out of which one was eventually rejected and the remaining four are under enquiry. In the Damoh district there were 16 panchayats, including three established during the year. The Deputy Commissioner of Damoh reports that, except Hindoria and Jaberia panchayats, no panchayat undertook any work of public utility. They confined themselves to carrying out their judicial functions. No new panchayats were established in the Seoni and Mandla districts, and the number remained at 42 and 11, respectively, during the year.

142. There were 17 panchayats in the Narsinghpur district at the beginning of the year, and 7 new were established during the year under report, bringing the total to 24. In Hoshangabad the number of panchayats rose from 15 to 21 in the current year. In the Nimar and Chhindwara districts the number remained the same, i.e., 23 and 7, respectively. Two new panchayats were established during the year in the Betul district, bringing the total to 24. Three applications (one in Narsinghpur and two in Hoshangabad) for establishing new panchayats are under enquiry. Statistics are not given in the district reports regarding disposal of criminal and civil cases by these panchayats.

Nerbudda  
Division.

The Deputy Commissioner of Narsinghpur reports that all the panchayats are working satisfactorily, and, with the exception of the Bagaspur panchayat no complaints have been received against any. In order to restore the confidence of the people a fresh election has been ordered by the Deputy Commissioner in that case. In the Hoshangabad district the panchayat at Bankheri in the Sohagpur tahsil was disestablished during the year owing to dissensions among its members.

Revenue officers appear to have performed an adequate amount of inspection of panchayats.

143. Two new village panchayats were established in Chanda and the number increased by one each in

Nagpur  
Division.

Balaghat, Wardha and Bhandara. The working of a few panchayats in Chanda and of the panchayat at Patansaongi in Nagpur district has suffered owing to the existence of factions. Elsewhere the panchayats are reported to have worked well. It is pleasing to note that the committee formed by the District Council, Nagpur, under the guidance of Mr. Shahane of the Servants of India Society, is doing useful work in guiding and helping the panchayats of the district. Applications for copies were promptly disposed of as far as possible and the percentage of first day disposals ranged from 98 in Balaghat to 85 in Bhandara. In all districts the receipts exceeded the expenditure on the staff and section-writing.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

144. At the beginning of the year there were 12 village panchayats in Raipur. One new panchayat was established at Gariaband in the Mahasamund tahsil and one, at Aori in the Dhamtari tahsil, was disestablished after the close of the year. Thus there are only 12 panchayats working at present. One of the village panchayats was reformed by including five other surrounding villages and general elections were held at two places. All the 12 panchayats have been invested with the powers of a village bench and 10 out of 12 panchayats with powers of village courts. Four panchayats have been recommended for the grant of enhanced powers under sections 18 (2) and 32 (2) and the orders of Government are awaited. Three panchayats are doing administrative work and raise taxes under section 15 (1) (a) of the Act. In Bilaspur, 15 panchayats were working at the beginning of the year and 11 were newly established during the year, while 26 further applications for the institution of panchayats were pending disposal at the close of the year. All the panchayats exercise judicial powers, but only one is doing administrative work. In Drug, the number of panchayats was the same as last year, *i.e.*, 10. Five applications for establishment of panchayats were received, of which four were rejected as there was no prospect of success, and although election has taken place in the remaining one, the members are unwilling to work. The Deputy Commissioner reports that none of the existing panchayats are taken up administrative work for fear of unpopularity. The Chandkhuri panchayat was a dormant body and the Local Government has since sanctioned its dissolution. During the financial year of 1930-31 a

sum of Rs. 170 was paid as initial grants to five panchayats (three in Bilaspur and two in Drug).

145. District Gazetteers.—The statistics contained in B Volume of the District Gazetteers have been brought up to date in all districts. Nagpur Division.

146. The B Volumes of the Gazetteers of all the three districts are up to date. Chhattisgarh Division.

147. Effect of recent land revenue legislation.—No special effects have been noticed from the recent Central Provinces Tenancy and Land Revenue Amendment Acts. The Central Provinces Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1928, is not in force in districts of this division. The Deputy Commissioner of Saugor reports that the amendment of section 219 of the Land Revenue Act has already proved useful both in nazul cases and in cases of evasion of communal rights. Jubbulpore Division

148. The Deputy Commissioner of Narsinghpur reports that the amendment of section 219 of the Land Revenue Act which empowers revenue officers to impose fines under that section is the only important new provision calling for remark. The amendment has made the law regarding encroachments much more effective. The Deputy Commissioner of Betul remarks that no effect is yet visible in his district owing to the ignorance of the people. The other district reports do not deal with the subject. Nerbudda Division

149. No important legislation affecting land revenue was enacted during the year under report. Chhattisgarh Division.

150. Working of section 203 of the Land Revenue Act.—As desired in the Revenue Department letter No. 2368-1475-XII, dated the 24th July 1929, information regarding the working of the restrictions imposed by section 203 of the Land Revenue Act has been given by all the Deputy Commissioners in their district reports. Jubbulpore Division.

151. In Bilaspur, three cases under section 203 of the Land Revenue Act were started. Two were found to be fictitious and filed and the third case was pending at the close of the year. Otherwise the matter dealt with in this section has not attracted attention and there appears to be no case for an amendment of the existing provisions of the law. Chhattisgarh Division.



Nagpur  
Division.

152. Consolidation of holdings.—The Central Provinces Consolidation of Holdings Act was not made applicable to any districts in this division.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

153. The greatest success in this reform has hitherto been achieved in the Drug district. During the last two years chakbandi operations were carried out successfully in 105 villages of Drug and Balod tahsils. During the year under report the Anandgaon group commanded by the Tandula canal in the Bemetara tahsil was taken up. Applications from 45 villages were received of which 35 were disposed of, including 6 rejected owing to party factions, and 10 remained pending. In 26 villages chakbandi schemes were completed and examined by the chakbandi officer. Twenty-four schemes were finally sanctioned and brought into effect from the 1st June 1931. One case of mauza Berla was sent to the Settlement Commissioner on account of objections.

In Raipur the consolidation work was confined to the Raipur and Baloda Bazar tahsils, but much could not be done in the latter tahsil owing to the obstinacy of cultivators. Out of 72 applications registered, 28 were disposed of by admission. Twenty-three applications were rejected as the cultivators changed their minds under the influence of the civil disobedience movement. Twenty schemes were finally sanctioned and brought into effect from the 1st June 1931. The scheme relating to one village was sanctioned after the 1st June and therefore possession could not be redistributed. The number of khasra entries as a result of consolidation was reduced from 54,482 to 8,679. The highest efficiency was achieved in mauza Mohdi in the Raipur tahsil where 3,456 khasra numbers were reduced to 131 and each tenant's holding consists of one block. In Bilaspur, a small but successful beginning was made. Seven schemes with 4,149 khasra numbers covering an area of 4,315 acres have been sanctioned and given effect to. Chakbandi system is gradually gaining popularity and its benefits are being appreciated.

The operations have taken firm root in Drug and I am of opinion that there is now ample scope for accelerating the pace in that district. In Raipur and Bilaspur they are still in a less advanced stage and much propaganda and persuasion are required to convince cultivators

73 Consolidation of holdings—  
concl.]

of the value of the reform. I consider that the operations in these two districts should be more localized and energy should not be dissipated over so wide an area as at present. Successful schemes are the best advertisement and experience hitherto shows that the highest measure of success is obtained where a number of contiguous villages are taken up. The ripple spreads outwards steadily. Incidentally the difficulty and expense of supervision are lessened considerably if efforts are concentrated. Mr. Chaurey, the Consolidation Officer, has worked with great tact and patience and deserves commendation for the success achieved.

154. Revision of the patwari halkabandi.—Orders for the introduction of the revised patwari halkabandi have not yet been received. The settlement operations in the Mandla district were completed and closed during the year under report. The nazul survey of the Mandla town was also finally closed. Jubbulpore  
Division.

155. No revision of the patwari halkabandi has yet taken place during the year under review. The Deputy Commissioner of Narsinghpur reports that the halkabandi is being scrutinized in his district under orders of the Director of Land Records. Nerbudda  
Division.

156. Revised halkabandis are ready in Raipur and Drug, but no orders have been received for their introduction. The revised halkabandis of the khalsa and zamindari areas of Bilaspur are also ready, but the Director of Land Records has asked that they should not be sent up unless called for. Chhattisgarh  
Division.

157. Effect of changes in the pay or emoluments of the land revenue staff.—There has been no change in the pay or emoluments of the land revenue staff during the year.

158. There has been no change in the pay or emoluments of the land revenue staff during the year under report. Nerbudda  
Division

159. There were no changes in the pay or emoluments of the land revenue staff during the year. The Deputy Commissioner, Drug, reports that the only holder of one of the three select division posts in the tahsils is to retire shortly and that his post too is likely to be occupied by an ordinary division clerk. Chhattisgarh  
Division.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

160. Construction of buildings for the use of land revenue staff.—The work of construction of quarters for the Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildar at Murwara for which an allotment of Rs. 8,692 was made during the last year has been completed. No other residential buildings were under construction during the year under report in any of the districts of the division.

Nerbudda  
Division.

161. No residential buildings were under construction during the year under report in any of the districts of the division.

Nagpur  
Division.

162. The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, has written an interesting report which testifies to the thoroughness of his insight into the many and varied administrative problems of the district. I endorse his strong remarks on the insufficiency of housing accommodation for Government officials in Nagpur, and on the deplorable condition of the tahsil building at Ramtek. The extension of the important tahsil building at Arvi in the Wardha district is a crying need, and financial stringency is not, in my opinion, sufficient excuse for further delaying this urgent work.

Bhatisgarh  
Division.

163. No new quarters were constructed in any of the districts during the year. The Local Government has passed orders in regard to the grant of 18 nazul plots to clerks at Bilaspur for building quarters on the minimum upset price, but the plots have not yet been allotted as the municipal committee has not removed the public latrine which exists on the site.

164. Famine programme.—According to the revised instructions contained in paragraphs 21 and 22 of the Introduction to the Famine Code the famine programme of all the districts have been prepared on the basis of workers to be employed on work instead of persons to be relieved through work.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

165. Tours and inspections.—The amount of touring done by District Officers, their assistants, Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars is given in detail in the district reports, and was generally adequate in the circumstances of the year. The Tahsildar of Murwara was unable to do much touring, as he was in charge of the Murwara municipal administration in addition to his present duties.

All the district offices except Saugor and Seoni were inspected by the Deputy Commissioners. The tahsil offices were also inspected by the Deputy Commissioners except Seoni. The Deputy Commissioner of Saugor was unable to inspect the district office owing to indisposition during the rains. The Sub-Divisional Officers have also inspected their respective tahsils, except Saugor and Damoh. The attention of the Deputy Commissioner of Saugor will be drawn to this omission. I inspected all district and tahsil offices except Jubbulpore tahsil during the year.

166. The amount of touring done by the district officers, their assistants, Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars is given in detail in the district reports and was on the whole adequate. The Deputy Commissioner of Hoshangabad reports that the touring done by the Tahsildar of Hoshangabad has been swelled by frequent trips to Itarsi for nazul work, which he has been told to do more systematically. The Deputy Commissioner of Nimar remarks that he could not tour with tents for more than 25 days owing to the fact that the civil disobedience movement and other urgent executive work prevented detailed touring in the interior. All the district offices were inspected by the Deputy Commissioners and the officers in charge inspected their respective branches. All the tahsil offices were also inspected by the Deputy Commissioners. The Sub-Divisional Officers inspected their respective tahsil offices except Burhanpur. The Deputy Commissioner of Nimar reports that as the Sub-Divisional Officer of Burhanpur had a heavy and congested criminal file, he exempted him from making a detailed inspection. The Commissioner, Nerbudda Division, also inspected all the district and tahsil offices in the division during the year under report.

The checking of the khasra entries was done in all the districts. The numbers are—

Narsinghpur	...	...	2,652
Hoshangabad	...	...	2,382
Nimar	...	...	1,875
Betul	...	...	2,860
Chhindwara	...	...	2,336

These figures exclude the checking done by the Land Records Department.

167. The amount of touring done by Deputy Commissioners and their assistants, the Tahsildars and their

Nagpur  
Division.

Naibs, is detailed in the district reports. Though touring was restricted under standing orders, it was well up to the average in all cases except that of Tahsildar, Chanda, who was prevented from touring adequately owing to ill-health. Deputy Commissioners spent the following number of days on tour :—

Nagpur	...	{ Mr. Trivedi ... 16 days.
		{ „ Grigson ... 15 days.
Bhandara	...	{ K. B. Sanjana ... 57 days.
		{ Mr. H. L. Verma ... 9 days.
		{ „ Rahim ... 31 days.
Chanda	...	{ Mr. Wickenden ... }
		{ „ Dewey ... }
		{ „ Ramsden ... }
		{ „ Bambawale ... }
Wardha	...	{ Mr. Shah ... 5 days.
		{ „ Oulsnam ... 56 days.
		{ „ Rahim ... 9 days.
Balaghat	...	{ Mr. Bailey ... }
		{ „ Rutnam ... }
		{ „ Dewey ... }

All district offices except Nagpur were inspected by Deputy Commissioners and the tahsil offices both by Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Divisional Officers. Mr. Trivedi did not inspect any of the tahsil offices nor the district office owing to his absorption in the civil disobedience movement in the first half of the year. The omission has been largely rectified by his successor who has inspected all the tahsil offices except Saoner and some branches of the district office.

I held charge of the division throughout the year. I was on tour for 49 days, visited all the district headquarters and inspected the following offices :—

District Offices	...	{ Nagpur.
		{ Chanda.
		{ Balaghat.
		{ Ramtek.
		{ Saoner.
		{ Hinganghat.
		{ Arvi.
Tahsil Offices	...	{ Chanda.
		{ Sironcha.
		{ Gondia.
		{ Balaghat.
		{ Baihar.
		{ Waraseoni.

168. The amount of touring done by each officer is detailed in the statements appended to the district reports. The minimum number of days prescribed for touring for the various officers was rarely reached in any district owing to the restrictions placed upon touring by the paucity of funds for travelling allowance. Officers were only allowed to go on tour for the disposal of urgent business. I am definitely of opinion that drastic curtailment of touring is in the long run a false economy and that the provision of sufficient funds for a satisfactory amount of touring will amply repay itself. Owing to Bilaspur and Drug districts being under settlement, khasra entries could not be checked by revenue officers and in Raipur also owing to the pre-occupation of the settlement staff in the settlement office, the Sub-Divisional Officers and Tahsildars were not able to check a sufficient number of entries of khasra and village note books. The inspections of district and tahsil offices by district officers were generally adequate, but the Sub-Divisional Officers, Baloda Bazar and Bemetara, failed to inspect their tahsils during the year. During the year under report Mr. K. L. B. Hamilton inspected the district offices of Raipur and Bilaspur and the tahsils of Bilaspur, Katghora and Bemetara, while I inspected the tahsils at Balod, Dhamtari and Mahasamund.

169. Notice of officers.—I held charge of the division throughout the year except from the 1st October 1930 to the 13th November 1930 when Mr. Dyer was in charge during my absence on leave. Messrs. Crofton and Seaman were in charge of the Jubbulpore and Seoni districts throughout the year. Mr. Shoobert held charge of the Saugor district till the 5th November 1930, when he was relieved by Mr. Greenfield, who continued till the close of the year. Mr. Lee was at Damoh till the 27th November 1930, and Mr. Ambegaonkar for the remaining portion of the year. Mr. Stapylton remained in charge of the Mandla district till the 8th March 1931 and then proceeded on leave. Mr. Ikramulla who succeeded him continued till the close of the year. Changes during the year among the Assistants, Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars are detailed in the district reports. The year was one of great difficulty for all revenue officers, but the staff of the division rose to the occasion and deserve great credit for their efforts. The most difficult charge

undoubtedly was Jubbulpore, where the trouble arising from the economic conditions was complicated by political agitation. It was most ably dealt with by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Crofton. In Saugor Mr. Greenfield rapidly obtained a grip on the problems of the district, which he has partly set out in his valuable report. Among subordinate officers, the services of the following, who are mentioned in the district reports, are brought to notice :—

		{	Thakur Chhattra Singh, Extra- Assistant Commissioner.
		{	Mr. Farquhar, Assistant Com- missioner.
Jubbulpore	...	{	Mr. Savidge, Assistant Commis- sioner.
		{	Mr. P. S. Kadam, Tahsildar.
		{	Mr. M. K. Ansari, Naib-Tahsil- dar.
		{	Mr. Narbaja Prasad, Naib-Tah- sildar.
Saugor	...	{	Mr. C. S. Chauhan, Extra-Assist- ant Commissioner.
		{	Mr. J. P. Malviya, Tahsildar.
Damoh	...	{	Mr. P. N. Bhatt, Extra-Assistant Commissioner.
		{	Mr. Govind Prasad, Tahsildar.
Seoni	...	{	Mr. Laxminarayan, Extra-Assist- ant Commissioner.

Among the ministerial staff, the work of Mr. Shyam Beharilal, Superintendent of the Jubbulpore District Office, as usual, meets with high praise, which I endorse, from his Deputy Commissioner. In Saugor, despite ill-health, Mr. Purohit put in a great deal of valuable work.

Nerbudda  
Division.

170. Mr. Turner was in charge of the division till November 1930 and was succeeded by Mr. Dyer who continued till the close of the year. Mr. Ambegaonkar held charge of the Narsinghpur district till the 25th November 1930 and was relieved by Mr. Nehru, who remained throughout the year. In Hoshangabad Mr. Porter was in charge from the 1st October 1930 to the 2nd May 1931 and Mr. Rege from the 3rd May to the 30th September 1931. Mr. Smellie was in charge of the Nimar district throughout the year. Betul district was held as follows :—

By Mr. Joshi, from the 1st October 1930 to the 30th April 1931.

By Rai Sahib Ramanuj Prasad, from the 1st May to the 17th July 1931.

By Mr. Bourne, from the 18th July to the 30th September 1931.

Mr. Bree was in charge of the Chhindwara district for the whole year except for 16 days when Mr. M. T. Husain held the charge temporarily. Changes during the year among assistants, Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars are detailed in the district reports. I have found it impossible to comment with any knowledge on the reports of the Nerbudda Division, as I have not held charge of any portion of it during the year dealt with and even since the end of the year I have had nothing to do with two of the districts in question. I have therefore confined myself practically to a compilation of the information given in the district reports.

Equally I am unable to comment with any knowledge on the work of the revenue staff, and must be guided entirely by the Deputy Commissioners who have mentioned those of their subordinates who did well.

171. Mr. Trivedi was in charge of the Nagpur district till the 23rd March 1931 when he was relieved by Mr. Grigson. In Bhandara Khan Bahadur Sanjana proceeded on four months' leave from the 15th April 1931 and handed over charge to Mr. Hiralal Verma who was replaced by Mr. Rahim on the 20th May. He remained till the 15th August when Khan Bahadur Sanjana resumed charge after return from leave. In Chanda Mr. Wicken-<sup>Nagpur Division</sup>den proceeded on leave on the 14 October 1930, handing over charge to Mr. Dewey who was relieved by Mr. Ramsden on the 28th November 1930. Thereafter Mr. Bambawale succeeded him on the 13th April 1931 and remained in charge till the end of the year. In Wardha Mr. Shah was succeeded by Mr. Oulsnam on the 26th November 1930; the latter officer remained in charge till the 23rd August 1931 when he proceeded on leave, handing over charge to Mr. Rahim. In Balaghat Mr. Rutnam relieved Mr. Bailey on the 17th November 1930 and continued till the 11th March 1931, when he went on foreign service to Bastar, handing over charge to Mr. Dewey who remained till the end of the year.



The first half of the year was marked by the civil disobedience movement which added enormously to the responsibilities of all revenue officers. With very few exceptions they worked hard and well under the guidance of the Deputy Commissioners. The O. B. E. bestowed on Mr. Trivedi is a well-deserved recognition of his excellent work in Nagpur. The following assistants, Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars deserve special mention :—

*Assistants.*

1. Mr. N. V. Joshi, Nagpur.
2. Mr. K. M. Dastur, Nagpur.
3. Mr. M. D. Sagane, Bhandara.

*Tahsildars.*

1. Mr. G. D. Chaoji, Nagpur.
2. Mr. G. V. Kali, Nagpur.
3. Mr. Mukundram Dube, Arvi.
4. Mr. V. D. Ramekar, Bhandara.
5. Mr. Mohanlal Kapur, Gondia.
6. Mr. A. H. Baig, Wardha.
7. Mr. Babu Khan, Saoner.
8. Mr. T. R. Deshpande, Hinganghat.

*Naib-Tahsildars.*

1. Mr. M. L. Bhuskute, Ramtek.
2. Mr. S. K. Siras, Saoner.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

172. Mr. K. L. B. Hamilton held charge of the division throughout the year except for the period of his deputation to the Legislative Assembly from the 10th January to the 1st April 1931 when I acted for him. Mr. Y. N. Sukthankar continued to be in charge of the Raipur district throughout the year except for six weeks' leave in the hot weather when Mr. Muniruddin, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, officiated for him. The charge of the Bilaspur district was held by Mr. D. V. Rege up to the 6th March 1931 when Mr. A. G. F. Farquhar succeeded him. Khan Bahadur S. M. Osman remained in charge of the Drug district till the 31st July 1931 when he proceeded on four months' leave, making over to Rai Sahib Ramanuj Prasad.

I was only in charge of the division for less than three months in the year and am unable personally to bring to the notice of Government the names of all officers who have done good work during the year. I have great pleasure, however, in forwarding the names mentioned by the Deputy Commissioners. Among Deputy Commissioners I would like specially to mention Mr. Y. N. Sukthankar, Deputy Commissioner of Raipur, who has successfully managed his heavy charge throughout a none too easy year.

*Financial results of loan operations to Local Government for the revenue year ending the 30th September 1931.*

—	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Total both Acts.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Interest payable by the Local Government to the Government of India on loans taken prior to 1st April 1921.	55,100	31,600	86,700
(b) Interest on the amount of loans granted from the Famine Insurance Fund.	...	9,16,500	9,16,500
(c) Interest chargeable on the total mean outstanding of the year on account of loans subsequent to 31st March 1921.	1,25,103	..	1,25,103
Total ...	1,80,203	9,43,100	11,23,303
2. Interest collected during the year ...	41,635	35,648	77,283
3. Balance of interest accruing to Local Government, i.e., difference between 1 and 2.	-1,38,568	-9,12,452	-10,51,020
4. Remission of principal during the year ...	628	430	1,058
5. Net result (profit or loss) for the year 1930-31	-1,39,196	-9,12,882	-10,52,078
1929-30 ...	-1,37,328	-1,87,125	-3,24,453
1928-29 ...	-1,13,082	-1,44,145	-2,57,227
6. Net result for previous years ...	-61,590	-47,424	-1,09,014
1927-28 ...	-61,590	-47,424	-1,09,014
1926-27 ...	-39,643	-46,176	-85,819
1925-26 ...	-32,318	-65,196	-97,514
7. Expenditure on free grants-in-aid towards the construction of private protective works or on establishments for well-boring or other outlay incurred from current revenue in connection with takavi transactions.	...	...	...

NOTE.—The statement is prescribed by Government of India letter No. 2-138-2, dated the 15th February 1906.

Statement showing the account of the Local Government with agriculturists' borrowers in Central Provinces for the revenue year ending the 30th September 1931.

		Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Total both Acts.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Principal	Outstanding at the commencement of the year.	21,38,389	59,89,023	81,27,412
	Advanced during the year ...	91,408	6,25,583	7,16,991
	Total advanced ...	22,29,797	66,14,606	88,44,403
	Amount due for collection within the year (including arrears).	4,92,547	24,67,193	29,59,740
	Remitted during the year ...	628	430	1,058
	Collected during the year ...	1,89,025	2,85,603	(a) 4,74,628
	Total remitted and collected ...	1,89,653	2,86,033	4,75,686
	Balance outstanding at the end of the year.	20,40,144	63,28,573	83,68,717
	Amount suspended by competent authority.	59,914	20,32,482	20,92,396
	Amount over due ...	2,56,369	1,53,574	4,09,943
Interest	Collected during the year ...	41,635	35,648	77,283
	Rate of interest recovered on mean of loan outstanding at the commencement and close of the year.	1·90	0·57	0·93

(a) Includes on account of advance collections of principal not fallen due—

	Rs.
Land Improvement Loans Act ...	13,389
Agriculturists' Loans Act ...	4,896
Total ...	18,285

NOTE.—The statement is prescribed by Government of India letter No. 2-138-2, dated the 15th February 1906.

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STATEMENTS

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STATEMENT A.--Showing the area held by the several classes  
Central Provinces during the

(1) DETAILS OF

District.	Total area included in holdings.	Land held by malguzars.		
		Area held as sir.	Area cultivated other than sir.	Percentage of occupied area held by malguzars.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor ...	1,262,986	132,493	82,721	17
Damoh ...	747,077	88,443	40,613	17
Jubbulpore ...	1,418,883	149,589	78,134	16
Mandla ...	933,282	59,948	35,711	10
Seoni ...	985,515	139,730	72,337	22
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	5,347,743	569,203	309,516	16
Narsinghpur ...	743,485	96,571	30,980	17
Hoshangabad ...	1,197,267	181,610	61,373	20
Nimar ...	813,942	54,200	31,485	11
Betul ...	1,119,364	79,345	33,633	10
Chhindwara ... Khalsa	1,022,054	124,095	101,263	22
... Jagir	300,195	13,248	5,537	6
Total Nerbudda Division ...	5,196,307	549,059	264,271	15
Wardha ...	1,184,362	150,199	88,600	20
Nagpur ...	1,636,748	197,795	68,565	16
Chanda ... { Khalsa	1,182,768	104,363	29,713	11
... { Zamindari	...	...	...	...
Bhandara ... { Khalsa	674,549	104,905	23,515	19
... { Zamindari	347,301	47,887	11,185	17
Balaghat ... { Khalsa	496,157	77,288	18,686	19
... { Zamindari	123,749	17,088	3,646	17
Total Nagpur Division ...	5,645,634	699,525	243,910	17
Raipur ... { Khalsa	1,559,284	275,155	131,468	26
... { Zamindari	1,061,055	104,112	35,210	13
Bilaspur ... { Khalsa	1,314,584	217,777	113,746	25
... { Zamindari	744,672	75,887	18,254	13
Drug ... { Khalsa	1,316,730	263,518	147,742	31
... { Zamindari	456,885	54,103	15,173	15
Total Chhattisgarh Division ...	4,453,210	990,552	461,593	23
GRAND TOTAL ...	22,642,894	2,808,339	1,279,290	18
FOR PRECEDING YEAR ...	22,593,179	2,750,432	1,350,699	18 15

of landlords and tenants and also the rental in each district of the agricultural year ending the 31st May 1931.

PROPRIETORS

Land held by malik-makbuzas.			Land held completely or partially revenue-free.				Total area held by proprietors, i.e., total of columns 3, 4, 7 and 10.
Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue assessed.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue assigned (not for realization).	Revenue demanded (for realization).	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
1,727	43,613	54,295	733	7,641	8,682	5	266,471
4,072	31,018	29,694	124	1,878	2,339	...	161,952
12,662	56,911	82,153	543	2,824	5,717	632	287,458
416	3,232	2,695	27	103	117	41	97,994
661	8,389	7,694	5	129	165	94	220,585
22,538	143,163	1,76,531	1,432	12,578	17,021	772	1,034,460
1,485	19,810	38,261	200	2,536	3,639	36,915	149,917
1,281	26,024	34,970	74	991	1,847	65	269,998
18,232	178,019	2,50,610	1,319	19,971	36,957	1,712	283,675
575	8,502	8,307	98	2,732	832	1,579	124,212
548	5,468	6,089	245	2,103	1,717	1,135	232,929
1	17	3	...	...	...	...	18,802
22,122	237,840	3,38,240	1,936	28,333	44,992	41,407	1,079,533
5,263	52,235	78,676	385	4,701	9,153	101	295,735
11,841	110,625	2,24,406	434	6,756	14,521	107	383,741
7,001	79,137	65,375	425	8,898	5,564	1,854	220,111
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,292	50,270	70,588	50	549	782	167	179,239
731	7,889	8,996	...	...	...	...	66,961
2,043	17,594	22,359	...	...	...	...	113,568
90	1,440	1,820	...	...	...	...	22,174
33,261	319,190	4,72,220	1,294	18,904	30,020	2,229	1,281,529
2,178	6,367	7,793	14	554	707	...	413,514
18	75	...	...	...	...	...	139,397
8,448	28,063	26,242	3	122	...	...	359,708
100	905	702	...	...	...	...	95,046
2,160	8,437	6,400	34	416	11	485	420,113
191	7,248	2,583	...	...	...	...	76,524
13,095	51,095	43,720	51	1,092	718	485	1,504,332
91,016	751,288	10,39,711	4,713	60,907	92,751	44,893	4,899,854
90,061	751,106	10,19,420	4,708	60,567	92,608	44,473	4,912,804

STATEMENT A.—Showing the area held by the several classes of  
Central Provinces during the agricultural

(2) DETAILS

District.	Land held by absolute-occupancy tenants.			
	Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.
1	14	15	16	17
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Saugor ... ..	21,415	148,126	2,22,270	1 8 0
Damoh ... ..	20,796	108,485	1,37,140	1 4 3
Jubbulpore ... ..	32,451	185,165	3,07,986	1 10 7
Mandla ... ..	1,579	10,421	13,438	1 4 8
Seoni ... ..	3,500	39,416	44,063	1 1 11
Total Jubbulpore Division	79,741	491,613	7,24,897	1 7 7
Narsinghpur ... ..	13,855	134,338	2,91,195	2 2 8
Hoshangabad ... { Khalsa	18,671	266,695	4,43,805	1 10 8
... { Jagir	...	...	...	...
Nimar ... ..	598	5,471	5,644	1 0 6
Betul ... ..	12,544	155,877	1,26,453	0 13 0
Chhindwara ... { Khalsa	11,545	96,415	1,37,762	1 6 10
... { Jagir	...	...	...	...
Total Nerbudda Division	57,213	658,796	10,04,859	1 8 5
Wardha ... ..	11,887	153,292	2,10,555	1 5 11
Nagpur ... ..	22,763	241,655	4,33,367	1 13 11
Chanda ... { Khalsa	12,148	113,633	1,01,156	0 14 4
... { Zamindari	...	...	...	...
Bhandara ... { Khalsa	9,672	70,898	1,01,134	1 6 10
... { Zamindari	2,967	23,891	31,956	1 5 5
Balaghat ... { Khalsa	7,149	14,311	68,554	1 8 9
... { Zamindari	1,089	7,481	11,890	1 9 5
Total Nagpur Division	67,675	654,561	9,58,612	1 7 5
Raipur ... { Khalsa	21,960	126,448	1,61,119	1 4 5
... { Zamindari	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur ... { Khalsa	35,618	76,706	80,467	1 0 9
... { Zamindari	...	...	...	...
Drug ... { Khalsa	23,344	140,571	1,38,716	0 15 9
... { Zamindari	123	1,985	1,048	0 8 5
Total Chhattisgarh Division	81,045	345,710	3,81,350	1 1 7
GRAND TOTAL	285,671	2,150,680	30,69,718	1 6 11
FOR PRECEDING YEAR	271,188	2,154,433	30,25,755	1 6 6



landlords and tenants and also the rental in each district of the year ending the 31st May 1931—contd.

## OF TENANTS

Land held by occupancy tenants.				Total of tenant areas, i. e., total of columns 15 and 19.
Number of holdings.	Area	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	
18	19	20	21	22
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.
120,832	839,077	10,73,327	1 4 6	987,203
79,055	469,817	5,59,273	1 3 1	578,302
170,236	934,071	11,40,692	1 3 6	1,119,236
57,175	817,787	4 08,257	0 8 0	828,208
79,379	722,289	6,02,561	0 13 4	761,705
506,677	3,783,041	37,84,110	1 0 0	4,274,654
55,622	449,652	8,36,174	1 13 9	583,990
61,893	654,491	9,31,083	1 6 9	921,186
...	...	...	...	...
45,370	515,169	4,15,514	0 12 11	520,640
70,139	829,446	4,19,241	0 8 1	985,323
83,280	691,261	4,77,743	0 11 1	787,676
16,697	280,131	80,995	0 4 8	280,131
333,001	3,420,150	31,60,780	0 14 9	4,078,946
54,460	733,981	8,11,855	1 1 8	887,273
78,629	989,288	12,80,407	1 4 8	1,230,943
100,253	833,156	6,49,977	0 12 6	946,189
...	...	...	...	...
63,603	422,973	5,28,757	1 4 0	493,871
37,083	255,637	2,74,662	1 1 2	279,528
69,558	337,612	4,34,619	1 4 7	381,953
15,575	93,894	1,16,059	1 3 9	101,375
419,161	3,666,571	40,96,336	1 1 11	4,321,132
142,106	1,003,422	11,10,364	1 1 8	1,129,870
66,042	894,460	3,94,209	0 7 1	891,460
218,159	859,135	7,24,900	0 13 6	935,841
78,359	641,612	3,66,597	0 9 2	641,612
155,883	746,629	7,12,545	0 15 3	887,200
24,234	375,315	2,18,977	0 9 4	877,300
681,783	4,520,573	35,27,602	0 12 6	4,866,283
1,943,622	15,390,335	1,45,68,827	0 15 1	17,541,615
1,837,929	15,322,991	1,40,75,682	0 14 8	17,477,424

**STATEMENT A.—Showing the area held by the several classes of  
Central Provinces during the agricultural**

(2) DETAILS OF

District.	Total rental, i.e., columns 16 and 20.	Incidence per acre.	Rents actually collected.	
			On account of current year.	On account of previous year.
1	23	24	25	26
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
Saugor ... ..	12,95,597	1 5 0	5,72,637	1,08,586
Damoh ... ..	6,96,413	1 3 3	4,43,346	1,72,166
Jubbulpore ... ..	14,48,678	1 4 9	8,55,328	7,76,127
Mandla ... ..	4,21,695	0 8 2	2,41,365	33,746
Seoni ... ..	6,46,624	0 13 7	2,67,787	86,311
<b>Total Jubbulpore Division</b> ... ..	<b>45,09,007</b>	<b>1 0 11</b>	<b>23,80,463</b>	<b>6,76,936</b>
Narsinghpur ... ..	11,27,369	1 14 11	4,40,677	3,84,150
Hoshangabad ... { Khalsa	13,74,888	1 7 11	6,19,893	3,27,750
... { Jagir	...	...	...	...
Nimar ... ..	4,21,188	0 12 11	4,96,489	49,815
Betul ... ..	5,45,694	0 8 10	3,87,611	50,202
Chhindwara ... { Khalsa	6,15,505	0 12 6	4,70,186	42,878
... { Jagir	80,995	0 4 8	59,401	4,790
<b>Total Nerbudda Division</b> ... ..	<b>41,65,639</b>	<b>1 0 4</b>	<b>24,74,257</b>	<b>8,59,585</b>
Wardha ... ..	10,22,410	1 2 5	7,26,336	1,23,265
Nagpur ... ..	17,13,774	1 6 3	14,13,693	2,80,603
Chanda ... { Khalsa	7,51,133	0 12 8	6,75,187	51,854
... { Zamindari	...	...	...	...
Bhandara ... { Khalsa	6,20,891	1 4 5	5,36,663	42,973
... { Zamindari	3,06,618	1 1 7	2,07,678	37,081
Balaghat ... { Khalsa	5,03,173	1 5 1	4,77,625	30,309
... { Zamindari	1,27,949	1 4 2	1,08,355	6,927
<b>Total Nagpur Division</b> ... ..	<b>50,54,948</b>	<b>1 2 9</b>	<b>41,45,037</b>	<b>5,73,012</b>
Raipur ... { Khalsa	12,71,483	1 2 0	10,33,559	39,048
... { Zamindari	3,94,209	0 7 0	3,43,416	6,950
Bilaspur ... { Khalsa	8,05,367	0 13 9	8,05,003	11,990
... { Zamindari	3,66,597	0 9 2	3,35,450	6,493
Drug ... { Khalsa	8,51,261	0 15 4	7,64,040	5,345
... { Zamindari	2,20,035	0 9 4	1,96,174	6,760
<b>Total Chhattisgarh Division</b> ... ..	<b>39,08,952</b>	<b>0 12 10</b>	<b>34,77,642</b>	<b>76,536</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>1,76,38,546</b>	<b>1 0 1</b>	<b>1,24,77,399</b>	<b>21,86,119</b>
<b>FOR PRECEDING YEAR</b> ... ..	<b>1,71,01,437</b>	<b>0 15 8</b>	<b>1,25,56,145</b>	<b>18,96,545</b>

landlords and tenants and also the rental in each district of the year ending the 31st May 1931—concl'd.

TENANTS—concl'd.

Land held rent-free.		Land held by sub-tenants.		
Area held as grant from proprietors.	Area held in lieu of service.	Number.	Area.	Rental demand.
27	28	29	30	31
Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Rs.
1,273	8,039	46,770	159,405	3,85,192
3,671	3,152	101,114	125,784	3,22,938
1,412	10,777	78,020	178,617	5,57,768
3,238	3,842	14,229	35,744	18,538
1,878	1,317	36,850	117,657	1,88,231
11,472	27,157	276,983	677,207	14,72,667
1,868	7,710	47,402	215,127	10,25,351
5,269	834	43,716	376,957	20,31,249
1,346	8,122	18,692	168,516	8,46,494
4,533	5,296	37,083	191,397	5,98,482
597	852	39,017	201,483	5,38,194
372	890	4,379	16,610	11,848
13,925	23,704	190,339	1,170,090	50,51,518
594	707	38,567	376,806	27,56,446
6,020	16,044	51,482	574,243	29,09,470
10,343	6,125	58,741	264,354	8,99,659
779	660	37,273	160,605	7,20,915
331	481	21,524	52,890	1,45,951
262	374	23,988	75,125	1,71,965
176	24	4,037	17,985	39,755
18,505	24,415	235,612	1,522,008	76,44,161
5,102	10,768	39,930	42,863	1,14,155
14,014	13,184	29,238	54,579	1,21,379
9,034	10,001	10,110	16,696	52,229
4,426	3,588	6,307	12,433	23,439
4,152	5,265	21,338	32,254	72,214
1,154	1,907	8,272	28,164	50,577
37,882	44,713	115,195	187,089	4,33,993
81,784	119,989	818,129	3,556,394	1,46,02,339
82,364	120,469	824,469	3,475,759	1,64,09,624

STATEMENT B-I.—Showing the progress made in the allotment of

Division.	District.	Total number of survey numbers, area and assessment in raiyatwari tract.			Available for allotment at commencement of the year under report.		
		Number of survey numbers.	Area.	Assessment.	Number of survey numbers.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jubbulpore	Saugor ...	1,487	8,293	6,501	183	892	778
	Damoh ...	2,163	16,704	9,191	363	3,455	1,324
	Jubbulpore ...	735	2,071	1,471	45	130	34
	Mandla ...	88,053	384,561	1,50,840	16,627	62,552	18,631
	Seoni ...	9,220	84,662	34,031	357	3,578	851
	Total ...		101,658	496,291	2,02,034	17,575	70,607
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	1,717	23,883	8,575	77	1,501	198
	Nimar ...	27,102	394,167	1,87,289	774	9,148	1,643
	Betul ...	8,070	66,346	16,198	325	2,481	437
	Chhindwara ...	2,911	29,733	8,249	22	94	29
Total ...		39,800	514,129	2,20,311	1,193	13,224	2,307
Nagpur	Wardha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur ...	180	2,242	1,798	1	37	15
	Chanda ...	28,929	238,468	1,03,072	9,434	82,484	25,633
	Bhandara ...	272	2,214	830	34	283	71
	Balaghat ...	12,333	156,569	32,973	2,749	36,052	4,590
Total ...		41,714	399,493	1,38,673	12,218	118,856	30,309
Chhattisgarh	Raipur ...	6,160	11,440	6,976	70	425	163
	Bilaspur ...	2,167	2,691	2,262	65	106	65
	Drug ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		8,327	14,131	9,238	135	531	228
GRAND TOTAL		(a) 191,499	1,424,044	5,70,256	(b) 31,126	(b) 203,218	(b) 54,462

(a) The increase in due to the new  
(b) Variations are due to the

waste land during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1931.

Allotted during the year under report.			Relinquished during the year under report.			Balance for allotment at the end of the year under report.		
Number of survey numbers.	Area.	Assessment.	Number of survey numbers.	Area.	Assessment.	Number of survey numbers.	Area.	Assessment.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.
29	205	159	17	113	86	171	800	705
21	274	114	55	632	334	397	3,813	1,544
7	32	7	...	...	...	38	98	27
3,131	13,762	4,983	1,603	7,659	2,444	15,099	56,449	16,092
75	849	226	32	345	89	314	3,074	714
3,263	15,122	5,489	1,707	8,749	2,953	16,019	64,234	19,082
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	489	103	68	978	225	111	1,990	320
161	2,267	619	252	3,656	1,049	865	10,537	2,073
111	988	229	37	271	71	251	1,764	279
7	99	19	13	130	41	28	125	51
313	3,843	970	370	5,035	1,386	1,255	14,416	2,723
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	37	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
608	4,508	1,869	349	2,665	1,159	9,175	80,641	24,923
3	38	11	3	38	11	34	283	71
423	5,477	1,393	390	5,129	1,424	2,716	35,704	4,621
1,035	10,060	3,288	742	7,832	2,594	11,925	116,628	29,615
43	337	138	...	...	...	27	88	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	65	106	65
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	337	138	...	...	...	92	194	90
4,654	29,362	9,885	2,819	21,616	6,933	29,291	195,472	51,510

area excised from minhai.  
Land Revenue Settlement.

STATEMENT B-II.—Showing the area held by the severa

Division.	District.	Total area included in occupied survey numbers.	Held by patels and	
			Number of holdings.	Area.
1	2	3	4	5
		Acres.		Acres.
Jubbulpore ...	Saugor ...	6,659	582	6,659
	Damoh ...	10,688	907	10,530
	Jubbulpore ...	1,974	209	1,971
	Mandla ...	328,109	16,576	322,113
	Seoni ...	81,728	3,531	81,169
	Total ...	429,158	21,805	422,442
Nerbudda ...	Narsinghpur ...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	22,055	904	21,988
	Nimar ...	385,485	16,165	382,457
	Betul ...	65,363	3,452	64,866
	Chhindwara ...	29,672	1,530	29,617
	Total ...	532,578	22,051	498,928
Nagpur ...	Wardha ...	...	...	...
	Nagpur ...	2,242	102	2,242
	Chanda ...	157,815	11,529	157,100
	Bhandara ...	1,898	124	1,898
	Balaghat ...	126,492	18,275	125,503
	Total ...	288,447	30,030	286,743
Chhattisgarh...	Raipur ...	11,142	807	11,142
	Bilaspur ...	2,585	343	2,541
	Drug ...	135	16	135
	Total ...	13,862	1,166	13,818
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,234,045	75,052	1,221,931

## classes of holders in raiyatwari villages and the revenue.

Government raiyats.		Service grants.			Sub-let by patels and raiyats.	
Revenue.	Rate per acre.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Rent.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
5,944	0 14 3	...	...	...	606	422
6,531	0 9 11	23	158	93	717	664
1,443	0 11 9	1	3	1	167	257
1,36,098	0 6 9	412	5,996	2,675	2,478	914
33,015	0 6 6	42	559	209	3,462	4,408
1,83,031	0 6 11	478	6,716	2,978	7,430	6,665
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,268	0 5 0	4	70	17	797	803
1,84,526	0 7 9	172	3,028	1,369	24,738	1,39,450
16,005	0 3 11	36	497	127	598	804
8,128	0 4 5	4	55	12	2,539	613
2,15,927	0 6 11	216	3,650	1,525	28,672	1,41,670
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,797	0 12 10	...	...	...	414	1,591
77,631	0 8 0	63	715	368	10,244	19,570
752	0 6 4	...	...	...	18	27
47,222	0 6 0	67	989	302	6,578	4,934
1,27,402	0 7 0	130	1,704	670	17,254	26,122
6,827	0 9 10	...	...	...	11	24
2,169	0 13 8	8	44	28	34	46
47	0 5 7	...	...	...	1	2
9,043	0 10 6	8	44	28	46	72
5,35,403	0 7 0	832	12,114	5,201	53,402	1,74,529

**STATEMENT C.—Showing the demand, collection and ending the 30th**

Division.	District.	De	
		Current.	
		Land revenue on roll on 1st October 1930.	Increase or decrease during the year.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	Saugor	8,45,364	-8
	Damoh	4,64,806	-1
	Jubbulpore	10,42,312	+38
	Mandla	2,60,614	...
	Seoni	4,36,988	...
	Total	3,51,084	+25
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	7,62,255	+644
	Hoshangabad	9,15,004	+255
	Nimar	4,36,622	+21
	Betul	3,51,532	-1
	Chhindwara	4,49,184	-5
	Total	29,14,597	+914
Nagpur	Wardha	8,17,626	+38
	Nagpur	13,69,288	+1,225
	Chanda	4,79,201	+202
	Bhandara	6,81,214	-6
	Balaghat	4,58,394	-7
	Total	38,05,723	+1,452
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	9,36,408	+1,19,484
	Bilaspur	6,49,796	+1,38,147
	Drug	7,02,772	+64,230
	Total	22,88,976	+3,21,861
	GRAND TOTAL	(a) 1,20,60,380	3,24,756

(a) Increase is due to the

(b) Last year's figures



balance of land revenue on the roll during the revenue year  
September 1931.

mand.		Collection.		
	Arrear.	Arrear.		
Land revenue on roll on 1st October 1931.	Balance for collection from previous year.	Remitted during the year.	Suspended during the year.	Collected.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8,46,356	7,43,110	12,640	7,30,470	...
4,64,895	3,60,595	22,454	3,29,155	8,966
10,42,350	7,01,925	89,254	5,37,995	14,105
2,60,614	37,636	3,967	29,597	4,072
4,36,988	1,97,715	45,272	1,47,275	5,168
30,51,113	20,40,981	1,73,587	17,74,492	32,311
7,62,899	2,31,149	1,69,473	47,332	14,344
9,15,259	77,796	...	16,622	58,274
4,36,643	4,353	...	...	4,097
3,51,531	1,645	...	...	1,645
4,49,179	1	1	...	...
29,15,511	3,14,944	1,69,474	63,954	78,360
8,17,664	...	...	...	...
13,70,513	6	...	...	...
4,79,403	...	...	...	...
6,81,208	36	...	...	36
4,58,387	128	...	...	128
38,07,175	170	...	...	164
10,55,892	618	...	...	618
7,87,943	335	...	...	335
7,67,002	...	...	...	...
26,10,837	953	...	...	953
1,23,84,636	(b) 23,57,048	3,43,061	18,38,446	1,11,788

revision of Settlement.  
was wrong.

*STATEMENT C.—Showing the demand, collection and balance of  
ending the 30th September*

Division.	District.	Collection—concl'd.			
		Current.			Collected.
		Abate- ment or remissions granted during the year.	Suspen- sions, granted during the year.	Collected in advance during the previous year and adjusted during the year.	
1	2	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	Saugor	...	9,663	161	6,90,915
	Damoh	1,403	24,011	166	3 72,414
	Jubbulpore	1,308	1,39,786	655	8,42,326
	Mandla	10,844	18,970	460	2,14,441
	Seoni	33,071	36,724	97	3,29,001
	Total	46,626	2,29,154	1,539	24,49,097
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	1,836	1,34,435	15,978	5,29,350
	Hoshangabad	6,921	25,785	4	7,64,913
	Nimar	...	...	21	4,21,483
	Betul	...	...	60	3,51,472
	Chhindwara	3,227	...	163	4,45,794
	Total	11,984	1,60,220	16,226	25,13,012
Nagpur	Wardha	...	...	28	8,17,598
	Nagpur	1,532	...	45	13,67,158
	Chanda	1,538	...	4	4,77,659
	Bhandara	128	25,891	2	6,54,681
	Balaghat	...	...	20	4,58,374
	Total	3,198	25,891	99	37,75,470
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	6,252	...	149	10,17,092
	Bilaspur	5,961	...	73	7,81,640
	Drug	8,704	...	157	7,56,621
	Total	20,917	...	379	25,55,353
	GRAND TOTAL	82,725	4,15,265	18,243	1,12,92,932

land revenue on the roll during the revenue year  
1931--concl'd.

Balance.					Collected in advance on account of the following year.
Arrears.		Current.			
Suspended.	Unsus-pended.	Suspended.	Unsus-pended.	Total.	
14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7,30,470	...	9,663	1,45,625	8,85,758	134
3,29,155	20	24,011	66,812	4,19,998	28
5,37,995	60,571	1,39,786	58,237	7,96,589	588
29,597	...	18,970	15,899	64,466	146
1,47,275	...	36,724	34,095	2,22,094	181
17,74,492	60,591	2,29,154	3,24,668	23,88,905	1,077
47,332	...	1,34,435	80,656	2,62,423	1,686
16,622	2,900	25,785	1,17,381	1,62,688	23
...	256	...	15,118	15,374	4
...	...	...	...	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	324
63,954	3,156	1,60,220	2,13,155	4,40,485	2,661
...	...	...	...	...	11
...	6	...	553	559	321
...	...	...	...	...	31
...	...	25,891	512	26,403	48
...	...	...	...	...	7
...	6	25,891	1,065	26,962	418
...	...	...	32,399	32,399	482
...	...	...	269	269	2,894
...	...	...	1,520	1,520	177
...	...	...	34,188	34,188	3,553
18,38,446	63,753	4,15,265	5,73,076	28,90,540	7,109

*STATEMENT D-I.—Showing the demand, collection and balance ending the 30th*

Division.	District.	Demand.		Collection.			
		Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.			Abatement or remission granted during the year.
		Balance for collection from previous year.	For year under report.	Remitted during the year.	Suspended during the year.	Collected.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ...	Saugor ...	5,007	6,234	46	4,885	5	...
	Damoh ...	4,010	7,685	1,025	2,235	620	23
	Jubbulpore ...	1,218	2,535	102	20	14	...
	Mandla ...	2,267	1,50,295	220	2,016	31	5,353
	Seoni ...	13,525	35,132	3,869	8,549	1,080	2,023
	Total ...	26,027	2,01,881	5,262	17,705	1,750	7,399
Nerbudda ...	Narsinghpur ...	...	8,684	...	...	...	24
	Hoshangabad ...	1	1,88,400	202	...	380	405
	Nimar ...	2,839	15,981	...	...	...	3
	Betul ...	...	8,248	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,840	2,21,313	202	...	1,381	432
Nagpur ...	Wardha ...	...	1,114	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur ...	607	4,017	...	...	607	35
	Chanda ...	38	77,952	24	...	14	103
	Bhandara ...	16	1,160	...	...	16	...
	Balaghat ...	...	47,361	...	...	...	8
	Total ...	661	1,31,604	24	...	637	146
Chhattisgarh ...	Raipur ...	358	9,151	..	...	358	72
	Bilaspur ...	7	2,107	...	...	2	2
	Drug ...	...	93	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	365	11,351	...	...	350	74
	GRAND TOTAL ..	29,893	5,66,149	5,488	17,705	4,128	8,051

of land revenue not on the roll during the revenue year September 1931.

tion.			Balance.				Total.	Collected in advance on account of the following year.
Current.			Arrear.		Current.			
Suspended during the year.	Collected in advance during the previous year and adjusted during the year.	Collected.	Sus-pended.	Unsus-pended.	Sus-pended.	Unsus-pended.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	39	5,571	4,885	71	...	624	5,580	11
1,294	12	5,750	2,235	130	1,294	606	4,265	9
127	17	2,359	20	1,082	127	32	1,261	16
790	545	1,41,423	2,016	...	790	2,184	4,990	267
3,440	68	26,478	8,549	27	3,440	3,123	15,139	18
5,651	681	1,81,581	17,705	1,310	5,651	6,569	31,235	321
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	8,597	...	...	11	52	63	...
...	38	1,83,622	...	1,257	...	4,335	5,592	153
...	18	15,960	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	8	8,240	...	...	...	...	...	7
11	64	2,16,419	...	1,257	11	4,387	5,655	165
...	...	1,014	...	...	...	100	100	...
...	...	3,966	...	...	...	16	16	...
158	63	77,638	...	...	...	148	148	151
...	...	998	...	...	158	4	162	...
...	3	47,334	...	...	...	16	16	5
158	66	1,30,950	...	...	158	284	442	156
...	11	8,860	...	...	...	208	203	11
...	3	2,093	...	5	...	9	14	...
...	...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14	11,046	...	5	...	217	222	11
5,820	825	5,39,996	17,705	2,572	5,820	11,457	37,554	653

STATEMENT D-II.—Showing demand, collection  
ending the 30th

Division.	District.	Demand.		Collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand.
		Balance from previous year.	For year under report.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ...	Saugor ...	85,720	55,538	25	1,41,233
	Damoh ...	27,636	30,934	21	58,549
	Jubbulpore ...	47,122	69,090	36	1,16,176
	Mandla ...	1,669	26,432	73	28,028
	Seoni ...	359	31,376	2	31,733
	Total ...	1,62,506	2,13,370	157	3,75,719
Nerbudda ...	Narsinghpur ...	644	48,801	11	49,434
	Hoshangabad ...	3,042	61,283	3	64,322
	Nimar ...	356	59,268	10	59,614
	Betul ...	...	23,102	7	23,095
	Chhindwara ...	...	34,105	41	34,064
	Total ...	4,042	2,26,559	72	2,30,529
Nagpur ...	Wardha ...	..	54,059	1	54,058
	Nagpur ...	...	92,745	39	92,706
	Chanda ...	...	40,706	14	40,692
	Bhandara ...	...	48,926	...	48,926
	Balaghat ...	...	34,030	2	34,028
	Total ...	...	2,70,466	56	2,70,410
Chhattisgarh...	Raipur ...	(a) 140	80,532	3	80,669
	Bilaspur ...	17	58,834	99	58,752
	Drug ...	...	53,782	3	53,779
	Total ...	157	1,93,148	105	1,93,200
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,66,705	9,03,543	390	10,69,858

(a) Excludes Rs. 68 o  
(b) Excludes Rs. 1,93

and balance of cesses assessed on the land revenue during the revenue year September 1931.

Collection		Balance		Collected in advance on account of the year following.	Remarks.
On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.		
7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
76,657	50,255	9,063	5,258	68	
21,657	28,535	5,979	2,378	11	
24,503	65,281	22,619	3,773	63	
1,484	25,375	185	984	34	
359	(b) 27,256	...	2,183	...	
1,24,660	1,96,702	37,846	14,576	176	
644	45,435	...	3,355	6	
3,042	55,019	...	6,261	202	
278	58,034	78	1,224	19	
...	23,095	..	...	2	
...	34,061	...	...	25	
3,961	2,15,647	78	10,840	254	
...	54,058	..	...	...	
...	92,673	...	33	59	
...	40,691	...	1	10	
...	48,926	...	...	4	
...	34,028	...	...	2	
...	2,70,376	...	34	75	
140	77,561	...	2,968	7	
17	58,717	...	18	97	
...	53,750	...	23	...	
157	1,90,028	...	3,015	104	
1,28,781	8,72,753	37,924	28,465	609	

account of additional cesses not to be levied. remitted.

STATEMENT D-III.—Showing demand, collection and ending the 30th

Division.	District.	Demand.		Collected in advance during previous year.
		Balance from previous year.	For year under report.	
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	Saugor	1,297	3,678	...
	Damoh	...	3,554	...
	Jubbulpore	1,977	41,520	...
	Mandla	...	932	...
	Seoni	...	3,315	...
	Total	3,274	53,029	...
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	11	893	...
	Hoshangabad	(a)27	2,362	...
	Nimar	...	20,309	...
	Betul	3,824	1,846	35
	Chhindwara	4,795	1,01,020	...
	Total	8,657	1,26,430	35
Nagpur	Wurdha	...	3,305	...
	Nagpur	27,808	38,110	...
	Chanda	2,413	36,954	...
	Bhandara	388	29,202	...
	Balghat	7,541	90,503	...
	Total	38,150	1,98,074	...
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	271	15,348	...
	Bilaspur	364	25,916	127
	Drug	487	3,659	...
	Total	1,122	44,923	127
	GRAND TOTAL	51,203	4,22,456	162

(a) Last year's figure  
 (b) Excludes Rs. 25  
 (c) Excludes Rs. 100



balance of miscellaneous land revenue during the revenue year September 1931.

Net demand (total of columns 3 and 4 minus column 5).	Collection		Balance		Collected in advance on account of the year following.
	On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous year (column 3 minus column 7).	On account of year under report (column 4 minus total of columns 5 and 8).	
6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,975	1,170	3,018	127	660	...
3,554	...	3,554	...	...	...
43,497	409	41,293	1,568	227	...
932	...	932	...	...	...
3,345	...	3,345	...	...	...
56,303	1,579	52,142	1,695	887	...
904	11	671	...	222	...
2,389	27	2,041	...	321	...
20,309	...	20,289	...	20	...
5,635	...	1,811	3,824	...	40
1,05,815	3,595	98,225	1,200	2,795	...
1,35,052	3,633	1,23,037	5,024	3,358	40
3,305	...	3,305	...	...	...
65,918	20,906	34,589	6,902	3,521	...
39,367	2,413	34,342	...	2,612	...
29,590	388	28,977	..	225	...
98,044	2,978	81,289	(b) 4,538	(c) 6,114	...
2,36,224	26,685	1,85,502	11,440	12,472	...
15,619	271	14,983	...	365	...
26,153	244	25,549	120	240	31
4,146	487	3,535	...	124	...
45,918	1,002	44,067	120	729	31
4,73,497	32,899	4,04,748	18,279	17,446	71

was wrong.  
remitted.  
remitted.

STATEMENT E.—Showing coercive processes issued in collection of Revenue Act, during the revenue

Division.	District.	Notices of demand under section 127.		Arrest under section 128 (a).	
		Total number of mahals in district.	Number of notices of demand issued.	Number of defaulters brought to district or tahsil headquarters under a warrant of arrest.	Number of defaulters imprisoned in civil jail.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jubbulpore	Saugor ... ..	2,253	151	93	2
	Damoh ... ..	1,459	...	9	...
	Jubbulpore ... ..	2,570	69	1	1
	Mandla ... ..	2,007	1	1	...
	Seoni ... ..	1,719	5	8	...
	Total ... ..	10,008	226	112	3
Nerbudda ...	Narsinghpur ... ..	1,265	52	5	...
	Hoshangabad ... ..	1,541	38	13	...
	Nimar ... ..	1,167	20	9	...
	Betul ... ..	1,318	...	5	...
	Chhindwara ... ..	1,436	13	...	...
	Total ... ..	6,727	123	32	..
Nagpur ...	Wardha ... ..	1,705	...	2	...
	Nagpur ... ..	2,604	3	2	...
	Chanda ... ..	1,994	...	..	...
	Bhandara ... ..	2,106	17	1	...
	Balaghat ... ..	1,659	...	8	...
	Total ... ..	10,056	20	13	...
Chhattisgarh	Raipur ... ..	2,137	1	19	1
	Bilaspur ... ..	2,062	...	13	...
	Drug ... ..	1,741	10	14	...
	Total ... ..	5,943	11	46	1
	GRAND TOTAL ... ..	32,746	380	203	4

land revenue under sections 127 and 128 of the Central Provinces Land year ending the 30th September 1931.

Attachments and sales of property under section 128 (b).			Attachment, transfer or sale of estate in respect of which arrear accrued, or of other immovable property belonging to defaulter section 128 (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g).				Remarks.
Number of attachments ordered.	Number of attachments effected.	Number of sales carried out.	Number of estates, mahals or shares attached and held under management [clause (c)].	Number of estates, mahals or shares transferred [clause (d)].	Number of estates, mahals or shares the settlement of which was annulled [clause (e)].	Number of estates, mahals or shares or properties sold [clauses (f) and (g)].	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1,397	708	41	2	...	...	...	93 warrants of arrest were issued.
758	445	38	1	...	...	...	9 do.
472	237	7	...	...	...	...	18 do.
403	174	5	...	...	...	...	35 do.
710	403	18	2	..	...	...	34 do.
3,740	1,967	109	5	...	...	...	189 do.
425	326	4	...	...	...	...	6 warrants of arrest were issued.
314	214	4	...	...	...	...	40 do.
833	505	87	6	...	...	...	19 do.
136	32	...	...	...	...	...	6 do.
361	148	...	...	...	...	...	30 do.
2,069	1,225	95	6	...	...	...	101 do.
211	49	..	...	...	...	...	2 warrants of arrest were issued.
369	119	1	1	...	...	1	19 do.
343	45	2	...	...	...	...	6 do.
287	44	1	4	...	...	...	10 do.
254	61	3	9	...	...	...	38 do.
1,494	318	7	14	...	...	1	75 do.
824	307	13	5	...	...	...	35 warrants of arrest were issued.
966	204	1	...	...	...	1	65 do.
683	276	1	4	...	...	...	36 do.
2,473	787	15	9	...	...	1	136 do.
9,776	4,297	226	34	...	...	2	501 do.

STATEMENT F.—Showing mutations in possession of proprietary under section 47 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act.

Division.	District.	Private sales.			
		Number of mahals or shares in mahals.	Area.	Land revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jubbulpore ...	Saugor ...	175	Acres. 26,526	Rs. 9,174	Rs. 2,53,490
	Damoh ...	102	8,354	3,752	1,01,827
	Jubbulpore ...	141	25,104	10,272	2,22,582
	Mandla ...	26	8,103	908	42,129
	Seoni ...	114	25,142	8,382	2,80,808
	Total ...	558	93,229	32,488	9,00,836
Nerbudda ...	Narsinghpur ...	31	8,171	5,911	1,77,927
	Hoshangabad ...	27	8,791	6,485	1,23,935
	Nimar ...	100	9,363	4,060	1,29,501
	Betul ...	63	12,302	2,832	1,20,496
	Chhindwara ...	180	15,396	3,687	2,79,455
	Total ...	401	54,023	22,975	8,31,314
Nagpur ...	Wardha ...	141	14,113	9,494	3,68,115
	Nagpur ...	132	25,865	15,515	5,32,470
	Chanda ...	88	6,627	3,523	83,146
	Bhandara ...	56	5,315	1,786	1,16,710
	Balghat ...	81	9,918	4,227	11,82,926
	Total ...	498	61,838	34,545	22,83,367
Chhattisgarh ...	Raipur ...	121	25,416	10,934	4,43,344
	Bilaspur ...	123	9,364	2,680	1,91,220
	Drug ...	154	24,523	8,342	3,02,926
	Total ...	401	59,303	21,956	9,37,490
GRAND TOTAL ...		1,858	268,393	1,11,964	49,53,007

rights and interests in land due to sale or mortgage or lease, as registered during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1931.

Sale by order of civil court in foreclosure or in execution of decrees.				Mortgage with possession and transfers by virtue of leases.			
Number of mahals or shares in mahals.	Area.	Land revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.	Number of mahals or shares in mahals.	Area.	Land revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
21	Acres. 4,013	Rs. 1,851	Rs. 55,099	2	Acres. 66	Rs. 19	Rs. 676
13	1,528	1,149	11,911	2	799	132	950
10	1,472	530	6,867	11	3,915	2,277	10,723
7	2,380	293	6,130	1	193	22	1,067
12	5,520	1,918	31,980	...	...	...	...
63	14,913	5,740	1,11,987	16	4,973	2,450	13,416
8	996	787	35,625	9	4,104	2,582	12,406
12	5,276	3,105	49,037	8	3,735	1,143	21,339
24	4,300	2,623	28,574	6	1,549	671	23,025
19	5,953	993	7,408	2	49	6	362
18	1,289	415	18,106	2	2,284	275	1,000
81	17,814	7,923	1,38,750	27	11,721	4,677	58,132
33	5,290	2,830	21,604	6	820	714	20,936
42	11,083	7,073	2,54,428	3	2,540	423	2,900
22	8,737	2,012	20,640	2	828	67	...
34	11,397	3,712	98,844	...	...	...	...
31	5,440	3,542	83,785	2	1,587	1,005	1,705
162	41,952	19,169	4,79,301	13	5,775	2,209	25,541
26	11,277	4,569	1,20,524	28	15,667	46,717	...
22	5,643	1,189	32,868	4	12,325	895	...
33	4,769	2,269	56,910	...	...	...	...
81	21,689	8,027	2,10,302	32	17,592	47,612	...
387	96,368	40,859	9,40,340	88	50,461	56,948	97,089

STATEMENT G. — Showing work under certain heads of revenue business during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1931.

Heads of business.	Division.	Number of cases			Remarks.
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Lund Revenue Act.</i>					
I.—Enquiries into the claims of the thekadars to protected status (section 107).	Jubbulpore	1	3	3	
	Nerbudda ...	1	6	3	
	Nagpur ...	2	7	6	
	Chhattisgarh	7	61	41	
	Total ...	11	77	53	
II.—Application by sadar-lambardars or lambardar for the recovery of an arrear (section 157).	Jubbulpore ..	81	767	617	
	Nerbudda ...	73	452	407	
	Nagpur ...	39	716	667	
	Chhattisgarh	34	352	314	
	Total ...	227	2,297	2,005	
III.—Application for imperfect partition (section 164).	Jubbulpore	53	41	53	
	Nerbudda ...	99	127	166	
	Nagpur ...	72	169	139	
	Chhattisgarh	17	56	36	
	Total ...	241	393	394	
<i>Tenancy Act.</i>					
IV.—Application by an heir or landlord to set aside a transfer by an occupancy tenant (section 13).	Jubbulpore ...	22	28	46	
	Nerbudda ..	30	47	62	
	Nagpur ...	38	102	112	
	Chhattisgarh	59	192	210	
	Total ...	149	359	430	
V.—Application to enhance rent of occupancy tenants (section 16).	Jubbulpore ...	1	18	16	
	Nerbudda ...	2	6	5	
	Nagpur ...	2	1	3	
	Chhattisgarh	...	2	1	
	Total ...	5	27	25	
VI.—Application for execution of decree for arrears by ejection of tenants (section 24).	Jubbulpore ...	351	2,417	1,970	
	Nerbudda ...	310	1,745	1,476	
	Nagpur ...	112	834	757	
	Chhattisgarh	23	119	111	
	Total ...	796	5,115	4,314	

STATEMENT G.—Showing work under certain heads of revenue business during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1931—contd.

Heads of business.	Division.	Number of cases			Remarks.
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Tenancy Act—contd.</i>					
VII.—Fixation of fair rent on a reference by the civil court (section 26).	Jubbulpore ...	...	1	1	
	Nerbudda ...	2	...	2	
	Nagpur ...	...	...	...	
	Chhattisgarh ...	1	3	4	
	Total ...	3	4	7	
VIII.—Application for reinstatement of a tenant in his holding after abandonment (section 36).	Jubbulpore ...	3	6	9	
	Nerbudda ...	1	11	7	
	Nagpur ...	2	6	8	
	Chhattisgarh ...	2	12	13	
	Total ...	8	35	37	
IX.—Declaration of a sub-tenant holding land from a tenant to have the right of an occupancy tenant (section 40).	Jubbulpore ...	...	8	8	
	Nerbudda ...	2	1	2	
	Nagpur ...	...	1	1	
	Chhattisgarh ...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	2	10	11	
X.—Declaration of a sub-tenant holding land from malik-makbuza to have the right of an occupancy tenant (section 41).	Jubbulpore ...	...	1	1	
	Nerbudda ...	...	1	1	
	Nagpur ...	...	1	1	
	Chhattisgarh ...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	3	3	
XI.—Application for sanction to a proprietor to transfer sir land by the grant of tenancy right in such sir land for a period exceeding five years (section 49).	Jubbulpore ...	...	25	23	
	Nerbudda ...	...	4	2	
	Nagpur ...	9	29	32	
	Chhattisgarh ...	2	24	26	
	Total ...	11	82	83	
XII.—Application for sanction to transfer proprietary rights in sir land without the reservation of occupancy rights (section 50).	Jubbulpore ...	22	271	267	
	Nerbudda ...	24	283	291	
	Nagpur ...	55	630	647	
	Chhattisgarh ...	18	354	315	
	Total ...	119	1,538	1,550	

STATEMENT G.--Showing work under certain heads of revenue business during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1931—contd.

Heads of business.	Division.	Number of cases			Remarks.
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Tenancy Act—contd.</i>					
XIII.—Application by landlord to make improvements in holding (section 53).	Jubbulpore ...	...	...	...	
	Nerbudda ...	1	...	1	
	Nagpur ...	1	...	1	
	Chhattisgarh ...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	2	...	2	
XIV.—Application by landlord to enhance rent because of improvement made by him (section 56).	Jubbulpore ...	...	5	5	
	Nerbudda ...	...	...	...	
	Nagpur ...	...	...	...	
	Chhattisgarh ...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	5	5	
XV.—Application by tenants to have rents reduced owing to effect of improvement having ceased (section 57).	Jubbulpore ...	...	...	...	
	Nerbudda ...	...	...	...	
	Nagpur ...	...	...	...	
	Chhattisgarh ...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	...	...	
XVI.—Application to enhance, alter or commute rent (sections 62—64).	Jubbulpore ...	...	2	2	
	Nerbudda ...	2	18	14	
	Nagpur ...	1	17	18	
	Chhattisgarh ...	1	22	21	
	Total ...	4	59	55	
XVII.—Application by tenant to deposit rent (section 68).	Jubbulpore ...	...	7	6	
	Nerbudda ...	1	10	11	
	Nagpur ...	1	6	7	
	Chhattisgarh ...	2	117	111	
	Total ...	4	110	135	
XVIII.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for levying anything in excess of rent legally payable (section 74).	Jubbulpore ...	22	38	55	
	Nerbudda ...	...	9	8	
	Nagpur ...	2	13	14	
	Chhattisgarh ...	5	29	27	
	Total ...	29	89	104	



STATEMENT G.—Showing work under certain heads of revenue business during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1931—concl'd.

Heads of business.	Division.	Number of cases			Remarks.
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Tenancy Act—concl'd.</i>					
XIX.—Application by tenants for imposing penalty on landlord for refusing to grant receipts for the rent paid, or giving defective receipts (section 77).	Jubbulpore ..	3	30	31	
	Nerbudda ..	5	19	24	
	Nagpur ...	1	14	11	
	Chhattisgarh	2	17	15	
	Total ...	11	80	82	
XX.—Application by a tenant holding land broken up from waste to be declared as occupancy tenant (section 87).	Jubbulpore	5	39	44	
	Nerbudda ...	4	24	19	
	Nagpur ...	...	...	...	
	Chhattisgarh	5	9	12	
	Total ...	14	72	75	
XXI.—Application by a tenant for illegal distraint or interference by a landlord (section 88).	Jubbulpore ...	...	...	...	
	Nerbudda ..	...	3	2	
	Nagpur ...	3	11	13	
	Chhattisgarh	...	4	4	
	Total ...	3	18	19	
XXII.—Application for acquisition of tenants' land by a landlord (section 98).	Jubbulpore ...	5	7	11	
	Nerbudda ..	...	...	...	
	Nagpur ...	1	5	2	
	Chhattisgarh	...	2	1	
	Total ...	6	14	14	
XXIII.—Application by a tenant for reinstatement after illegal ejection (section 100).	Jubbulpore ..	25	75	88	
	Nerbudda ..	3	37	31	
	Nagpur ...	4	13	12	
	Chhattisgarh	0	45	49	
	Total .	...	173	180	
GRAND TOTAL		1,687	10,597	9,583	

STATEMENT H.—Showing principal suits between landlord and Central Provinces during the revenue

		Suits for arrears of rent.		
Division.	District.	Number disposed of during the year.		
		Compro- mised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.
1	2	3	4	5
Jubbulpore	Saugor	53	2,096	240
	Damoh	66	730	91
	Jubbulpore	17	1,498	195
	Mandla	...	309	1:7
	Seoni	6	776	123
	Total	112	5,409	766
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	9	2,118	110
	Hoshangabad	133	1,788	120
	Nimar	41	399	82
	Betul	31	313	68
	Chhindwara	8	520	82
	Total	222	5,138	492
Nagpur ...	Wardha	50	958	219
	Nagpur	157	1,971	294
	Charda	20	510	107
	Bhandara	21	761	182
	Balaghat	16	454	60
	Total	267	4,684	862
Chhattis- garh.	Raipur	54	543	116
	Bilaspur	16	269	90
	Drug	53	238	75
	Total	123	1,050	281
	GRAND TOTAL	724	16,281	2,401

tenant under the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, in the districts of the year ending the 30th September 1931.

Suits for ejectments of tenants on the ground that the holding consists entirely of sir land under section 2 (b)			Suits by tenants for recovery of possession.		
Number disposed of during the year.			Number disposed of during the year.		
Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.
6	7	8	9	10	11
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	89	13	3	5	12
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	89	13	3	5	12
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1	10	8	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1	10	8	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...
1	100	21	4	5	12

STATEMENT I.—Showing general revenue business transacted

Division.	District.	Cultivated area of district in square miles.	Population.	Number of villages.	Land revenue excluding cesses.	Number of cases for disposal.		
						Pending at close of preceding year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jubbulpore.	Saugor	1,589	544,589	2,086	8,52,598	1,320	10,011	11,331
	Damoh	908	305,568	1,394	4,72,491	707	5,329	6,036
	Jubbulpore	1,501	773,811	2,537	10,44,847	794	8,390	9,184
	Mandla	1,628	445,766	2,007	3,75,923	317	5,781	6,121
	Seoni	1,362	353,732	1,636	4,72,120	261	6,278	6,542
	Total	6,988	2,463,466	9,660	32,14,979	3,422	35,792	39,214
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur	929	321,481	1,069	7,62,255	771	5,598	6,369
	Hoshangabad	1,480	485,630	1,368	9,23,688	515	6,813	7,328
	Nimar	1,586	466,931	1,128	6,25,022	907	7,929	8,836
	Betul	1,424	406,252	1,265	3,67,513	355	4,726	5,081
	Chhindwara	1,845	573,272	1,931	4,57,433	575	4,981	5,556
Total	7,264	2,254,566	6,761	31,35,911	3,123	30,047	33,170	
Nasipur	Wardha	1,718	516,266	1,376	8,18,740	533	7,803	8,336
	Nagpur	2,189	40,049	1,939	13,73,305	440	10,575	11,015
	Chanda	1,600	759,695	2,946	5,57,153	685	10,059	10,744
	Bhandara	1,374	824,496	1,644	6,82,374	377	6,211	6,588
	Balaghat	996	561,602	1,309	5,05,755	244	9,377	9,621
Total	7,937	3,602,108	9,214	39,37,327	2,279	44,025	46,304	
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur	3,810	1,527,573	4,392	9,45,559	914	10,288	11,202
	Bilaspur	3,083	1,400,248	3,471	6,51,903	766	9,903	10,669
	Drug	2,631	817,921	2,665	7,02,865	534	5,612	6,226
Total	9,524	3,745,745	10,528	23,00,327	2,214	25,883	28,097	
GRAND TOTAL		31,713	12,065,885	36,163	1,25,91,544	11,038	135,747	146,785

during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1931.

Number of cases disposed of	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than				Remarks.
		Six months.	Twelve months.	Issues.	Receipts.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
9,028	2,303	141	276	1,807	2,492	
4,813	1,223	53	187	1,737	2,253	
7,903	1,281	4	30	2,738	2,879	
5,628	493	...	...	1,448	1,225	
5,652	890	35	10	1,972	2,117	
33,024	6,190	233	505	9,702	10,966	
5,296	1,073	31	19	1,105	1,897	
6,304	1,024	31	1	1,936	2,848	
7,909	927	81	14	1,475	2,177	
4,690	391	...	19	1,156	1,905	
4,951	605	30	26	2,795	2,617	
29,150	4,020	176	149	8,465	11,437	
6,912	1,424	11	25	1,945	2,360	
9,839	1,176	123	6	4,232	5,206	
9,919	825	21	12	2,450	2,890	
5,561	1,028	81	118	2,963	2,738	
8,600	1,021	118	65	2,893	3,025	
40,830	5,474	354	226	14,483	16,219	
9,508	1,694	76	24	1,359	1,467	
9,595	1,074	61	15	879	1,078	
5,651	575	11	6	831	1,074	
24,754	3,343	148	45	3,069	3,619	
127,758	19,027	911	925	35,719	42,241	

STATEMENT J.—Showing the number of appeals and applications for revision disposed of by the Deputy Commissioners and the Commissioners during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1931.

Heads of business.	Division.	Number of cases disposed of by the						Remarks.	
		Deputy Commissioners.			Commissioners.				
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<i>Land Revenue Act.</i>									
I. Application for imperfect partition (section 164).	Jubbulpore	...	2	7	6	...	4	4	
	Nerbudda	...	4	14	13	5	11	15	
	Nagpur	...	4	17	19	1	20	17	
	Chhattisgarh	...	1	6	7	1	4	5	
	Total	...	7	44	45	7	39	41	
II.—Appointment and removal of lam-bardars, sadar-lambardars, lam-bardar-gumashta, mukaddams and mukaddam-gumashtas (sec-tions 187, 189, 190 and 195).	Jubbulpore	...	3	45	43	2	...	2	
	Nerbudda	...	8	40	47	2	...	15	
	Nagpur	...	6	77	80	7	17	16	
	Chhattisgarh	...	17	93	99	2	19	19	
	Total	...	34	255	269	13	51	52	
III.—Ejectment of raiyats (section 216)	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nerbudda	...	...	4	...	...	1	1	
	Nagpur	...	...	6	...	...	1	1	
	Chhattisgarh	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
	Total	...	1	10	11	...	2	2	

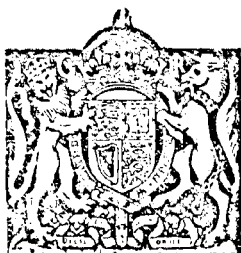
IV.—Other cases	Jubbulpore	20	190	194	9	55	64
	Nerbudda	16	187	182	7	91	86
	Nagpur	27	269	269	45	112	131
	Chhattisgarh	25	125	135	5	43	43
	Total	88	771	780	66	301	324
Total appeals		130	1,080	1,105	86	393	419
V.—Applications for revision	Jubbulpore	2	11	11	...	...	...
	Nerbudda	6	29	32	...	6	6
	Nagpur	...	34	30	...	16	10
	Chhattisgarh	...	7	6	...	...	..
	Total	8	81	79	..	22	16
GRAND TOTAL		138	1,161	1,184	86	415	435
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE PRECEDING YEAR.		120	1,115	1,099	60	438	402
<i>Tenancy Act.</i>							
I.—Application by an heir or landlord to set aside a transfer by an occupancy tenant (section 13).	Jubbulpore	1	3	4	1	7	8
	Nerbudda	6	15	15	1	7	8
	Nagpur	9	35	41	3	18	15
	Chhattisgarh	4	25	29	2	7	7
	Total	20	78	89	7	39	38
II.—Application to enhance rent of occupancy tenants (section 16).	Jubbulpore	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Nerbudda	...	2	2	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Total	...	3	3	...	1	1
III.—Application for execution of decree for arrears by ejection of tenant (section 24).	Jubbulpore	1	66	62	...	...	...
	Nerbudda	3	63	62	2	22	22
	Nagpur	4	36	34	1	13	10
	Chhattisgarh	...	12	12	...	...	...
	Total	8	177	170	3	35	32

STATEMENT J.—Showing the number of appeals and applications for revision disposed of by the Deputy Commissioners and the Commissioners during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1931—concl'd.

Hheads of business.	Division.	Number of cases disposed of by the						Remarks.	
		Deputy Commissioners.			Commissioners.				
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<i>Tenancy Act—concl'd.</i>									
IV.—Application for sanction to transfer proprietary rights in <i>sir</i> land without the reservation of occupancy right [section 50 (1).]	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nerbudda	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Nagpur	...	...	2	2	1	3	...	4
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	1
	Total	...	...	4	4	2	4	...	6
V.—Application by tenant to deposit rent (section 68).	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nerbudda	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
VI.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for levying anything in excess of rent legally payable (section 74).	Jubbulpore	...	...	7	7	...	1	...	1
	Nerbudda	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	1
	Nagpur	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	1	12	13	...	2	...	2



VII.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for refusing to grant receipt for the rent paid or giving defective receipt (section 77).	Jubbulpore	...	...	3	3	..	1	1
	Nerbudda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	..	...	4	4	...	1	1
VIII.—Application by tenant for reinstatement after illegal ejection (section 100).	Jubbulpore	...	1	3	4	...	1	1
	Nerbudda	...	...	3	2	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	2	3	5	1	4	4
	Chhattisgarh	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
	Total	...	5	9	13	1	5	5
IX.—Other cases	Jubbulpore	...	5	17	21	...	...	...
	Nerbudda	...	5	42	46	7	20	23
	Nagpur	...	5	51	44	7	6	13
	Chhattisgarh	...	7	22	25	3	6	5
	Total	...	22	132	136	17	32	41
	Total	...	56	421	434	30	119	126
X.—Applications for revision	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nerbudda	...	2	6	8	...	3	3
	Nagpur	...	1	7	7	1	1	2
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	4	4	...	...	...
	Total	...	3	17	19	1	4	5
	TOTAL	...	59	438	453	31	123	131
	FOR THE	...	58	467	466	18	158	145



# REPORT

ON THE

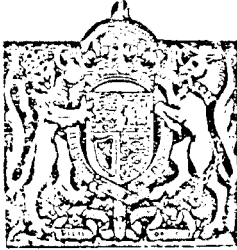
OPERATIONS OF THE LAND RECORDS  
AND SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENTS IN  
THE CENTRAL PROVINCES FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER  
1931

NAGPUR  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING, C.P.  
1932

STATEMENT J.—Showing the number of appeals and applications for revision disposed of by the Deputy Commissioners and the Commissioners during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1931—concl'd.

Heads of business.	Division.	Number of cases disposed of by the						Remarks.	
		Deputy Commissioners.			Commissioners.				
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<i>Tenancy Act—concl'd.</i>									
IV.—Application for sanction to transfer proprietary rights in sir land without the reservation of occupancy right [(section 50 (1).)]	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Nerbudda	...	...	2	2	1	...	3	4
	Nagpur	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	1
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	4	4	2	4	6	...
V.—Application by tenant to deposit rent (section 68).	Jubbulpore	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Nerbudda	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
VI.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for levying anything in excess of rent legally payable (section 74).	Jubbulpore	...	...	7	7	...	1	1	1
	Nerbudda	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	1
	Nagpur	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	1	12	13	...	2	2	...

VII.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for refusing to grant receipt for the rent paid or giving defective receipt (section 77).	Jubbulpore	...	3	3	...	1	1
	Nerbudda	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	4	4	...	1	1
VIII.—Application by tenant for reinstatement after illegal ejectment (section 100).	Jubbulpore	...	1	3	4	...	1
	Nerbudda	...	...	3	2	...	...
	Nagpur	...	2	3	5	1	4
	Chhattisgarh	...	2	...	2	...	...
	Total	...	5	9	13	1	5
IX.—Other cases	Jubbulpore	...	5	17	21	...	...
	Nerbudda	...	5	42	46	7	23
	Nagpur	...	5	51	44	7	13
	Chhattisgarh	...	7	22	25	3	5
	Total	...	22	132	136	17	41
Total appeals	...	56	421	434	30	126	
X.—Applications for revision	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nerbudda	...	2	6	8	...	3
	Nagpur	...	1	7	7	1	1
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	4	4	...	...
	Total	...	3	17	19	1	4
GRAND TOTAL	...	59	438	453	31	123	
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE PRECEDING YEAR.	...	58	467	466	18	145	



# REPORT

ON THE

OPERATIONS OF THE LAND RECORDS  
AND SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENTS IN  
THE CENTRAL PROVINCES FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER  
1931

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**Report on the working of the Departments of Land Records and Settlements in the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1931**

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I held charge throughout the year.

**PART I.—OPERATIONS OF THE LAND RECORDS DEPARTMENT**

**I.—LAND RECORDS ESTABLISHMENT**

2. **Revision of establishment.**—Proposals for introducing the revised patwari halkabandi in the Jubbulpore district with effect from the 1st July 1932 have been administratively approved. The introduction of revised halkabandis in other districts is under consideration.

On a resolution carried in the January session of Council recommending the abolition of Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records the possibility of reducing posts was examined. As a result of this examination and of the recommendations of the retrenchment committee the post of second Superintendent of Land Records, Raipur, was abolished and nine posts of Assistant Superintendents of Land Records are to be held in abeyance, four posts being brought under reduction at once and the others being reduced as vacancies occur.

3. **Measures taken to improve the prospects of the staff.**—These had again to be postponed because of financial stringency.

**II.—LAND RECORDS WORK**

4. **Changes in the system of Land Records.**—The chief innovations are :—

(i) 130 days for Superintendents of Land Records and 150 days for Assistant Superintendents of Land Records have been fixed as the minimum standards for the year's touring but in view of the orders restricting touring owing to need for economy these standards are not likely to be achieved.

(ii) Pamphlets containing detailed instructions for maintaining the Kanungos mutation register have been printed and distributed. It is hoped that this will ensure that this important register is better kept.

(iii) Printed instructions for the indent and supply of patwari forms to avoid wastage and over-stocking have issued. These have resulted in large savings.

(iv) The date for submission of indents for patwari forms has been put forward two months in order to ensure supply from the press in time.

(v) Instructions have issued for the detailed record of sub-tenancy tenures in the village papers.

(vi) The design of the patwari cross staff has been improved and methods of testing the accuracies of the optical square and cross-staff and of correcting errors have been included in the manual.

(vii) The fehrist tabdilal has now to be prepared directly after the writing up of the khasra and the second copy has been discontinued.

(viii) The maintenance of siwai note books by revenue inspectors and their check by revenue officers and the superior land records staff have been prescribed.

(ix) The register of cattle mortality has been amplified and instructions for diagnosing the various diseases have been given.

(x) A special form of report has been prescribed for visitations of locusts.

(xi) Forecasts for juar, groundnut and rape and mustard have been introduced.

(xii) Provisional instructions for the enquiry into the value of land prescribed by section 6 of the Settlement Act have issued.

5. Condition of village maps including renewal of traces.—The condition of maps is fairly satisfactory. Renewals of sheets were carried out as under:—

<i>District</i>		<i>Number of sheets.</i>
Nagpur	...	110
Bhandara	...	142
Wardha	...	203
Chanda	...	25
Balaghat	...	72
Jubbulpore	...	316
Saugor	...	31
Damoh	...	46
Hoshangabad	...	63
Narsinghpur.	...	32
Nimar	...	78
Chhindwara	...	13
Seoni	...	11
<b>Total</b>	...	<b>1,142</b>

In Betul eight sheets were prepared on tracing cloth as the maps of three villages were missing. In Raipur 759 maps of 400 villages were brought on to sectional squared paper but only 702 maps were inked because on checking the fields of 30 villages consisting of 57 sheets were found not properly plotted and showed large differences. They have been kept for resurvey next field season. In the Damoh district 54 sheets could not be renewed for want of time.

Annual map correction was carried out in all districts except Bilaspur and Drug which were under settlement. In 24 villages of Narsinghpur, 93 of Seoni, 4 of Jubbulpore, 2 of Nagpur, 8 of Bhandara, 62 of Wardha and 12 of Balaghat work could not be completed owing to census and slip copying.

In Balaghat special map correction in 127 villages in full and in 73 villages in part and in Nimar special map correction in 42,616 acres and resurvey of 1,050 acres in 526 villages were completed.

In 24 villages of the Chhindwara district areas averaging 200 acres in each, where big tree forest had been brought under cultivation could not be surveyed as the patwaris were busy with census for about 2 months. To dispose of the arrears of map correction in the Damoh district a programme spread over 4 years has been drawn up covering 47,633 acres for resurvey and 179,375 acres for map correction out of a total occupied area of 754,943 acres.

Partalling by superintendents of land records and their assistants was adequate except in Bhandara, Wardha, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur and Betul. Partalling by revenue inspectors is uneven in most districts. Some men have done quite well but more have shirked this important duty. It is very desirable that district officers should keep an eye on this work and should scrutinize progress returns carefully, in order to take early action to pull up slackers. It is a regrettable fact that in many districts where settlement has not been recently effected, map correction tends to become "eye wash"; often the superintendents of land records himself has no idea of the extent of the arrears and of the real effort that is necessary to put matters right. Programmes of special map correction and resurvey are

now being drawn up for those districts where resettlement is impending and it is hoped that by the use of special measures, these programmes will be carried out without extra expense.

Two revenue inspectors in Mandla, one in Wardha and five in Damoh have been punished for neglecting map correction; disciplinary action is necessary in other districts.

6. Condition of village boundary marks, traverse marks and boundary marks of survey numbers in ryotwari villages.—The condition of village boundary marks is reported to be generally satisfactory except in Seoni, Mandla and Saugor; the Deputy Commissioner, Saugor, discovered that practically no patwari in his district had made any attempt to prepare the chanda certificate correctly and that the condition of boundary marks was bad as a result of neglect in previous years. Some improvement has since been effected. In Balaghat district 26 marks were missing and have been replaced during the year; in the Jubbulpore district marks on the border of adjoining States require refixing and the work is said to be in hand; in the Damoh district 3,081 marks are missing and 247 out of repair; and in the Seoni district 763 marks are missing.

The condition of traverse marks is unsatisfactory and numbers of marks are reported to be missing in various districts. Thus 35 tri-junctions and 282 traverse stations in Bhandara, 53 in Balaghat, 2,514 in Jubbulpore, 38 tri-junction and 1,035 traverse marks in Damoh, 786 in Hoshangabad, 1,000 in Narsinghpur, 2,711 in Nimar and 34 tri-junctions and 1,929 traverse marks in Seoni are missing. 563 new marks in Jubbulpore and 204 in Hoshangabad are required. The Deputy Commissioners, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Narsinghpur, Nimar, Chhindwara, Raipur, and Settlement Officer, Bilaspur have submitted their annual programmes for replacement.

In the Betul district not a single mark was reported missing nor have any been replaced during the year. The Deputy Commissioner rightly considers this to be surprising and suspicious and has issued instructions to the staff for careful verification of the existence of all marks. New traverse stations in 2 villages of Chowki zamindari and

41 stations in 12 villages of the Drug district were fixed during the year under report.

Almost all the districts which have ryotwari estates, report that the condition of boundary marks of survey numbers is good but the position does not appear to be so satisfactory as the reports indicate. Only in Hoshangabad or Betul have programmes been drawn up to remedy the defects concerning which instructions issued last year. In the Hoshangabad district 1,207 marks are to be replaced and a 5-year programme has been prepared. In the 32 villages of Bhainsdehi and 67 of Multai tahsils of the Betul district marks have been erected on the ground and shown on the patwari maps. I have ordered verification of these as it is to be doubted whether the work has everywhere been done properly. In Balaghat 16,452 marks out of 21,718 have been replaced but no mention is made of their existence or otherwise on the patwari maps.

1,203 cases were instituted against mukaddams and mukaddam gomashtas and 1,020 against tenants as against 1,095 and 248, respectively, in the preceding year. Punishments were inflicted on mukaddams in 47 cases and on tenants in 27 cases. The action taken in several districts is inadequate and more attention to the instructions in Revenue Book Circular II-14 is needed.

7. Check of village records by revenue inspectors in districts not under settlement.—The numbers of khasra entries by divisions compare with those of the previous year as follows :—

Division.	1929-30.	1930-31.
Jubbulpore ...	3,021,329	3,012,355
Nerbudda ...	1,602,637	1,620,064
Nagpur ...	1,957,880	1,981,672
Chhattisgarh (excluding Drug and Bilaspur Khalsa).	4,929,641	4,786,983
Total ...	<u>11,511,497</u>	<u>11,404,074</u>

The reduction in the numbers by over a lakh is due to settlement and consolidation in Chhattisgarh. The number of khasra entries tested by revenue inspectors was 974,455 against 887,147 in the previous year. Thus there has been improvement in quantity if not in quality. The

percentage of check in each district was as noted below :—

	1927-30.	1931-32.
Saugor	10	10
Damoh	12	13
Jubbulpore	12	12
Mandla	7	11
Seoni	12	11
Narsinghpur	17	12
Hoshangabad	13	12
Nimar	14	13
Betul	13	12
Chhindwara	11	11
Wardha	17	17
Nagpur	17	17
Chanda	11	11
Bhandara	12	12
Balaghat	12	12
Raipur	...	3
Bilaspur Zamindaris	...	9

No checking was done in Drug, in Bilaspur khalsa and in Raipur and Baloda Bazar tahsils of Raipur district as these areas were under settlement. Normal check could also not be done in the Mandla district because of announcement. The percentage of mistakes detected for the province as a whole works out to 5.00 against 5.67 in the previous year.

**8. Check by Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records.**—The number of khasra entries checked by superintendents and their assistants was 94,059 against 81,782 last year. Check included a large proportion of entries previously tested by revenue inspectors. Check has declined in Damoh, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Betul, Bhandara, Balaghat, and is much the same as in the preceding year in Wardha and Nagpur districts. The fall in checking in Jubbulpore is ascribed to the superior land records staff having been engaged in special work such as the revision of the halkabandi, and the settlement maturity report, and in Narsinghpur to crop enquiries and the preparation of statements of suspensions and remissions of land revenue. The reports of other districts do not give reasons for the fall which must be partly due to census and special crop enquiries. Checking has on the whole improved.

**9. Check by Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars.**—The entries checked by Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars fell

to 24,672 from 29,972 in the previous year. Excluding the districts under settlement the decrease occurred in the Nagpur division and in the districts of Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad. No reasons have been given in the district reports except in that from Bhandara, where the civil disobedience movement is said to have prevented officers from sparing time for this duty. Apathy continues as usual. The Commissioner, Jubbulpore division, remarks that he feels that the check of land records work by the Tahsildar or Naib-Tahsildar is unorganized and haphazard. This is the case though there is no real reason why it should be so. Recently in certain tahsils the supervision of the land records work of one or more revenue inspectors circles has been made over to the tahsil staff and the result of this experiment will be awaited.

10. Check by Deputy Commissioners and their assistants.—The total number of khasra entries checked by these officers was 7,014 entries in 756 villages against 10,377 in 1,290 villages in the previous year. No checking was done in Seoni, Drug and Bilaspur districts and that in Chanda was nominal. Checking has declined everywhere except in Jubbulpore, Nimar, Betul and Chhindwara.

11. Check by Deputy Director of Land Records.—Rao Sahib V. R. Khisty inspected 19 land records, 19 kanungos and 19 nazul offices. He remained on tour for 174 days.

12. Check by Director of Land Records.—I visited the following districts and inspected land records and kanungos offices and nazul and settlement work—Balaghat, Bhandara, Mandla, Raipur, Drug, Bilaspur, Jubbulpore, Nimar, Chanda and Wardha.

13. Check of jamabandis by kanungos.—This has been discontinued.

14. Degree of punctuality observed in filing village papers.—Milan khasras and jinswars were filed on the due date in all districts, except Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Nimar, Chhindwara, Seoni, Nagpur, Chanda, Raipur and Bilaspur. In the first seven districts the outstanding statements were filed within one month but in Raipur and

Bilaspur settlement operations interfered with filing and 242 milan khasras and jinswars in Raipur and 2,548 in Bilaspur were filed within three months after the due date.

The filing of jamabandis was delayed in all districts except Saugor, Hoshangabad, Nimar and Wardha. In the remaining districts they were filed either within one month or before the close of the year save for some in Jubbulpore, Chhindwara and Chanda and only 1 in Bhandara. The delay in Jubbulpore and Chhindwara was due to the laziness of certain patwaris against whom suitable action has been taken. In Chanda the delay was due to census which took much of the patwaris' time. In Bhandara the preoccupation of patwaris with the preparation of statements in connection with suspension and remission owing to failure of the rice crop is responsible for the delay.

15. Condition of kanungos' offices.— The condition of kanungos offices is reported to be satisfactory except at Arvi, Patan, Sehora, Saugor, Mandla, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Mungeli and Bilaspur. The Deputy Commissioners have taken steps to remedy the defects pointed out by the various inspecting officers. A pamphlet containing instructions for the preparation and maintenance of the mutation register has issued and it is expected that the commoner mistakes will now be avoided. A catechism to systematize the inspection of kanungos offices is under preparation. The kanungos of Patan, Garchiroli, Dindori, Niwas, Harsud, Seoni-Malwa, Amarwara and Bhainsdehi tahsils continue to work as registration moharrirs as well. I inspected 10 and the Deputy Director of Land Records 19 kanungos offices during the year.

16. Issue of sanads for agricultural improvement.— 101 sanads were issued in 14 districts against 100 in 10 districts in the preceding year. Of these 15 sanads issued in the Nimar district were for sinking wells. The Deputy Commissioner, Saugor, remarks that in view of the provisions of the Settlement Act these sanads are of no practical value, as all improvements whether certified or not, are entitled to exemption from enhanced assessment. They do however help the settlement staff and prevent improvements being overlooked.



17. Miscellaneous.—As usual the land records staff performed many miscellaneous duties in addition to their regular work, *e.g.*,—

- (i) Issue and checking of grazing passes.
- (ii) Assisting the Irrigation, Co-operative, Forest and Agricultural Departments.
- (iii) Land acquisition work.
- (iv) Taccavi distribution.
- (v) Nazul work.
- (vi) Local enquiries into land disputes.
- (vii) Sale of quinine.
- (viii) Issue of passes for country liquor.
- (ix) Scarcity work.
- (x) Mining work.
- (xi) Training of Naib-Tahsildars and I. C. S. officers in survey.
- (xii) Field and office work in settlement.
- (xiii) Census work.
- (xiv) Preparation of list of defaulters of kotwar's dues.
- (xv) Village uplift work.
- (xvi) Enquiry into the profits of agriculture.
- (xvii) Enquiry into the damage caused to crops and preparation of suspension statement.

In spite of the clear provision in the Land Records Manual, revenue inspectors are frequently employed by revenue officers on work other than land records work. Though the attention of Deputy Commissioners has been drawn to this from time to time misuse of revenue inspectors still obtains. In the interest of land records work this persistent tendency on the part of revenue officers needs to be strongly discouraged.

### III.—CONDUCT OF THE LAND RECORDS STAFF

18. Residence of patwaris within circles.—The number of patwaris residing outside their circles without permission increased from 210 in the previous year to 239. The increase is chiefly noticeable in the districts of Mandla, Nagpur, Raipur and Wardha. The majority of non-resident patwaris are reported to be temporary men who are likely to be ousted when the revised halkabandi is introduced. Action has been taken in several districts to

enforce residence in their circles and in the Nagpur district 1 patwari was dismissed, 1 transferred, 26 were warned and 9 were granted leave without pay. The Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore, reiterates the difficulties of enforcing the rule in unhealthy tracts.

19. **Training of patwaris.**—Classes for training of patwaris and candidates in survey and rules were opened wherever required. No survey classes were held in Nagpur, Bhandara, Seoni, and Drug as trained hands were readily available. In the districts where examinations were held a fair number of patwaris and candidates appeared. Results were not satisfactory in Nagpur and Wardha. The Deputy Commissioner, Mandla, remarks that the number of waiting candidates is already sufficient and if the halkabandi comes into force need will not arise for enlisting candidates for some years to come. In Betul the standard of examination was raised somewhat in order to secure a better type of candidates.

20. **Conduct and discipline of patwaris.**—The disciplinary measures taken against patwaris in 1929-30 and 1930-31 are shown below :—

	1929-30.	1930-31.
Dismissals	74	83
Reductions	28	26
Fined or increment withheld	55	52
Suspensions	135	120
Transfers	40	66
Warnings	118	105
Total	450	452

The numbers of dismissals were high in Saugor, Betul and Drug districts. The Deputy Commissioner, Saugor, remarks that punishments inflicted in most cases were long overdue and are only the first step towards the eradication of the weeds that have crept in during the famine period. In Betul 7 patwaris were ousted as physically unfit to stand out-door duties. In the Chhindwara district 16 patwaris were transferred, of these 12 were by their request and no allowances were paid. Next comes Raipur where 13 transfers were made but no reasons are given in the district report.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mandla, remarks that the patwari staff is below the average and a number of unqualified hands are working. He hopes that with the revised scales of pay the present staff will be replaced.

21. Revenue Inspectors, their qualifications, conduct and discipline.—The details of punishments inflicted on revenue inspectors are as under :—

	1929-30.	1930-31.
Reductions	.. 7	2
Suspensions	... ..	1
Transfers	... 5	2
Warnings	... 6	5
Stoppage of increments	... 6	9
Fines	... 1	3
Total	... 25	22

Revenue inspectors have been commended as working well in most districts but my opinion is that this commendation is inclined to be overdone. There are far too many men who have dug themselves in in their circles and with no prospects of further promotion do the minimum amount of work ; even men drawing good conduct allowances have been carrying on in a perfunctory fashion and taking little interest in their duties. A growing tendency is the disinclination of revenue inspectors to report *patwaris* for breaches of discipline and bad work.

22. Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records, their qualifications and discipline.—Messrs. Prabhu Dayal Verma, A. K. Abbasi, Gulam Mustafa, P. B. Joshi, W. Y. Vaidya, Sunderlal Verma and Pyarelal, Superintendents of Land Records, Narsinghpur, Mandla, Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda, Saugor and Raipur, respectively, reverted to the regular line on completion of their terms of deputation. Mr. D. R. Sheorey, Superintendent of Land Records, was deputed to land records duty from the commencement of the year but after working for about 8 months he fell ill and had to be reverted to the regular line. Messrs. Kishorilal Lodhi, B. K. Das Gupta, A. K. Abbasi and Pyarelal, Superintendents of Land Records, Bilaspur, Drug, Mandla and Raipur worked as Assistant Settlement Officers in addition to their own duties. Mr. G. N. Soman, Assistant Superintendent of Land Records, Mandla, was appointed Assistant Settlement Officer for the settlement of the Mandla nazul. Messrs. Shrouiti, K. P. Tiwari, S. B. Mooley, Superintendents of Land Records, and Syed Mohiuddin, L. R. Mude and Harihar Prasad, Assistant Superintendents of Land Records, are specially mentioned for good work.

#### IV.—UTILIZATION OF LAND RECORDS

23. Circle note-books.—These are written up to date except in the districts of Hoshangabad, Nimar and Chhindwara where they are expected to be completed shortly. In the Chhattisgarh districts these could not be brought up to date owing to settlement operations. In the Betul district the principal crops for some villages need change as they are not representative of the area. The Deputy Commissioner is taking action in the matter.

24. Village note-books.—These could not be completed in Raipur, Bilaspur khalsa and Drug as the revenue inspectors were working in settlement. The books of 1 village of Nagpur, of 73 villages of Bhandara, of 15 of Wardha, of 4 of Saugor, of 11 of Damoh, of 25 of Mandla, of 17 of Hoshangabad, of 46 of Narsinghpur, of 3 of Seoni and of 68 of Chhindwara could not be written up either because of loss by mukaddams or want of space. In the Bhandara district revenue inspectors were absent on map renewal work and could not complete the books in time. In the Nimar district again entries relating to crime and vital statistics were not completely written up.

### PART II.—OPERATIONS OF THE SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT

#### I.—THE REVENUE SETTLEMENT OF MALGUZARI AND RAIYATWARI VILLAGES

25. General.—Operations covered Raipur, Bilaspur khalsa, Drug khalsa and Mandla.

26. Raipur.—Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, I.C.S., was in charge till he went on leave on the 6th April 1931. Thereafter Mr. Pyarelal, Assistant Settlement Officer, held charge of current duties till the 30th June 1931 and Mr. Sapre till the 8th October 1931 when the office was closed. The staff was reduced by three Assistant Settlement Officers and two Assistant Settlement Superintendents from March 1931.

Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, I.C.S., Settlement Officer.

Messrs. Pyarelal, Kesheorao Sapre, Ali Sher Khan, Aga Ali Hyder, G. V. Mahajan, R. S. Khare, S. R. Sumanwar and S. B. Pendharkar, Assistant Settlement Officers.

charge till he went on leave on the 6th April 1931. Thereafter Mr. Pyarelal, Assistant Settlement

27. **Field work.**—The work remaining was the announcement of the Mahasamund khalsa and the three zamindaris of Phuljhar, Bhatgaon and Bilaigarh-Katgi. It was commenced on the 15th December 1930 with a staff of 6 Assistant Settlement Officers, 2 Assistant Settlement Superintendents and 36 additional revenue inspectors and proceeded normally to its completion on the 10th January 1931. About 95 per cent of the tenants and malguzars attended the announcement camps to receive their pattas and no obstruction was attempted.

28. **Office work.**—The compilation of the 415 villages of the Phuljhar zamindari left over last year and the preparation of the first copies of the misls of Mahasamund khalsa and of pattas of khalsa and zamindaris were completed. Combined rent-rate and assessment reports were submitted for the four zamindari groups. As all patwaris and the revenue inspectors were engaged on census and girdawari for several weeks fairing of records was delayed. The programme comprised—

- (i) the checking of 144 misls (2nd copy) and filing of 244 misls of Baloda Bazar tahsil,
- (ii) copying of all the misls (2nd copy) and checking of 543 misls of the Raipur tahsil with fard durusti of 485 villages, and
- (iii) the writing and checking of 179 misls (1st copy) and 1,067 misls (2nd copy) of the Mahasamund tahsil with fard durusti.

29. In the mapping branch the work done was :—

*Raipur tahsil.*

- (i) Preparation of 2nd copy of maps for 19 villages and checking of maps for 27 villages.
- (ii) Preparation of reference copy for 25 villages and checking of maps for 493 villages.
- (iii) Colouring of maps for 103 villages and checking of maps for 140 villages.

*Mahasamund khalsa and the three zamindaris.*

- (i) Boundary comparison of 11 villages of Mahasamund khalsa, of 616 villages of Phuljhar zamindari and of 25 villages of the other zamindaris.

- (ii) Preparation of 1st copy of maps for 567 villages and checking of maps for 858 villages of Mahasamund khalsa and for 170 villages of the zamindaris of Baloda Bazar tahsil.
- (iii) Preparation of 2nd copy of maps for 895 villages of Mahasamund and for 172 villages of the zamindaris of Baloda Bazar tahsil with complete checking of the latter.
- (iv) Preparation of reference copy and checking as above.
- (v) Colouring and checking of maps as shown above.

30. *Miscellaneous.*—Kotwari registers, circle notebooks, muafi registers of Raipur and Mahasamund tahsils and alphabetical registers were prepared in addition to the fixation of theka jamas with schedules of conditions for the 389 thekedari villages of the three zamindaris. 933 cases in all came up for disposal including 444 pending from the previous year.

31. *Mandla.*—Mr. C. J. W. Lillie, I.C.S., held charge till proceeding on leave at the end of March 1931. Mr. Madhorao, Assistant Settlement Officer, was in charge of current duties till the 10th April 1931 when the Deputy Commissioner took over in addition to his own duties.

32. *Field work.*—The field work remaining over consisting of the announcement of rent for 185 villages of Niwas tahsil and 77 villages of the Dindori tahsil and of the announcement of revenue of 226 villages of Niwas tahsil and of 317 villages of the Dindori tahsil was concluded. The new payments were well received and no appeals were preferred.

33. *Office work.*—The office work done was as under:—

*Mandla tahsil.*

- (i) Completion of 41 misls of the Hirdenagar group.
- (ii) Binding of 141 patwari misls.
- (iii) Binding of 722 Government copies of misls.

*Niwas tahsil.*

- (i) Completion of 333 misls.
- (ii) Binding of 512 patwari misls.
- (iii) Binding of 652 Government copies of misls.

*Dindori tahsil.*

- (i) One misl (Government copy) faired.
- (ii) 159 patwari misls faired.
- (iii) Binding of 633 patwari copies of settlement misls.
- (iv) Binding of 633 Government copies of misls.

In addition to the above the following miscellaneous work was undertaken :—

- (i) Completion of the circle note-books of Mehadwani and Bijegaon groups and of the whole of the Dindori tahsil.
- (ii) Completion of J registers of the Niwas tahsil excluding 45 villages done last year and of the whole of the Dindori tahsil.
- (iii) Completion of the proprietary and mutation registers of Shahpura, Mehadwani and Bijegaon groups of the Niwas tahsil and of the whole of the Dindori tahsil.
- (iv) Completion of the kistbandi and of the statements of revised assets and jamas of Hirde-nagar group of the Mandla tahsil, Shahpura, Mehadwani and Bijegaon groups of the Niwas tahsil and the whole of the Dindori tahsil.
- (v) Colouring of maps of the Dindori tahsil.

34. Nazul.—Mr. S. M. Ibrahim Ansari, Assistant Settlement Officer, was, on transfer to Drug on the 8th November 1930, relieved of the Mandla nazul settlement by Mr. G. N. Soman, Assistant Superintendent of Land Records and Assistant Settlement Officer. The final report was submitted during the year.

35. Bilaspur khalsa.—Rai Bahadur Chhotelal Verma

Rai Bahadur C. L. Verma, Settlement Officer; Messrs. Rajendralal Tiwari, Kishorilul, J. S. Chouhan, G. M. Deshpande, M. L. Sharma and Bhagwanrao, Assistant Settlement Officers.

continued as Settlement Officer, throughout the year under report. The strength of the superior executive staff remained practically unchanged with slight alterations in the personnel.

36. **Field work.**—Attestation was completed in the remaining 173 villages of the Chandrapur group of the Janjgir tahsil, the Settlement Officer inspecting all these villages plus 61 villages of the Padampur group left over from last year. The heavy programme of announcement was successfully pushed through. In all 1,118 villages were announced consisting of 613 villages of the Bilaspur tahsil, and 505 villages of the old Janjgir khalsa. In spite of the economic depression and the fall in produce prices the revised payments were well received. Only seven appeals against enhancements were preferred, in two of which revenue was slightly reduced. No appeals were preferred from the Janjgir tahsil.

37. **Office work.**—The compilation of 467 villages of Janjgir tahsil and of Katghora proper in the Katghora tahsil was completed. Combined rent-rate and assessment reports for six groups consisting of 574 villages were submitted. Fairing of records of 48 villages (1st copy) and of 319 villages (2nd copy) of Bilaspur tahsil and of 608 villages (1st copy) and of 275 villages (2nd copy) of Janjgir tahsil was done. The announcement papers of about 1,000 villages were also faired. Both copies of misls of 614 villages of Bilaspur tahsil were bound.

38. **Mapping.**—Maps were prepared as follows:—

- (i) First trace of 523 villages.
- (ii) Second trace of 509 villages.
- (iii) Colouring of maps of 252 villages, all of Janjgir tahsil.

39. **Drug.**—Mr. P. S. Rau, I.C.S., held charge as Settlement Officer, throughout the year which was the third year of the operations. Numerous changes took place in the staff which at first comprised 7 Assistant Settlement Officers, 8 Assistant Settlement Superintendents and 108 additional revenue inspectors but was reduced to 4 Assistant Settlement Officers, 3 Assistant Settlement Superintendents, 80 additional revenue inspectors and 30 madadgars at the close of the year as work was reduced.

40. **Field work.**—After training the newly recruited additional revenue inspectors and those weak in soil



classification 5 parties were formed and the attestation of Sanjari was taken up in the beginning of November 1930. The Settlement Officer's inspection started in December 1930 and concluded in May 1931. The programme was comparatively light, total khasra numbers being only 386,000 but this was counterbalanced by the census arrangements which the Settlement Officer took upon himself and which involved much extra work.

The announcement of Drug tahsil was undertaken from the 16th May 1931. The political agitation had died down since the previous year and no trouble was experienced: The revised rents were well received as the enhancements were below what tenants had anticipated. The only appeal that was filed against assessment in the Bemetara tahsil was rejected. In the Drug tahsil the appeals were practically all from the Drug and Dhamda Baniyas; all but two were rejected. In one case the siwai assessment on land thrown out of cultivation was cancelled and in the other the malik-makbuza assessment on a grove was slightly reduced. The public of Drug being unaccustomed to the revision of assessment on lands diverted to non-agricultural purposes, had filed a number of appeals against such assessments all of which are pending.

41. Office work.—To accelerate disposal the compilation branch was divided into two sections this year each under the supervision of an Assistant Settlement Officer. Compilation was started in June and completed by the end of July. Combined rent-rate and assessment reports for five groups of 449 villages were submitted. The 2nd copies of Bemetara misls, of 1st and 2nd copies of Drug misls and of 1st copies of Sanjari misls were faired but at first checking could not keep pace as the staff was engaged in other branches. It is now in full swing and is expected to be completed shortly.

In the mapping branch the 1st traces of 147 villages of Drug and of 455 villages of the Sanjari tahsil, 2nd traces of 214 villages of Drug and of 448 villages of Sanjari tahsil and reference copies of 557 villages of Drug and of 15 villages of Sanjari tahsil were prepared.

42. Nazul.—The Drug nazul settlement was completed by the middle of December 1930 under the supervision of Mr. S. G. Paranjpe, Assistant Settlement Officer.

## II.—CORRECTION OF MAPS AND RECORDS PREPARATORY TO SETTLEMENT

### Consolidation of Holdings

43. Mr. R. G. Chaurey, Tahsildar, continued as Consolidation Officer; he had the assistance of 1 assistant settlement superintendent and of 19 inspectors on an average against the sanctioned quota of 1 assistant settlement superintendent and 23 inspectors. Only 28 applications were received during the year; little or no effort was made to secure them as the number of applications pending from the previous year was sufficient to keep the staff engaged for more than 2 years; the decision to make a charge of 4 annas per occupied acre in the case of new applications also had its effect. During the year 59 schemes were prepared by inspectors, *viz.*, 26 in Bemetara tahsil, 21 in Raipur, 5 in Baloda Bazar and 7 in Bilaspur. All of these were checked by Consolidation Officer, and 52 were sanctioned and given effect to during the agricultural year as compared with 78 in the previous year. Of the seven schemes remaining over, 2 required revision and the others were disposed of just after the close of the year. Three schemes were referred to me for confirmation as against one in the previous year. 49 were sanctioned by Deputy Commissioner as there were no objections.

44. The benefits of chakbandi are now being appreciated in the Raipur and Bemetara tahsils as well as in Drug and Balod. It has therefore been decided to levy of charge of 4 annas per occupied acre for all new applications from the Drug and Raipur districts; the response in Drug has been most encouraging for future development. In Bilaspur chakbandi has not passed out of the propaganda stage and cultivators from large and highly fragmented villages have been slow in coming forward with applications. Further effort is needed in this district, where consolidation is perhaps more necessary than in any other part of Chhattisgarh; but it has its peculiar difficulties centring in the large number of small holders and in the Satnami element in the villages, which migrates elsewhere during the open season and whose presence during operations it is not easy to secure. In the 57 villages, where schemes were worked out, the number of permanent holders whose holdings were consolidated was 4,653,

covering an occupied area of 58,975 acres; the 106,529 khasra numbers before chakbandi were reduced to 20,896; after deducting 5,609 numbers which could not be consolidated because of different rights, baris, kothars, etc., the new chaks number 15,287 only. Thus the number of fields has been reduced to a little less than one-seventh of their previous number. The average area of a khasra number has increased almost six-fold.

45. Though the area consolidated was slightly less than in the previous year, the results were more satisfactory and there can be no doubt that the technique of chakbandi improved during the year—the reduction in khasra numbers was 7 to 1 as compared with 5 to 1 in the previous year; in addition, in commanded villages lines for future water courses were laid out and field boundaries were rectified; in mouza Berla of the Drug district it was possible in addition to the ordinary chakbandi to segregate the different castes which had been quarrelling, into different parts of the village, while in mouza Mohdi of the same district one block of land only was allotted to each cultivator and 3,387 khasra numbers were reduced to 131 chaks. There is scope for further improvement in straightening out irregular field boundaries and in making the new chaks more compact. The cost per acre consolidated comes to 5 annas 6 pies as against 5 annas 10 pies in the preceding year. Mr. Chaurey has put in another year's good work. He has been somewhat handicapped by the difficulty of securing suitable hands to work as inspectors—chakbandi duty is arduous and calls for special qualities. It is probably desirable on suitable opportunity to increase the remuneration offered.

I carried out two inspections of chakbandi operations during the year.

### III.—SURVEYS CARRIED OUT

46. Major L. H. Jackson, I.A., Superintendent, Survey of India, acted as Assistant Director of Surveys up to 19th October 1930 afternoon when he was relieved by Mr. J. H. Williams. Rai Sahib Nanak Chand Puri, B.A., remained as Survey Officer and Mr. B. B. Shome as Assistant Survey Officer throughout the year.

47. In 221 villages of Wardha, Drug, Nagpur, Bilaspur, Balaghat and Nimar, 175 new sub-traverse lines were run and all the missing marks in them were refixed.

242 new marks were laid down for the nazul lands situated in the villages of Saoner khas of Nagpur district and Mundi, Bir, Jawar and Dongargaon of Nimar district.

48. In addition to fixing 53 new marks, all missing stones were replaced in Seoni, Bilaspur, Betul, Saugor, Wardha, Hinganghat, Nagpur, Mandla, Deoli, Pulgaon and Arvi.

49. Boundaries of 3, 5, 56, and 10 mining leases in Bhandara, Balaghat, Jubbulpore and Nagpur respectively were traversed.

50. The preparation of new tahsil mujmuli maps stands as follows :—

(a) Published prior to the year under report 25, *viz.*, Jubbulpore, Wardha, Murwara, Patan, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Gadarwara, Hinganghat, Arvi, Katol, Saoner, Bilaspur, Mungeli, Nagpur, Ramtek, Katghora, Hatta, Damoh, Melghat, Sihora, Lakhnadon, Burhanpur, Khandwa, Harsud, Seoni-Malwa.

(b) Published during the year, 6, *viz.*, Chhindwara, Amarwara, Sausar, Hoshangabad, Harda, Bhandara.

(c) Under printing in press 1, *viz.*, Janjgir.

(d) Completed and under scrutiny 20, *viz.*, Raipur, Dhamtari, Baloda Bazar, Sanjari Balod, Bemetara, Umrer, Betul, Sohagpur, Drug, Multai, Saugor, Banda, Rehli, Sakoli, Gondia, Bhainsdehi, Khurai, Baihar, Mandla, Balaghat.

(e) In hand 6, *viz.*, Dindori, Niwas, Mahasamund, Waraseoni, Chanda, Brahmapuri.

(f) To be taken up 3, *viz.*, Warora, Sironcha, Gar-chiroli.

51. 15, 13, 21, 32, 22, 42, 7, 3, 26, 7 survey sheets of Baloda Bazar, Katangi, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Seoni, Hoshangabad, Chanda, Hinganghat, Drug and Saugor nazul areas respectively and 2, 1, 3, 6 index sheets of Baloda Bazar, Katangi, Jubbulpore and Raipur respectively and 20, 13 and 1 maps of mining leases of Balaghat, Bhandara and Hoshangabad districts respectively were traced for reproduction at the Government Press.

52. Detailed surveys of Mandla and Drug nazul areas were completed under Settlement Officers during the year.

53. Under the new arrangement, District Officers have been requested to recover Rs. 1,792 for the replacement of traverse stations in nazul areas.

#### IV.—SUPPLY OF INSTRUMENTS AND FORMS

54. (a) Instruments and drawing materials to the value of Rs. 4,724 were issued from the instruments and stationery depôt attached to this office as detailed below:—

	1929-30	1930-31
(1) To the Settlement department.	7,644	727
(2) To the Deputy Commissioners for the use of patwaris on Land Records work.	1,906	3,997
Total ...	<u>9,550</u>	<u>4,724</u>

The decrease in the value of instruments supplied was due to the closing of settlements.

(b) The value of forms supplied through the Anjuman Islamia Press, Jubbulpore, amounted to Rs. 30,19 as detailed below against Rs. 26,739 during the previous year:—

	Rs.
(1) To the Settlement department ...	14,652
(2) To the Land Records department	15,538
Total ...	<u>30,190</u>

The small increase in the value of forms supplied was due to the late supply of the forms by the Anjuman Press.

(c) The depôt also arranged for the supply to the Deputy Commissioners, through the Anjuman Islamia Press, Jubbulpore, of 102,200 rasid bahis or tenants' receipt books valued at Rs. 22,323 against 78,705 books valued at Rs. 18,398 in the year 1929-30. The increase was mainly due to a greater demand from the Raipur and Bilaspur districts owing to announcement of revised rents.

V.—WORK OF THE OFFICE OF THE SETTLEMENT  
COMMISSIONER, NAGPUR

55. The reports dealt with in this office are given below :—

Name of district.	Combined rent-rate and assessment reports.		Final reports.	
	Number of groups.	Number of villages	Agricultural.	Nozul.
1	2	3	4	5
Raipur	4	734	1	...
Bilaspur khalsa	6	574	...	...
Bilaspur zamindaris	...	...	1	...
Drug	5	449	...	1
Mandla	...	...	1	1
Total	15	1,757	3	2

Besides this 174 appeals were filed in this court and out of these 151 including those pending from the previous year were disposed of.

56. Notice of officers.—I desire to mention specially the work of the following officers—

Settlement Officers—Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, I.C.S., and Mr. C. J. W. Lillie, I.C.S., and Assistant Settlement Officers—Messrs. K. Sapre, Ali Sher Khan, Madho Rao and R. Tiwari.

C. F. WATERFALL,  
Settlement Commissioner,  
Central Provinces.

NAGPUR :

The 20th January 1932.

**STATEMENT I.—Showing the progress made in the regular revision of Land Revenue Assessment (field work) during the year ending the 30th September 1931.**

District.	—	Attestation.						Announcement.			
		Total to be attested.	Attested in previous year.	During the year under report.			Balance to be attested by Inspectors.	Total to be announced.	Announced during the previous year.	Announced during the year.	
				Attested by Inspectors	Passed by Assistant Settlement Officers.	Inspected by Settlement Officer.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Mandla	...	Area in square miles ...	12,968	11,991	901	901	977	...	12,968	7,242	4,720
Raipur	...										
Drug	...										
Bilaspur (khalsa)	...										

**STATEMENT II.—Showing the progress made in the regular revision of Land Revenue Assessment  
(office work) during the year ending the 30th September 1931.**

District.	—	Total to be assessed.	Records completed, i.e., compiled.	Records faired and passed.	Records copied for Patwaris.	First trace made Patwari copy.	Secoud trace made Govern-ment copy.	Combined rent-rate and assess-ment reports submitted.	Balance for rent-rating and assess-ment.	Misls completed after announce-ment.	New map sheets prepared (Patwari reference copy).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mandla, Raipur Drug, Bilaspur (khalsa).	Area in square miles	12,968	2,008	4,812	3,861	2,467	3,173	2,948	102	6,621	3,281
	Number of villages ...	8,433	1,540	2,983	2,635	1,789	2,196	2,065	68	4,308	2,148





## REPORTS

ON THE

Land Revenue Administration  
and on the operations of the  
Land Records and Settlement  
Departments in the Central  
Provinces for the year ending  
the 30th September 1932

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NAGPUR  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING, C.P.  
1933

**Agents for the sale of Publications issued by the  
Central Provinces Government**

[NOTE.—Appointments of all official Agents in the United Kingdom and on the Continent for the sale of Government Publications have been terminated with effect from the 1st April 1925.

All publications in future are obtainable either direct from the High Commissioner for India, India House, Aldwych, London, W. C. 2, or through any bookseller.]

**INDIA**

**AKOLA :**

The proprietor, Shri Ramdas Stores,  
Tajnapeth.

**ALLAHABAD :**

Mr. Ram Narain Lal, Publisher, etc.,  
1, Bank Road.  
The Superintendent, Nazair Kanun  
Hind Press.

**AMRAOTI :**

Thakur & Co., Booksellers.

**BARODA :**

Mr. M. C. Kothari, Bookseller and  
Publisher Raopura Road.

**BILASPUR :**

Mr. M. A. Subhan, Bookseller and  
Publisher.

**BOMBAY :**

D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., 190,  
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Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon  
Sunder Pandurang, 25, Kalbadevi  
Road.  
Thacker & Co., Ltd.

**CALCUTTA :**

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Street.  
Butterworth & Co. (India), Ltd.,  
8-2, Hastings Street.  
The Indian School Supply Depôt.  
M. C. Sircar & Sons, 75, Harrison  
Road.  
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**DELHI :**

The Oxford Book and Stationery Co.

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The Manager, General Book Depôt.

**KARACHI :**

The Standard Bookstall.

**LAHORE :**

The Punjab Sanskrit Book Depôt.  
Rai Sahib M. Guiab Singh & Sons.

**LUCKNOW :**

The Proprietor, Newal Kishore  
Press.  
The Upper India Publishing House,  
Ltd., 41, Aminabad Park.

**MADRAS :**

Higginbotham & Co.  
S Murthy & Co., Post Box  
No. 152.  
The Proprietor, The City Book  
Co., Post Box No. 283.

**NAGPUR :**

Aidan Binzani, Proprietors, Karmavir  
Book Depôt. Mahal.  
G. G. Khot & Sons, Walker Road.  
Mr. G. A. Shastri, Bookseller and  
Publisher Hislop College Road.  
The Manager, General Book Depôt.  
The Manager, "The Hitavada".  
The Proprietor, Bhisey Brothers,  
Booksellers and Publishers.  
Mr. D. M. Dhumal, Manager, Ex-  
perimental Book Binding Depot.

**PATNA :**

The Patna Law Press Co.

**POONA :**

The Proprietors, New Kitabkhana.

**RANGOON :**

The Superintendent, American  
Baptist Mission Press.

**SIMLA :**

Thacker, Spink & Co.

**YEOTMAL :**

V. N. Saraswat.

No. 1783-XII

GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES  
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

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*Nagpur, the 1st June 1933.*

READ—

- (1) Reports by the Commissioners of divisions on the Land Revenue Administration of the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1932.
- (2) The report on the operations of the Land Records and Settlement Departments in the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1932.

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RESOLUTION

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The abolition of the Nerbudda division and of the districts of Narsinghpur, Damoh and Seoni was the outstanding administrative event of the year. The postponement of certain revision settlements also made possible the temporary amalgamation of the posts of Settlement Commissioner and Excise Commissioner. These measures and the consequent reduction of subordinate revenue staff resulted in a saving of Rs. 2,60,800 per annum.

2. The monsoon of 1931 was on the whole favourable to rice, but was too erratic for the other staple crops. Cotton failed badly and the wheat yield was distinctly below the normal. Although the total outturn of all crops was 92 per cent of the normal against 89 per cent in the preceding year, prices showed no improvement, except for a temporary rise in cotton, and the cultivators found their resources and credit dwindling fast and their debts growing apace. Their condition exhibited all the concomitants of an abrupt economic readjustment, and all that Government could do was to endeavour to

alleviate the process and so to utilize its machinery as to minimize their embarrassment. In the northern districts, where previous arrears of land revenue were heavy, collections were credited first to the current demand and everywhere coercive processes were employed only against contumacious defaulters. Out of the current demand of Rs. 131 lakhs, Rs. 9 lakhs was remitted or suspended, while Rs. 2 lakhs out of the previous arrears was remitted and Rs. 14 lakhs resuspended. Taccavi was advanced to the extent of Rs. 6 lakhs and loan instalments amounting to Rs. 24 lakhs were postponed for one year. The other measures of relief taken consisted of exempting from attachment certain minimum agricultural produce necessary for maintenance and cultivation, and advising the courts generally to arrange, wherever possible, for the recovery of decretal claims by instalments. Instructions were also issued to ensure the postponement of sales in the execution of decrees transferred to collectors in cases where the price offered in auction appeared to be inadequate. The concessions granted and the relief measures taken are reported to have put heart into the people and checked demoralization.

3. Fortunately, food and fodder were plentiful and the year was a comparatively healthy one for man and beast and there is no indication in the reports that the cultivator is being forced to sell essential produce or stock in order to meet his cash liabilities. Labourers found sufficient employment on adequate wages. The stability of production was another indication that the situation was not desperate. The occupied area of the province rose by some 45,000 acres and the net cropped area was actually at the level of the peak year 1916-17. Although the rate of sub-rents fell from Rs. 4-1-8 to Rs. 3-5-10, it was still considerably in excess of the average rent rate of Re. 1-0-4 per acre.

4. Although the number of coercive processes fell from 10,397 to 8,511, 90 per cent of the current demand of Rs. 131 lakhs and half the realizable arrears of Rs. 14 lakhs was collected, an achievement of which the revenue payer as well as the collecting agency may well be proud of. The bulk of the balance of the arrears of former years has since been remitted, together with some Rs. 20 lakhs on account of seed taccavi advanced

in the scarcity of 1928-29 in the wheat districts. It is hoped that this assistance to the primary producer will be followed up shortly by the establishment of debt conciliation boards in some of the worst affected tracts in accordance with legislation passed since the close of the year under review.

5. Government notes with satisfaction that un-constitutional political agitation evoked no widespread or lasting response in the countryside and failed to disturb the traditional harmony of the relations between Government officers and the people. The result must be ascribed not only to timely and firm action against professional agitators from the towns, but also to the personal contact which the officers of Government maintained with the people. Notwithstanding that money was scarce and credit restricted the percentage of rental collections on the total demand amounted to 89 against 71 in the preceding year, and although the number of suits for arrears of rent was 20 per cent in excess of that of the previous year and ejection cases increased by 40 per cent there is no indication that the malguzars as a class treated the tenantry with undue severity. The reports show that the relations between them remained cordial on the whole, except for sporadic disputes over communal rights or occasional friction over the collection of rents. In the Janjgir tahsil of the Bilaspur district, however, where tension between malguzars and tenants has always been marked, these assumed an acute form, following the announcement of the revised record of rights in the recent settlement, and resulted in local disturbances necessitating the posting of additional police in the worst affected tracts.

6. The transfers of proprietary rights effected during the year involved an area of 396,000 acres as against 365,000 acres in the previous year and 408,000 in 1928-29. It is probable that the growing unattractiveness of landed property as a form of investment acted as a check on expropriation. As was to be expected village management was none too easy, and a tendency to default on the part of patti-lambardars led to an increase in applications by lambardars under section 157 of the Land Revenue Act for the recovery of arrears from co-proprietors. There was a similar increase, symptomatic of the depression, under some other heads of revenue

work, such as collectors' cases and the transfer of proprietary rights in *sir*. On the whole the village officials discharged their duties satisfactorily and co-operated loyally in combating harmful political propaganda.

7. The raiyatwari estate showed the effect of the unfavourable agricultural conditions in the increase of the area relinquished from 21,616 acres to 34,333 acres, the slump in prices having curtailed the margin of profitable cultivation in the more remote areas. The system of allotting holdings by auction has generally worked well, and Government has noted for consideration the improvement suggested for the purpose of discouraging speculative bidding.

8. Section 53 of the Land Revenue Act, 1917, was amended during the year in order to give effect to the recommendation made by the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in regard to the abolition of compulsory personal labour. The Tenancy Act, 1920, was also amended in order to provide for the alteration of the rent of a holding on its diversion to non-agricultural purposes. The most important change in the statutory rules consisted of the revision and clarification of the rules under section 202 of the Land Revenue Act, regulating the control and management of forest growth in *malguzari* areas. Instructions supplementary to these rules were also issued with the object of securing prompt detection of breaches of the rules and regular inspection of forest growth taken under protection or direct management.

9. The revision settlements of the Bilaspur (*khalsa*) and Drug districts were successfully concluded during the year, and in spite of the attempt of interested persons at fomenting discontent in parts of the Janjgir tahsil the revised assessments were favourably received.

The consolidation of holdings in Chhattisgarh showed good progress, with a distinct improvement in quality and technique. The total area consolidated during the year was 113,364 acres, and there are enough applications for consolidation on the prescribed payment of four annas per occupied acre to employ the special staff for about two seasons ahead, a proof that the popularity of consolidation is now firmly established.

10. Government is glad to note the general improvement in the checking of land records and the inspection of traverse marks, but the check of village records by tahsildars would still appear to be inadequate in certain districts. With the retrenchment in the regular land record staff the necessity for supervision by revenue officers is greater than ever, and Government trusts that in their preoccupation with their more urgent duties Deputy Commissioners will not lose sight of their responsibility for the proper maintenance of village records and boundary and traverse marks, which is the basis of all revenue administration.

11. The partial failure of the crops and the revival of the civil disobedience movement made the year one of unusual strain for revenue officers, and Government acknowledges with pleasure the good work done by the officers whose names have been brought to notice in the reports. Government also desires to record its thanks to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners for the steady efficiency with which they administered their charges, as well as to Mr. Waterfall for his capable control of the Settlement and Land Records Departments.

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ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution and of the reports annexed thereto be submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health and Lands (Revenue), that copies be forwarded to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, to the Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records; and that it be published in Part I of the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

By order of the Governor in Council,  
C. D. DESHMUKH,  
*Revenue Secretary to Government,*  
*Central Provinces.*

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NOTE.—The statements are prepared purely for provincial purposes.

REPORT  
ON THE  
LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE  
CENTRAL PROVINCES  
FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1932

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

- (1) Report of Mr. C. J. Irwin, C.S.I., C.I.E., V.D., I.C.S., A.D.C., Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division, received under letter dated the 15th January 1933.
- (2) Report of Mr. G. A. Khan, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., Commissioner of the Nagpur Division, received under letter dated the 1th January 1933.
- (3) Report of Mr. K. L. B. Hamilton, I.C.S., Commissioner of the Chhattisgarh Division, received under letter dated the 14th January 1933.

1. From the 1st October 1931 an important administrative change took place in the constitution of this division. The three revenue districts of Narsinghpur, Damoh and Seoni were abolished and amalgamated with Hoshangabad, Saugor and Chhindwara as sub-divisions. The Nerbudda division ceased to exist and Nimar and the new Hoshangabad district were transferred to the Jubbulpore division, while the old Seoni district was transferred to the reconstituted Nagpur division. The present report deals with the new Jubbulpore division as a whole, and it is thus not possible to give comparative statistics.

2. The chief feature of the year is the regrouping of the districts in this division owing to the abolition of the Nerbudda division as a result of which Chhindwara amalgamated with Seoni and Betul were transferred to this division in place of Bhandara and Balaghat which were joined to the Chhattisgarh division.

## PART I.—AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR

Jubbulpore  
Division.

3. Character of the season.—The monsoon of 1931 broke at the proper time about the middle of June, but the showers received were fitful and unevenly distributed over the division. The monsoon became fully established in the beginning of July, and copious rain fell without any appreciable break in most places till the end of the first week of September. There was then a break of some 12 days followed by further rain which continued into the middle of October. The sowing of kharif was delayed for about a fortnight on account of lack of sufficient moisture in the soil. On the whole, however, germination was satisfactory except in some parts of the Hoshangabad district, where cotton had to be resown over about 20 per cent of the area owing to insufficient early rain. The incessant down-pour of rain during July and August impeded weeding operations, retarded the growth of the principal kharif crops of the division, and seriously damaged them in low-lying lands in Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and some parts of the Nimar districts. The short break in September was insufficient to enable the crops to recover, while the last two weeks of the month and the first two weeks of October produced heavy rain which caused considerable damage to the standing crops. The sowing of rabi was also somewhat protracted owing to excessive moisture in the soil, but the germination was generally satisfactory. Some showers were received in November in Nimar which helped the rabi but did corresponding harm to the kharif, while the other districts of the division remained almost dry till about the middle of February. As a result the land began to dry up in the beginning of the month, but the showers received on the 19th and 20th of February over the major portion of the division did some good, mostly to the late sown crops on the high lands. Unexpected showers and hail in March caused much damage in parts of Saugor and Jubbulpore districts, while the trouble was increased in Nimar by attacks of field rats, which appeared over the whole district, and were little checked by the measures adopted in consultation with the Department of Agriculture to deal with this pest. The season was distinctly unfavourable to kharif in Nimar and Hoshangabad, and cotton was almost a failure in the principal cotton growing areas. In the northern districts the kharif was normal. The rabi was below normal everywhere, though only slightly

so in Saugor and Mandla, as a result of interference with the regular sowings due to the heavy late monsoon and the unfavourable character of the winter rainfall. The outturn of the principal crops in anna notation as compared with that of the previous year is given below :—

Name of crop.	Year.	Average outturn.				
		Jubbulpore.	Saugor.	Hoshangabad.	Nimar.	Mandla.
Rice	1930-31 ..	10	12	13	12	11
	1931-32 ...	14	14	12	11	15
Kodon-kutki	1930-31 ...	11	10	13	13	11
	1931-32 ...	13	13	12	10	14
Til	1930-31 ...	12	10	13	12	11
	1931-32 ...	12	13	10	11	13
Cotton	1930-31 ...	9	10	12	12	15
	1931-32 ...	9	12	7	6	15
Juar	1930-31 ...	11	11	13	14	13
	1931-32 ...	12	13	10	10	13
Wheat	1930-31 ...	9	11	9	13	10
	1931-32 ...	11	12	9	11	12
Gram	1930-31 ...	8	10	11	10	8
	1931-32 ...	10	12	10	9	11
Masur	1930-31 ...	8	8	11	10	10
	1931-32 ...	10	13	10	9	...
Linseed	1930-31 ...	10	11	9	10	9
	1931-32 ...	10	13	9	11	11

4. The monsoon broke everywhere in the second week of June and the sowings of kharif crops were commenced under favourable conditions in the third week in Chanda, Betul and Chhindwara, while in Nagpur and Wardha they were delayed by a fortnight owing to continuous and heavy rainfall. Germination was successful throughout, but heavy rains necessitated resowing in Sausar tahsil of Chhindwara and parts of the Nagpur district. The continuous rainfall in July and August following the sowings stunted the growth of plants and hampered the weeding and harrowing operations. The rainfall was favourable for the rice crop only while it destroyed the hopes of good cotton and juar crops. In September there was a welcome break in the first fortnight which enabled the cultivators to perform some weeding, but this break was again followed by continuous rain for nearly a month, *i.e.*, in the latter part of September and the first fortnight of October. These rains further stunted the growth of all kharif crops and damaged cotton by causing shedding of buds and bolls. The second half of

Nagpur  
Division.

October was dry and helped the recovery of crops, particularly on heavy soils, but copious rain at the beginning of November did much harm to cotton. The heavy rainfall of October also retarded the rabi sowings. These were carried out in November, and though late germination was successful. December, January and the first half of February were almost rainless, and the crops suffered for want of sufficient moisture. In the second half of February and in March the weather was somewhat cloudy and light to moderate showers of rain were received, but they did not prove beneficial to the crops. On the other hand, the hail and high winds which accompanied the rain did some damage to rabi crops in all the districts except Wardha. In short continuous and excessive rain was favourable only to the rice crop which yielded a bumper outturn, but resulted in the partial failure of other kharif crops, while the absence of winter showers reduced the outturns of rabi crops which in the beginning had promised well. The average outturn of kharif and rabi crops in anna notation is as below :—

Name of crop.	Average outturn.				
	Nagpur.	Wardha.	Chanda.	Chhindwara.	Betul.
Rice	16	..	15	13	13
Juar	8	8	11	11	9
Tur	10	9	...	11	10
Cotton	4	4½	6	7	8
Til	9	...	6	11	10
Linseed	11	...	10	9	13
Kolon-kutki	...	...	...	12	10
Wheat	8	8	10	9	10
Gram	...	...	...	9	12

Chhattisgarh Division.

5. The monsoon of 1931 broke about the middle of June and light to heavy showers were received in all districts in the division. The rainfall in Raipur was, however, below normal during the month. The monsoon became fully established from the beginning of July and kharif sowing was started at the normal time under favourable conditions. Germination was good everywhere. The

rainfall in July was sufficient in Bhandara and Balaghat, but in Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug it was inadequate. Biasi operations were delayed and the growth of plants on bhata soil stunted. The rainfall in August was copious and, while it was favourable for the completion of biasi in Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug, transplantation operations in Balaghat were delayed and standing crops damaged in 25 riverain villages of the Balaghat tahsil owing to floods in the Son and Deo rivers. Similarly the lack of sunshine was bad for the Bhandara crops. The September rain was insufficient in Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug but good rain in the first fortnight of October removed all anxiety and assured the kharif crop in all three districts. In Bhandara and Balaghat there was heavy rain throughout September and October and as a result the cotton crop was damaged in Bhandara, but the crop is not important. Light to moderate showers in the second fortnight of October and the beginning of November provided sufficient moisture for rabi sowings which were completed in time and germination was good. Owing to lack of winter rain the rabi crops did not fare so well as was expected. Light showers in February, however, improved late sown wheat though the cloudy weather affected tur, gram, linseed and masur crops. The following table shows the rainfall as compared with the normal :—

	1931-32.	Average of 62 years.
	Inches.	Inches.
Raipur	... 60·80	51·12
Bilaspur	.. 42·22	48·61
Drug	... 44·52	47·16
Bhandara	... 58·36	53·50
Balaghat	... 82·06	63·86

In Raipur the rainfall varied largely and the average of the rainfall recorded at the various stations was approximately equal to the normal fall. In Bilaspur the rainfall was below normal but well distributed. In Balaghat it was exceptionally heavy.

6. For the division as a whole the cropped area under rice decreased by 2,312 acres from 4,518,726 to 4,516,414. There was an increase of 12,212 acres in Bilaspur, 3,469 acres in Drug and 4,522 acres in Balaghat and a decrease of 17,346 acres in Raipur and 5,169 acres in Bhandara. The area under kodon-kutki increased from 650,134 to 669,280 acres in the division. All districts show an increase except Bilaspur and Balaghat where the decrease was trifling.

The area sown with the principal rabi crops is compared below :—

		Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1930-31	..	435,821	198,434	441,532
1931-32	...	382,600	185,406	550,759

The area under wheat fell by 12 per cent as linseed, which is a more lucrative crop, was largely sown in place of wheat. The linseed area was 24 per cent larger than in the preceding year. The outturn of the principal crops in anna notation is as follows :—

	Raipur.		Bilaspur.		Drug.		Bhandara.		Balaghat.	
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	Rice—									
Broad cast ...	12	15	13	15	12	15	8	16	10	16
Transplanted ...	12	15	13	15	12	15	8	16	12	16
Kodon-kutki ...	13	12	14	14	14	14	16	16	13	13
Wheat ...	12	13	12	13	13	12	13	12	13	12
Gram ...	11	13	10	15	13	14	12	13	11	14
Linseed ...	13	15	13	15	13	15	12	15	13	14

Jubbulpore  
Division.

7. Area and rental statistics.—The area held as *sir* decreased in all the districts by 4,456 acres owing to the transfer of proprietary rights and conferral of occupancy rights. On the other hand the khudkasht area increased by 8,432 acres chiefly as a result of surrenders. The area held by malik-makbuzas shows a small increase of 1,543 acres which is due as usual to the resumption of muafis and settlement of milkiyat sarkar land in malik-makbuza right. The surrenders and transfers to malguzars account for the small decrease of 1,612 acres in absolute occupancy holdings, while the net increase of 4,477 acres under land held by occupancy tenants is due to the conversion of *sir* into occupancy holdings and reclamation of waste lands.

8. The total rental demand on current account for the division as a whole increased from Rs. 67,85,828 to Rs. 67,94,168. The net increase of Rs. 8,340 is chiefly confined to the Hoshangabad district. The Deputy Commissioner explains that increase was due to the fact that the land surrendered to malguzars was let out on higher rent, and also to rent falling due on *sir* land retained in



## 7 [Area and rental statistics—contd.]

occupancy right by ex-proprietors. The percentage of current rental collections to current demand comes to about 63. The district figures however are—

	Per cent.
Jubbulpore	... 67
Saugor	... 57
Hoshangabad	... 60
Nimar	... 56
Mandla	... 62

Collections on account of arrears of previous years amounted to Rs. 21,45,003 against Rs. 13,52,340 in the preceding year. The collections on account of current and arrear rental demand together amounted to Rs. 64,20,478 or 94 per cent of the total current demand. The short collections of the current year's rent are due to (1) the fall in prices of produce, (2) collections of arrears of previous years, (3) the after effects of previous scarcities. It is probable that a certain amount of money paid by tenants was also appropriated first to the liquidation of debt. But the crops of the year on the whole paid nearly the equivalent of a whole year's rental demand, and the revenue should have come in better than it did, especially as little attempt was made to collect more than the current revenue, outstandings on account of taccavi and suspended revenue being almost entirely carried over on account of the general depression.

9. The total area included in holdings increased by 13,649 acres to 1,444,655. The increase is shared by all the districts except Nagpur. It is noticeable in Chhindwara, Chanda and Betul, and is attributed to cultivation of waste land. The decrease of 503 acres in Nagpur is insignificant. The area under *sir* declined from 808,775 to 802,208, but that under *khudkasht* increased from 399,648 to 404,499 acres. The area held by *malik-makbuzas* shows an increase of 3,131 acres, and is shared by all the districts except Betul. The increase in the Nagpur and Wardha districts is due to correction of mistaken entries in 1930-31. In the other districts it is ascribed to partitions and to the conversion of resumed *muafis* into *malik-makbuza* holdings. The fluctuations in the area held as revenue free are slight, and call for no remarks.

10. The area and rent under absolute occupancy holdings declined by 865 to 798,823 acres and from Rs. 10,53,356 to Rs. 10,51,936, respectively, due to acquisition by *malguzars* through sales and surrenders. The number of holdings rose by 104 owing to partitions.

11. The number of holdings by occupancy tenants increased by 1,544 to 484,399 acres, and is contributed by all the districts except Chanda and Chhindwara jagirs. It was due to partition, reclamation of waste, and the leasing out of khudkasht. The decrease in Chanda (3,385) was due to amalgamations and surrenders. The fall in Chhindwara jagirs (2,081) has not been explained.

12. The area held under occupancy tenure rose by 13,700 acres to 5,093,252 and the rental fell by Rs. 10,266 to Rs. 43,12,513. All districts except Wardha contributed to the increase in the area. The decrease of 574 acres in Wardha is attributed to the rectification of the erroneous classification last year of some milkiyat sarkar and land surrendered to malguzars. The increase in the other districts has not been explained, but it was probably due largely to extension of cultivation.

13. The total rental demand fell from Rs. 53,76,135 to Rs. 53,64,449. The fall is shared by all districts except Chanda and Chhindwara (jagirs) where a slight increase (Rs. 965) is noticeable.

14. The rent actually collected amounted to Rs. 40,09,939, and included Rs. 9,05,925 on account of arrears. The percentage of collections for the current demand fell from 81.09 to 57.80. This was due to the suspension of rents necessitated by the failure of crops.

15. The area held by sub-tenants and the sub-rental decreased from 1,772,550 to 1,318,866 acres and from Rs. 79,02,230 to Rs. 51,36,834 or by 453,684 acres and Rs. 27,65,396 respectively.

16. The incidence per acre of all lands sublet was Rs. 3-14-3 against Rs. 5-0-4 in the previous year. The all-round tenant rate works out to Re. 0-14-7 against Re. 1-2-9 of the preceding year.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

17. The occupied area in the khalsa increased from 5,361,304 to 5,368,435 acres. Bilaspur khalsa alone shows a trifling decrease. The increase in Drug was 4,080 acres and is ascribed to the inclusion of land held without rent at the recent settlement. The increase of 2,722 in Raipur is due to the cultivation of waste land. The increases in other two districts are trifling. The zamindari area again increased from 2,733,662 to 2,757,039, and the increase is evenly divided between Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug. Though the Drug zamindaris show an increase of 5,139 acres, the area is still less

by 4,253 acres (less than 1 per cent) when compared with the occupied area of the normal year 1917-18.

18. The area held in *sir* right increased from 1,237,720 to 1,246,247 acres. The increase is mainly confined to Drug (8,754 acres) owing to conferral of *sir* rights at settlement. In Bhandara and Balaghat there was a decrease of 245 and 547 acres, respectively, owing to transfer of proprietary rights.

19. The area of khudkasht decreased by 13,361 acres from 518,625 to 505,264. The Drug district was responsible for a decrease of 10,668 acres due to khudkasht becoming *sir* on being granted in tenancy right. In Bilaspur the decrease of 4,420 acres is ascribed to subletting on *regh* or *adhia*. In Raipur an increase of 1,869 acres is due to reclamation of waste land by *malguzars*. The area held by *malik-makbuzas* increased by 1,410 acres from 128,288 to 129,698 acres. The increase was chiefly in the Bilaspur khalsa, *viz.*, 1,352 acres due to conversion of Bhogra land (home-farm) to Bhogra bhogi tenure (resembling *malik-makbuza*) at settlement in respect of the villages transferred from Sambalpur.

20. The area under absolute occupancy right decreased by 1,473 acres due to surrender or transfer to *malguzars*. The area held by occupancy tenants increased by 36,501 acres from 5,630,719 to 5,667,220, *viz.*, Raipur 9,232, Bilaspur 12,017, Drug 11,878, Bhandara 1,637 and Balaghat 1,737. The increase is due to breaking up of waste land, conferral of occupancy right on village service tenants and on persons cultivating land on *adhia* and *regh*, and to conversion of home-farm into tenancy land.

21. The area held by sub-tenants decreased from 493,694 to 325,731 acres or by 167,963 and the sub-rental demand decreased from Rs. 15,12,579 to Rs. 12,22,923. The decrease is shared by all districts except Bilaspur and is attributed to the fall in demand for land, due to general agricultural depression, and to the exclusion of land held without rent and on *batai*. It is also suggested that the Drug figures are not accurate owing to the staff being engaged on settlement work. In the Bilaspur district the area held by sub-tenants increased from 29,129 to 35,204 acres or by 6,075 acres, while the sub-rental demand decreased by Rs. 4,728 from Rs. 75,668 to Rs. 70,940.

22. The total rental demand increased from Rs. 54,76,583 to Rs. 57,56,116. The increase is shared by all districts except Balaghat and is due to expansion of cultivation. In the Balaghat district, the rental demand decreased by Rs. 1,516 which is chiefly due to the exclusion of the commutation value of grain by some patwaris through a misunderstanding. The collection of the current demand for the division was 87 per cent against 88 per cent last year. For each district the figures are—

	1931-32.	1930-31.
Raipur	... 82	83
Bilaspur	... 96	97
Drug	... 89	89
Bhandara	... 85	79
Balaghat	... 85	93

In addition, no less than Rs. 5,29,580 on account of arrears of previous years was also collected against Rs. 1,93,876 last year. This increase is chiefly noticeable in Raipur Rs. 1,49,405, Bhandara Rs. 85,048 and Drug Rs. 2,51,439. With collections as good as this, there is no justification for malguzars to plead inability to pay land revenue.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

23. Raiyatwari estate.—3,745 survey numbers comprising an area of 18,495 acres were allotted during the year under report. The number relinquished during the year was 5,064 with an area of 25,379 acres. 18,039 survey numbers containing an area of 80,972 acres and carrying an assessment of Rs. 24,569 remained unallotted at the close of the year. The Deputy Commissioner of Nimar remarks that the raiyatwari estate shows the same phenomenon as malguzari land, namely, that the tendency is to abandon land on the border line of profitable cultivation on account of the slump in prices.

24. The area included in occupied survey numbers decreased from 754,973 in the previous year to 747,320 or by 7,653 acres during the year. Mandla alone is responsible for a decrease of 5,671 acres by relinquishment. The remainder of the decrease is shared by Saugor, Hoshangabad and Nimar, and there is a corresponding drop in the revenue of land held by patels and raiyats. The area sublet by patels and raiyats also shows a net decrease of 19,922 acres, chiefly in the Nimar district. The Deputy Commissioner explains that during the year only genuine cash subletting has been taken into account,

and that areas sublet on *batai taksimi* in lieu of debts have been omitted. Rs. 4,271-13-0 was spent on the construction and repairs of wells in the raiyatwari villages of the Nimar, Mandla and Saugor districts. The system of allotting raiyatwari holdings by auction has come in for criticism from the Deputy Commissioners of Hoshangabad and Nimar. Elsewhere the demand for land is insufficient to call for this method of deciding conflicting claims to allotment. Both Deputy Commissioners refer to the difficulty of realizing the premia, and I commend for approval the suggestions of the Deputy Commissioner of Nimar that the Deputy Commissioner should have full discretion to reject speculative bids, and to select the most suitable bidder on the analogy of excise auctions, as well as to fix less than six instalments for the recovery of the premium where this is desirable to produce prompt payment. In the same district, where the raiyatwari estate is extensive and important, a practice has grown up by which the provisions against transfer of survey numbers is evaded by the pledging of the crops on a holding for a number of years, and in many cases the creditors remove the crop as soon as it is ripe, thus further defeating the provisions of section 122 (3) of the Land Revenue Act. I am asking for a further report on this practice.

25. Owing to the general economic depression the development of the raiyatwari estate was naturally retarded. Only 575 survey numbers with an area of 5,240 acres were allotted against 1,035 survey numbers with an area of 10,060 acres in the previous year. *Per contra* only 418 survey numbers were relinquished against 742 in the preceding year. The area included in occupied survey numbers has increased by 1,906 acres, and there has also been an increase of 1,545 acres in the area held by patels and raiyats with the corresponding increase of Rs. 611 in the revenue. The area sublet by patels and raiyats increased by 1,703 acres but the sub-rent has decreased by Rs. 2,197. The incidence of sub-rent per acre has thus decreased from Re. 1-8-3 to Re. 1-4-8. The increase in area and the decrease in rent have been the result of agricultural depression.

26. Owing to the fall in land value the prices fetched at auction sales of survey numbers in Chanda and Betul were much lower than in the previous year. The panchayats established for the management of minhai forests in the Chanda district are reported to have done

well. The opening of a market in mauza Powanpar raiyatwari in the Brahmapuri tahsil has supplied a felt need for a group of raiyatwari villages. Rs. 17,568 (including Rs. 2,573 for the purchase of implements) was advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and Rs. 780 under the Land Improvement Loans Act to patels and raiyats, and Rs. 2,781 was spent on the improvement of water-supply from tanks and wells. The commission paid to patels for the collection of land revenue was Rs. 10,400 in Chanda and Rs. 2,072 in Betul. An interesting innovation is the supply of hammers and pass books, similar to those used by forest contractors, to some patels in the Brahmapuri tahsil of the Chanda district in order to facilitate the clearance of jungle from the survey numbers of raiyats. An area of 700 acres of reserved forest was disforested and added as minhai to Banjaridhal, an important raiyatwari village in the Betul district which had no minhai. In Chanda two patels were removed, one for committing an offence under the Excise Act and the other for misconduct. Three were fined for breach of conditions of agreement and neglect of duty.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

27. Only one new raiyatwari village was established during the year in Bhandara. The total number of such villages in the division is now 284, of which 27 are in Raipur, 9 in Bilaspur, 1 in Drug (summarily settled), 10 in Bhandara and 237 in Balaghat. The total assessment increased from Rs. 43,041 to Rs. 43,164 chiefly due to the establishment of the new village. Out of the 2,867 survey numbers with an area of 36,467 acres available for allotment at the commencement of the year, 441 survey numbers with an area of 5,483 acres were allotted, 396 survey numbers with an area of 5,335 acres were surrendered during the year. The balance available for allotment at the end of the year was thus 2,831 survey numbers with an area of 36,319 acres. Relinquishment to a large extent continues in the Balaghat district on account of the poor quality of soil and the absence of irrigation facilities. Advances to the extent of Rs. 3,637 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and of Rs. 246 under the Land Improvement Loans Act were granted to the raiyats. Rs. 3,852 was spent on the improvement of the raiyatwari estate mainly on tank repairs during the financial year 1931-32. An allotment of Rs. 1,826 (Rs. 100 for Bhandara and Rs. 1,726 for Balaghat) has been made for the current financial year out of which a sum of Rs. 686 is likely to be spent and the balance of Rs. 1,140

will be surrendered by the Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat. A five year programme of tanks and wells to be constructed, repaired or improved as required by Revenue Book Circular VI-8 has been drawn up in the Raipur district, but the reports of other districts are silent on this point. The patel of Khairkundi in the Bilaspur district was removed for non-payment of revenue which he had collected from the raiyats. Other patels generally discharged their duties satisfactorily and their relations with raiyats were good.

28. Condition of agricultural classes.—All reports <sup>Jubbulpore Division.</sup> show a deterioration in the economic condition of the agricultural classes, owing to the continued low prices of produce, which have precluded any improvement in their condition as a result of better crops. The position was that there was plenty of food in the country but very little cash. As a result the labouring classes in most places are even better off than the small tenant, who is really a labourer paying himself from the produce of his holding. Weak or insolvent tenants have gone to the wall and their holdings have been surrendered or lost by ejection. The policy adopted during the scarcity period of holding up all ejections has been abandoned, as it is now of no use as an assistance to tenants, and is unfair to the malguzar who has to collect sufficient rent to keep himself and pay the land revenue. At the same time there is no sign of any tendency to the abandonment of cultivation, such as occurred during the period of the great famines, and the cropped area is up to or above the normal, except in Saugor, where however the drop of a lakh and a quarter of acres which occurred in 1929-30 has been largely made up, although the cropped area is still just under 4 per cent below the normal for the district as a whole. At the same time the decline in the area under crop in certain individual villages in Saugor requires and is receiving attention. From the revenue point of view the difficulty is that the tenantry, owing to the shortage of ready cash, are piling up indebtedness, and over a great part of the division have used up their reserves, which were generally in the form of ornaments and the like. The position is indicated by the large exports of gold from Nimar and to a certain extent from other parts of the division. In view of the absence of reserves of cash, the policy adopted has been in general to confine collections to the current demand. To forego any part of the legitimate demand of Government would not benefit the tenant,

since the comparatively small amount of his liability to Government foregone would be swallowed up in payments to the money-lender. Actually the rental collections for the year, although in many cases credited to arrears, in general covered one year's demand, so that there was ample justification for collecting the full current demand every where.

29. The health of the public was generally satisfactory, except in Hoshangabad and Nimar where sporadic outbreaks of plague, cholera and small-pox were reported, but any spread of these diseases was as usual checked by prompt measures adopted. The condition of the agricultural stock was on the whole satisfactory, except for attacks of rinderpest, chiefly in Saugor and Nimar. There is no foundation, as the Deputy Commissioner of Saugor points out, for any general complaint that agriculturists have been compelled to sell essential cattle to meet their rents and other liabilities; such evidence as is available is to the opposite effect. But there is equally no evidence that they are getting rid of the useless cattle which are the curse of village pastoral economy.

Nagpur  
Division.

30. The partial failure of both the kharif and rabi crops over the greater part of the division, the continuance of the low level of prices of agricultural produce, and especially of cotton, and the consequent contraction of rural credit, were the main features of the year. The suspension of land revenue aggregating Rs. 7,06,332 and of taccavi instalments in the affected areas went a considerable way towards relieving the distress. In the Seoni sub-division which had suffered badly from a long series of bad harvests, the arrears of revenue for the years 1930-31 and 1931-32 amounting to Rs. 1,06,896 were remitted by Government. From all accounts this concession has put heart into the cultivators. In order to ameliorate the condition of the agriculturists further taccavi was distributed in the affected areas on liberal scale. In the hilly tracts of the Wardha district where the labourers could not obtain sufficient employment owing to the poor harvests, a number of malguzars were induced by the Deputy Commissioner to take loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act for the execution of useful works on their estates. The proceeds of the loans were spent under the informal supervision of the revenue officers. I toured in these tracts lately and both the landlords and labourers whom I met during the course of my



tour expressed to me their appreciation of the help rendered by Government in the crisis. The intensification of agricultural distress and the consequent contraction of rural credit were strikingly reflected in the large increase in the number of collectors' cases all over the division. The overwhelming majority of these cases had to be kept pending as the demand for land was very slack and prices were abnormally low. Another disquieting concomitant of the continued agricultural depression was the novel inflow of applications for the conciliation of debts from agriculturists. Hundreds of such applications were received in the Betul district in anticipation of the proposed legislation on the subject by Government. In a few cases the debts were conciliated through the good offices of the revenue officers under the personal instructions of Mr. Bourne. But the overwhelming majority of the applications have had to be shelved in the absence of legislation, to the great disappointment of the applicants. Some debts were also conciliated in the Seoni sub-division by the revenue officers informally. It is to be hoped that this beneficent work will be taken up on an extensive scale if and when the Debt Conciliation Bill is passed into law in the ensuing session of the Legislative Council shortly.

31. Rural uplift work was initiated by Mr. Bourne in the Betul district in a number of centres, and thanks to his 'drive' and influence with the people the experiment bade fair to be a success. His untimely death has unfortunately given a set-back to this useful movement. Having regard to the acute agricultural depression it is, in my opinion, the duty of Government to arrange for the initiation of similar movements for rural uplift in every district, and to subsidize the movements liberally. This duty is dictated not only by the spirit of philanthropy but also by enlightened self-interest, for a progressive deterioration in the material condition of the rural population, unless arrested betimes, will inevitably be reflected in a corresponding shrinkage in the revenues of Government generally.

32. An interesting feature of the Betul report is the substantial increase in the population of the district in spite of the poor harvests. It is a matter for satisfaction that the free distribution of quinine to the poor throughout the district has resulted in a marked falling off in the attendance of malaria patients at the various hospitals.

33. The closing of the manganese mines at Mansar and other places in the Nagpur district during the year, had the result of throwing a large number of labourers out of employment and of lowering the wages of agricultural labourers in these tracts. Elsewhere labourers had little or no difficulty in obtaining employment at remunerative rates, thanks to the low prices of food stuffs.

34. In all nine sanads were granted during the year, six in Chhindwara, two in Nagpur and one in Betul, for improvements to embankments of fields and the constructions of new wells. The number of sanads granted in the previous year was double this figure.

35. The year was on the whole a healthy one. There were as usual outbreaks of plague and cholera in parts of Nagpur, Chhindwara and Betul districts, but the mortality was not heavy, thanks to inoculations and to other measures taken for combating the outbreak. Small-pox prevailed throughout the division, but the disease was not virulent. There is vast scope for the extension of medical relief throughout the division, but unfortunately very little progress has been made in this direction owing to the financial stringency. Thanks to the liberality of a marwari gentleman the work on the new hospital building at Kamptee has been continued and the building is now nearing completion. Government has decided to allot funds for the cheap plan dispensary at Kondhali in the Nagpur district for which about Rs. 8,000 were subscribed locally sometime ago. A number of other projects for the opening of new dispensaries, chiefly in the Nagpur district, must perforce be kept up in abeyance for an indefinite period for want of funds, unless indeed Government changes its policy with regard to medical relief drastically. For the expenditure by Government on medical relief and public health in this province is relatively much lower than that of any other province in India. I have drawn the attention of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and the Chief Secretary to this glaring difference, and I hope that in future expenditure on medical relief and public health from provincial revenues will be commensurate with the vital needs of the province. Fire broke out in 12 villages in the Chanda district resulting in serious loss of property. Taccavi loans to the extent of Rs. 4,590 were distributed by Government to the sufferers who were also provided with building materials from Government forest either

tree of charge or at concession rates according to their means.

36. In spite of an excellent harvest during the year the economic condition of the agriculture classes was not so satisfactory as it should have been owing to the fall in the price of grain and other agricultural produce. Grain stocks were ample and food was plentiful but the need of ready money to meet other requirements was keenly felt, and in several cases valuables had to be realized to provide ready cash. Unfortunately the cultivator is forced to sell his grain at a time when the price is at its lowest. The failure of the lac crop in Bhandara and the abnormal depression in the lac and harra markets seriously affected the income of the agriculturists particularly in the Bhandara and Balaghat districts. The usual temporary migration of cultivating classes to industrial places in Bengal after the harvest continued, but a large number of them returned earlier than usual owing to difficulty in obtaining labour. The village up-lift work, started in 16 villages of Balod tahsil in the Drug district, remained at a stand still owing to economic depression. The condition of the labouring classes continued to be satisfactory, as their wages have not fallen in proportion to the fall in the price of grain and other commodities. Labour was generally ample. In Bhandara the slump in manganese was offset by the revival in the bidi industry which provides a considerable amount of employment. No agricultural show was held through official agency in the division but the American Mission at Pendra in the Bilaspur district conducted a well attended agricultural show at Jyotipur. In that district a number of practical demonstrations were also arranged by the Agricultural staff in the neighbourhood of their headquarters and magic lantern lectures were delivered. In the Balaghat district 8 agricultural meetings were held at which officers of the Agriculture Department advocated the use of improved methods of cultivation. The co-operative movement continued to be generally satisfactory. The extension of the movement to the Pendra zamindari, the first of the Satgarh estates in the Bilaspur district to be touched by the movement, appears to have justified itself. The division was generally free from any serious outbreak of epidemic disease.

37. Relations between landlords and tenants.—Notwithstanding the fact that money was scarce everywhere owing to the general economic depression, the relations

Chhattisgarh  
DivisionJubbulpore  
Division.

between landlords and their tenants have, on the whole, remained cordial. The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore reports that the preaching in important centres of the congress doctrine of the non-payment of rent, and the distribution of printed leaflets on the same subject, led to somewhat strained feelings in some places between the landlords and tenants, and he ascribes to this a slight increase in the number of rent suits. The Deputy Commissioner of Saugor remarks that the propaganda against the payment of rent achieved some success in the Garhakota tract, where many malguzars were out of sympathy with their tenants. In general however the "no-rent" agitation was a failure. Disputes over nistar rights continue, though not to an abnormal extent, but a new feature is the suits by malguzars in Narsinghpur to reduce the nistar areas set apart at settlement. Government has now intervened as a party to such suits with beneficial results.

**Nagpur  
Division.**

38. Generally speaking the relations between malguzars and tenants continued to be satisfactory. The remarks of the Deputy Commissioner, Betul, are of interest in this connection. Disputes over the rights of nistar occurred in the Deolapar tract of the Nagpur district, in part of the Chanda district and in the tracts inhabited by gonds in the Betul district. The Deputy Commissioners are fully alive to the importance of the matter and take such action as is possible to redress the the grievances of the tenants. The Deputy Commissioners, Nagpur and Betul, both lay stress on the importance of systematic touring by revenue officers, but unfortunately touring is much restricted owing partly to allotment of inadequate funds and partly to the pressure of work at headquarters.

39. Cattle disease prevailed in a mild form in a few places. But the year was on the whole a healthy one for cattle. The mortality from rinderpest was small.

40. Owing to the combined effect of the economic depression and a series of bad harvests, there has naturally been a slackening off in the demand for land and a consequent fall in the rates of nazrana. It varies from Rs. 7 in Ramtek to Rs. 11 in Katol, per acre, for occupancy land. In Wardha the malguzars charge from 20 to 25 per cent of its value on the transfer of occupancy land. In Chanda the rates vary from tahsil to tahsil and in one tahsil they are different for different kinds of soils,

## 19 [Relations between landlords and tenants—concl'd.

*e.g.*, in Garchiroli the rate varies from Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per acre for rice land while for wheat land it varies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10. In Warora it ranges from 15 to 30 and in Brahmapuri 25 to 50 per cent of the purchase price of tenancy land.

41. The relations between landlords and tenants Chhattisgarh Division. were generally satisfactory except in the Bilaspur district. There were the usual disputes over nistar, grazing, cultivation of waste land and demand for bhet bigar by malguzars. The Deputy Commissioner, Drug, reports that in one case a malguzar employed pardeshis to terrorise the tenantry, and one of his servants was prosecuted and convicted under section 324, Indian Penal Code. In Bilaspur relations between landlords and tenants have never been good. The report last year drew attention to the fact that relations were growing worse, and in the year under report matters came to a head particularly in the Janjgir tahsil. The abolition of the customary bhet led to infringements of nistar rights by malguzars and retaliation by tenants. Illegal cutting of crops and thefts from forests were numerous, and in the Jaijapur area the tenants combined to go to extreme lengths in harassing their landlords, *e.g.*, stoning their houses, boycotting them and their servants, damaging tanks and standing crops. The posting of additional police in the worst affected area and extensive touring by revenue and police officers prevented the disturbance becoming general. Even now the landlords as a body show no disposition to conciliate their tenantry but are ready to seize every opportunity for reprisal, legal or otherwise. The number of civil suits relating to miscellaneous rights such as irrigation from village tanks shows a marked increase. In the Pendra estate, which is under court of wards, there was also some friction between tenants and estate officials due to the unscrupulous methods of traders of Gaurella and to a misunderstanding of the terms of the new village administration paper. Explanation of the terms to the tenants appears to have allayed the general dissatisfaction and there have been no recent cases of assaults on estate officials while recovery of dues has improved considerably. In the Chhuri and Korba zamindaris also there was some agitation against the proprietors engineered chiefly by Cutchi traders many of whom were seriously affected by the depression in the lac market, and important civil suits are in progress dealing principally with the rights over lac and tendu leaves.

## Relations between Government and 20 people.]

Jubbulpore  
Division.

42. Relations between Government and people.—The relations between Government officers and the agricultural classes were as usual harmonious. The subversive movement inaugurated during the year was largely confined to the towns, although certain attempts were made by the supporters of congress to induce the people to withhold the payment of rents and revenue. Owing to the firm action taken in every district, and the arrest and incarceration of the leaders, the movement never went very far. A serious attempt was made to interfere with the collection of land revenue by Seth Govind Dass of Jubbulpore in a tour of Saugor, but even there as elsewhere the campaign on the whole fell flat. The remainder of the activities of the congress form the subject of special reports. They were chiefly confined, after the first burst of energy had spent itself, to Jubbulpore, where occasional demonstrations still continue.

Nagpur  
Division.

43. In spite of the civil disobedience movement the relations between the people and Government officials continued to be friendly. This was in part due to the vigorous measures taken to prevent the spread of the movement from towns—it was essentially an urban movement—to the interior by the systematic prosecution and conviction of the ring-leaders. The personal contact of the Deputy Commissioners and other revenue officers with the people on tour greatly helped to consolidate the good relations with them. It is pleasing to note that the Gonds and Korkus of Betul district who had been betrayed into lawlessness by persistent anti-Government propaganda carried on in their midst by congress workers in the first civil disobedience movement, gather in thousands to welcome His Excellency the Governor when he toured through the tract which had been the scene of disturbance, in last summer. The main credit for this striking transformation in the attitude of the aboriginals towards Government officers belongs to Mr. Bourne, whose sudden death has deprived the aboriginals of a very zealous friend. The measures taken by him to remove their grievances with regard to forest concessions, which are outlined in the report, bear eloquent testimony to his keen interest in their welfare.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

44. The past three months of the year passed quietly, but in January the civil disobedience movement started again. The Raipur district which had been badly affected in the previous movement remained singularly quiet, and there is little doubt that this was due in the main to the

## 21 [Relations between Government and people—concl'd.]

taking over of the district council. Agitation was confined to Raipur town and consisted of picketing the shop of Khan Sahib Kikabhai, one of the chief dealers in foreign goods. In the Bilaspur district some attempt was made to start a "no rent" campaign but this was a double edged weapon for such of the congress leaders as were themselves land-holders and the attempt soon collapsed. Apart from this there was the usual picketing. In the remaining districts similar attempts were made but soon suppressed by prompt and strong action. The people in the *dehat* as a whole seem to be heartily sick of the movement, and in my opinion the relations between Government and the people are more cordial and friendly than they have been for some years.

45. Agricultural improvements.—In Jubbulpore <sup>Jubbulpore Division.</sup> Rs. 3,312 was advanced for the purchase of improved seed and implements through the Agriculture department, while Rs. 6,663 were advanced for the ploughing of land by steam tackle. Similarly Rs. 7,410 was advanced in Hoshangabad for the purchase of machinery. In Saugor the agricultural associations continued to do useful work, but for want of money little progress was made in the introduction of improved methods though Rs. 5,600 was advanced for the purchase of agricultural implements. In Mandla two new cattle breeding farms have been opened at Dhamora and Udaipur. Fruit gardening has been encouraged and the Deputy Commissioner reports that over a thousand fruit trees were planted in different villages, and the people were taught the right method of conservation of manure and the use of fertilizers by holding rallies on tour. The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore suggests that better results might be obtained by a greater measure of co-operation between the department of Agriculture and the revenue officials. The point made is not new but the chief essential for co-operation is the personal effort of the officers concerned, which has generally produced the desired results.

46. Thirteen sanads were granted for land improvements in the Hoshangabad and Saugor districts, while 6 sanads were granted in the Nimar district for sinking wells. Six applications are pending local enquiry in the Nimar and Mandla districts.

47. The Agriculture Department exhibited improved seeds and implements at the Ambala fair at <sup>Nagpur Division.</sup>

Ramtek, as usual. The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, has recently submitted proposals that Government should take over the management of certain other big fairs in the district which are said to have been neglected by the district council in the past. The matter is under enquiry. In Wardha the Agriculture Department did much useful work by holding demonstrations of improved methods of agriculture. A touring cinema was utilized for the purpose. Improved implements were purchased by cultivators in every district on the recommendation of the Agriculture Department.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

48. One sanad in Raipur, one in Bhandara and eight in Balaghat were granted for improvement of land. One sanad was granted to a thekadar in the Panabaras zamindari of the Drug district for construction of a tank. No sanad was granted in the Bilaspur district.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

49. Destruction of pig.—Organized associations for the destruction of pig functioned to the number of 8 in Sihora tahsil, 4 in Gadarwara and Sohagpur and 5 in Nimar. But the number of pig killed by these associations as well as by special beats organized by the Forest Department was comparatively small. The total number of tushes produced in each district is still reported as several thousand, and inquiries have convinced me that very nearly this number of tush-bearing wild pig is destroyed. I agree therefore with the Deputy Commissioner of Saugor that pig are decreasing rapidly, and the poor results of organized hunting confirms this view. It is also clear that the most effective measure of extirpation is insistence on the production of tushes by licensees.

Nagpur  
Division.

50. Efforts were made to kill pig, and the production of tushes continues to be a necessary condition for the renewal of crop protection licences. The remarks of the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, in this connection are of interest. The number of tushes produced was 7,344 in Nagpur, 10,647 in Chanda and 8,360 in Wardha. In Betul 3,445 and in Chhindwara 912 pig are reported to have been killed, but the number of tushes produced has not been reported. In Chhindwara five beats were arranged by the Forest officers but only three pig were killed, while in Chanda 44 pig were killed in such beats. Thanks to the liberality of Sardar Venkatrao Gujar, mokasdar of Bhiwapur in the Umrer tahsil of the Nagpur district, the old pig killing association in the village has been revived. The number of pig killing associations in



Chhindwara increased from 61 to 65 but the fact that they killed only 36 pig between them indicates that they are rather inactive. The pig-sticking association of Wardha district is reported to have done good work. Government has recently sanctioned as an experimental measure reward of annas eight for every pig killed in beats organized by officials in conjunction with pig killing associations in localities within the Nagpur district where pig are a real nuisance. The Deputy Commissioner, however, considers that a reward of annas eight should be paid for every pig killed by a club and for every pig killed in beats organized by officials. I am asking Government to modify the order in this sense.

51. Pig killing operations were organized in select-Chhattisgarh  
ed areas in the Government forests of Bhandara and Bala-  
ghat districts and in the Mungeli tahsil of the Bilaspur  
district. No concerted measures could be taken in the  
Drug district as the land record staff was on settlement  
duty. Clubs were formed in 15 villages in the Bhandara  
district and 114 pig killed with spears and dogs. The  
number of pig destroyed by organized beats or by persons  
holding crop protection licences was 825 in Raipur,  
4,194 in Bhandara and 675 in Balaghat. The figures for  
Bilaspur and Drug have not been reported. Crop pro-  
tection licences were freely issued and the production of  
tushes was made a condition for the renewal of crop pro-  
tection licences in all districts.

52. Land Alienation Act.—The provisions of the Jubbulpore  
Central Provinces Land Alienation Act were extended to  
the Jubbulpore district during the year. The total num-  
ber of cases for disposal during the year was 19, of which  
11 were completed, leaving a balance of 8 pending in the  
Nimar and Mandla districts. The reports indicate that  
the Act is serving the purpose of safeguarding the interests  
of the aboriginal tribes.

53. The Land Alienation Act was in force in Nagpur  
Chhindwara, Betul and Chanda. There were in all ten  
cases in Chhindwara, and four in Betul for disposal. In  
two the applications were withdrawn, one was dismissed  
in default, four were rejected and in the rest permission  
to lease or sale was accorded in order to clear off debts.  
The Act has been extended to all the tahsils of the Nagpur  
district except Katol since the close of the year. There  
can be no question about the utility of the Act. As  
remarked by the Deputy Commissioner, Chhindwara, the

mere existence of the Act operates as a restraint on the alienation of their ancestral property by improvident and reckless aboriginals.

**Chhattisgarh  
Division.**

54. The Act is extended to the Satgarh zamindaris in the Bilaspur district, to the Halba tribe in the Bhandara district and to the Gonds and Raj-Gonds of the Balaghat and Baihar tahsils in the Balaghat district. Including cases pending from the previous year, there were 20 cases (Bilaspur 4, Bhandara 13 and Balaghat 3) for disposal. Of these 4 (2 each in Bhandara and Balaghat) were rejected and relief granted in the remainder by sanctioning lease of forest produce, mortgage of villages or transfer of sir land. The proprietors in the Bhandara district were heavily indebted and their estates would not have been saved but for the protection afforded by the Act. A Tawar Chhatri family, who are closely related to some of the Satgarh zamindars in the Bilaspur district, lost their estate and the Deputy Commissioner is considering the desirability of extending the Act to the northern portion of the khalsa area of the Bilaspur tahsil.

**Jubbulpore  
Division.**

55. Loans under the Agriculturists' and Land Improvement Loans Acts.—During the year Rs. 1,44,806 was advanced under the Agriculturists' and Rs. 22,003 under the Land Improvement Loans Acts. The total outstanding in the division is in round figures 56 lacs under the former, and 16 lacs under the latter Act. The total amount due for collection including arrears under both the Acts was Rs. 26,74,078, of which Rs. 1,37,143 including advance collections was recovered. In view of the agricultural depression recovery by coercive measures was avoided, and the greater part of the demand was suspended, the figures of suspensions being as follows :—

	Rs.
Jubbulpore	... 6,93,525
Saugor	... 7,53,411
Hoshangabad	... 4,91,085
Nimar	... 80,931
Mandla	... 62,325
Total	... <u>20,86,280</u>

**Nagpur  
Division.**

56. The total amount of loans under the Agriculturists Loans Act outstanding at the commencement of the year was Rs. 6,75,609. Rs. 2,55,377 were advanced during the year, the great bulk of the amount being absorbed by Nagpur (Rs. 55,302), Wardha (Rs. 95,304)

and Chanda (Rs. 49,762) where the crops, both kharif and rabi; were much below normal. This sum included Rs. 19,810 for the purchase of pure seed, agricultural implements and small power plants in Wardha, Chanda and Betul districts. Loans granted for similar objects in the Nagpur and Chhindwara districts have not been stated. The total demand due for collection, including arrears, was Rs. 3,40,603. With a view to afford relief to the cultivators it was necessary not only to supplement on a large scale the usual allotments of taccavi, but also to grant unusually large suspensions. Out of Rs. 2,49,789 suspended during the year, Chhindwara alone is responsible for Rs. 2,09,586, (the suspensions related chiefly to the Seoni sub-division where the agricultural conditions are far more depressed than in the other tahsils of the new district). Collections amounted to Rs. 86,196, less a small remission of Rs. 19 due from an absconding defaulter in the Chanda district. The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 8,44,790. Collections on account of interest amounted to Rs. 10,609, yielding a rate of 1.40 per cent on the mean of loans outstanding at the commencement and close of the year. This low percentage is due to the fact that there has been a decrease in collections due to suspensions.

57. Rs. 2,54,040 were outstanding under the Land Improvement Loans Act at the commencement of the year, and Rs. 52,708 were advanced during the year. The principal which fell due for recovery during the year amounted to Rs. 1,43,491, of which Rs. 33,367 were recovered including advance collections. Suspensions amounted to Rs. 1,06,505, the major portion of which was granted in the Chhindwara district (Rs. 98,249). The total balance outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 2,73,381.

58. Rs. 5,468 were collected on account of interest which works out to 2.08 on the mean of loans outstanding at the commencement and close of the year.

59. There was only one case of misappropriation of loan in the Chanda district. The whole amount was recovered. The system of joint responsibility continued to work well.

60. The total amount of loans outstanding under the Agriculturists' Loans Act at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,20,661 against Rs. 1,21,207 in the previous

year. Rs. 87,747 was advanced during the year making a total of Rs. 2,08,408 for recovery. Rs. 91,316 fell due for recovery during the year and Rs. 86,146 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 5,170 for recovery. Considering the general circumstances of the borrowers recoveries were very satisfactory.

61. Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act amounted to Rs. 27,880. Adding to this Rs. 1,47,985 outstanding at the commencement of the year, the total amount for recovery was Rs. 1,75,865. A sum of Rs. 61,831 fell due for collection during the year, and Rs. 53,273 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 8,558. There were no cases of misuse of the loan except one in the Gondia tahsil of the Bhandara district.

## PART II.—LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS

Jubbulpore  
Division.

62. Demand, collection, and balance of land revenue on the roll.—The demand on account of malguzari land revenue on the roll on the 1st October 1931 was Rs. 47,28,828. During the year under report there was a net increase of Rs. 707 on account of resumption of muafi grants especially in the Hoshangabad district. The net revenue on the roll at the close of the year was thus Rs. 47,29,535. Out of the arrear demand of Rs. 26,07,296, Rs. 9,807 was remitted, Rs. 13,36,505 suspended and Rs. 5,76,128 collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,84,856, of which all but about one lac has been suspended or remitted since the close of the year. After adjusting advance collections of Rs. 2,571, the net demand for collection was Rs. 47,26,257. Out of this, Rs. 4,350 was remitted, Rs. 94,715 suspended and Rs. 41,75,179 collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,52,013 at the close of the year for the division as a whole, chiefly in the Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad districts.

Nagpur  
Division.

63. The land revenue demand on the roll in the division at the beginning of the year was Rs. 39,05,300. There was an increase of Rs. 3,537, on account of resumption of muafis, enhancement of land revenue on land diverted to non-agricultural purposes in Nagpur and progressive assessment in Chanda, so that the demand at the close of the year was Rs. 39,08,837. Excluding Rs. 892, collected in advance, the net demand for collection was Rs. 39,04,408 of which Rs. 12,173 was remitted and Rs. 6,79,808 suspended owing to failure of crops. Collections amounted to Rs. 31,88,169, leaving a balance of

Rs. 24,258 at the close of the year. Rs. 3,142 have been recovered in advance for the following year.

64. There was a balance of Rs. 559 in Nagpur, and Rs. 2,22,095 in the Chhindwara district for collection from the previous year. The whole of the Chhindwara balance related to the Seoni sub-division of which Rs. 1,57,757 being the arrears of 1928-29 was remitted, and Rs. 26,524 again suspended. Thus the realizations of arrears amounted to Rs. 38,364, leaving a balance of Rs. 9 in Nagpur.

65. The demand rose from Rs. 37,50,466 to Rs. 39,48,425. The increase of Rs. 750 in the Raipur district was due to the resumption of the muafi of mauza Uparwara in the Raipur tahsil while the increase of Rs. 83,418 in the Bilaspur and Rs. 1,13,791 in the Drug district was due to revision of assessment at settlement.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

66. After adjusting the advance collection of Rs. 3,316, the net current demand for collection was Rs. 39,45,109. Out of this a sum of Rs. 254 was remitted in the flood affected area of the Balaghat district and Rs. 39,38,958 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 5,897 (Raipur Rs. 1,295, Bilaspur Rs. 3,919, Drug Rs. 511 and Bhandara Rs. 172). Out of the arrears of Rs. 1,295 in Raipur a sum of Rs. 1,055 has since been recovered and the balance is in course of recovery. In the Bilaspur district the arrears in the Janjgir tahsil were Rs. 2,787 and in the Bilaspur tahsil Rs. 1,132. Action for recovery has been taken. The arrears in the Janjgir tahsil were apparently due to many of the malguzars being on bad terms with their tenants, and unable to recover rents easily. In Balaghat a few local congress volunteers addressed some meetings in villages advocating non-payment of Government dues or payment of rent in kind to malguzars with a view to render cash payment by the latter difficult, but the arrest and conviction of a few volunteers coupled with rigorous counter-propaganda by the revenue officers had the desired effect of checking the agitation and in spite of the general depression, no great difficulty was experienced in realizing the land revenue. In Bhandara a similar half-hearted attempt was made but was met by vigorous counter-propaganda which resulted in many rents being paid before the scheduled time. In a few cases in the Raipur district assistance was given by tahsildars to malguzars for recovery of rents but this system is very liable to abuse and the Deputy Commissioner

remarks that in the Raipur tahsil especially a tendency is developing for malguzars to neglect to make any attempt to collect their rents in the hope that the Tahsildar will do it for them. Out of the arrears of the previous year amounting to Rs. 61,091 a sum of Rs. 164 was remitted, consequent on the remission of rent of certain tenants of mauza Rawa in the Dhamtari tahsil of the Raipur district, whose houses and grain were destroyed by fire. A sum of Rs. 60,889 was collected and Rs. 38 remained in arrears which was due from the proprietor of mauza Pipri in the Bhandara district. The village was a zamindari village and was declared a malguzari village with effect from three years back. The land revenue for two years was recovered but remained in arrears for the third year.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

67. Demand, collection and balance of land revenue not on the roll.—Out of the arrear demand of Rs. 21,751, Rs. 1,445 was remitted, Rs. 8,901 suspended and Rs. 8,581 collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,824 shared by all districts except Hoshangabad. The total demand on current account was Rs. 3,64,267 of which Rs. 890 was remitted, Rs. 49,392 suspended and Rs. 446 adjusted on account of advance collections. The net demand for collection during the year was thus Rs. 3,13,539, of which Rs. 3,02,871 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,668 for all districts.

Nagpur  
Division.

68. Out of the arrear demand of Rs. 15,439, Rs. 10,217 was remitted, Rs. 2,125 suspended and Rs. 3,097 collected. The Seoni sub-division alone was responsible for the large arrears, which amounted to Rs. 15,175. Out of this Rs. 10,201 had to be remitted and Rs. 2,125 suspended owing to failure of crops.

69. The total demand on current account was Rs. 1,44,359 as compared with Rs. 1,41,330 in the previous year. The increase was mainly due to new allotments in ryotwari villages in Chanda. Out of the current demand, Rs. 3,025 was remitted, Rs. 18,137 was suspended and Rs. 181 was adjusted on account of advance collections. The net demand for collection was Rs. 1,23,016 of which Rs. 1,20,892 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 2,124 outstanding for collection.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

70. The revenue increased from Rs. 59,872 to Rs. 60,201. The variations are trifling. After adjusting the advance of Rs. 16, the net demand for recovery including arrears of previous year was Rs. 60,581. Out

of this Rs. 27 was remitted as irrecoverable and Rs. 60,006 collected leaving a balance of Rs. 548 for collection. Action has been taken for recovery. A sum of Rs. 246 on account of rent due from the sanitation panchayat at Baloda Bazar in the Raipur district is said to have been paid by the panchayat but not adjusted in the tahsil register where it is still shown in arrears. The Deputy Commissioner is looking into the matter.

71. Cesses assessed on land revenue.—The current demand on account of cesses amounted to Rs. 3,51,113 against Rs. 3,51,347 in the previous year. The advance collections during the previous year amounted to Rs. 213, and deducting this amount the net demand for collection including arrears was Rs. 4,12,057. Of this Rs. 3,85,303 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 26,754 at the close of the year, shared by all districts. Jubbulpore  
Division.

72. An advance collection of Rs. 96 was adjusted from 1930-31. The year under report was the first in which additional cess under Section 49 of the Local Self-Government Act was collected in Nagpur. Had it not been for this collection, the district council would have been hard put to it to make both ends meet, its finances having been disorganized by the heavy fall in general income due in part to the progressive cuts imposed on Government grants. Including a balance of Rs. 2,217 due from previous year, the gross demand for 1931-32 was Rs. 3,57,405 (ordinary cess Rs. 2,78,390 and additional cess Rs. 79,015) against Rs. 2,76,093 on account of ordinary cess demand in the previous year. Rs. 18,140 additional cess and Rs. 20,390 ordinary cess (total Rs. 38,530) were suspended, leaving a net demand of Rs. 3,18,776, out of which Rs. 3,17,432 were actually collected. Nagpur  
Division.

73. The current demand on account of cesses increased from Rs. 2,76,104 to Rs. 2,87,690. The increase is due to revision of settlement in Bilaspur and Drug. Including the balance of Rs. 3,015 from the previous year and adjusting the advance collection of Rs. 110, the net demand for collection was Rs. 2,90,595. The whole of the demand was collected with the exception of Rs. 182 (Raipur Rs. 66, Bilaspur Rs. 106 and Drug Rs. 10) which is in course of recovery. Chhattisgarh  
Division.

74. Miscellaneous land revenue.—Out of the arrears of Rs. 6,824, Rs. 6,420 was collected during the year, Jubbulpore  
Division.

leaving a balance of Rs. 404, *i.e.*, Rs. 397 in Saugor and Rs. 7 in Hoshangabad. In the Saugor district the balance is on account of leases of stone quarries, and the Deputy Commissioner thinks part may prove irrecoverable. The total demand for collection including arrears during the year amounted to Rs. 77,029 against Rs. 76,560 in the previous year. Of this Rs. 74,948 was recovered and the balance outstanding for recovery was Rs. 2,081 only as shown below :—

	Rs.
Jubbulpore	... 1,520
Saugor	... 397
Hoshangabad	... 164
	<hr/>
Total	... 2,081

Nagpur  
Division.

75. Excluding Rs. 800 wrongly credited in Nagpur as miscellaneous land revenue, the arrears of the previous year amounted to Rs. 20,054. Rs. 7,200 was written off and Rs. 8,874 collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,980 still outstanding for recovery. The demand of the year under report was Rs. 1,66,809 against Rs. 2,23,385 in the preceding year. The collections amounted to Rs. 1,57,570 leaving Rs. 13,179 outstanding. The great bulk of the balance is due from mining concessionaries who are very hard hit by the continued depression in the mining business.

76. Some contractors in Wardha district who supply large quantities of metal to the railway authorities are reported to have escaped the royalty altogether, as the land worked by them was obtained from the land owners direct. Enquiries have been instituted into this irregularity, and other Deputy Commissioners have also been written to by the Deputy Commissioner, Wardha.

Ghanttigarh  
Division.

77. Out of the balance of Rs. 11,726 from the previous year, Rs. 2,444 due from the Netra Manganese Ore Company, Balaghat, was written off and Rs. 2,651 recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 6,631 (Raipur Rs. 24 and Balaghat Rs. 6,607) for recovery. Action has been taken for recovery of the balance in the Raipur district. The large balance in the Balaghat district is outstanding against the following persons or Company.

	Rs.
(1) Pandit Kripa Shanker	... ₹ 5,594
(2) The Independent Trading, Co.	... 543
(3) Syed Minhajuddin Ahmad	... 470



The amount due from No. 1 is irrecoverable and the local Government has been addressed for sanction to write off the amount. Out of the amount due from No. 2, Rs. 500 has since been recovered and the balance is likely to be recovered soon. No. 3 has filed a civil suit against Government and action for recovery of the arrears will be taken after the decision of the civil suit.

The current demand fell from Rs. 1,64,628 to Rs. 97,258. There was a decrease of Rs. 9,628 in Bilaspur district but the figures of the preceding year were swollen by the inclusion of the price paid for several malik sarkar plots sold in malik-makbuza right. The income of the Balaghat and Bhandara districts fell heavily by Rs. 60,614 and Rs. 20,524, respectively, owing to the closure of many manganese mines consequent on the depression in the manganese trade and to the reduction of dead rent from Rs. 2-8-0 to Re. 1-4-0 per acre. The income of the Raipur and Drug districts, however, increased by Rs. 6,052 and Rs. 17,344, respectively, owing to recovery of fees on application for consolidation of holdings, sale of a larger number of receipt books to tenants after the close of settlement operations and extensive use of quarries. After adjusting the advance of Rs. 31, the net current demand for recovery was Rs. 97,227. Out of this Rs. 92,493 was collected and Rs. 4,734 remained in arrears. The arrear in Balaghat was Rs. 3,792 a major portion of which was on account of surface and dead rent which fell due on 15th July 1932. Action for recovery of the arrear has been taken.

78. Coercive processes.—The total number of processes issued during this and the previous year are compared below:—

Name of district.	Year.	Notice of demand.	Warrant of arrest.	Warrant of attachment.	Total.
Jubbulpore	1930-31	69	18	472	559
	1931-32	25	25	440	490
Saugor	1930-31	151	102	2,155	2,408
	1931-32	41	21	1,390	1,452
Hoshangabad	1930-31	90	46	739	875
	1931-32	66	47	764	877
Nimer	1930-31	20	19	833	872
	1931-32	18	37	633	688
Mandla	1930-31	1	35	403	439
	1931-32	27	27	367	421
Total	1930-31	331	220	4,602	5,153
	1931-32	177	157	3,594	3,928

It is satisfactory to note that inspite of the bad economic conditions prevailing the number of processes fell. In the Jubbulpore district the fall is attributed to collections by Tahsildars on tour. 157 warrants of arrest were issued against 180 in the previous year. 111 defaulters were brought to the district or tahsil headquarters, the others having paid the land revenue before their arrest. No defaulter was imprisoned in the civil jail during the year. Although 3,594 warrants of attachment were issued, property was actually attached only in 1,914 cases and only 108 sales of the attached property were held. The defaulters' lists are properly maintained and revised in almost all the tahsils. The total percentage of revenue recovered by coercive processes as shown in the district reports was as under :—

Hoshangabad	...	1930-31	50.60
		1931-32	29.00
Nimar	...	1930-31	7.26
		1931-32	16.34
Mandla	...	1930-31	25.00
		1931-32	20.00

Figures for the Jubbulpore and Saugor districts are not available.

Nagpur  
Division.

79. The following table shows the total number of processes issued during the year under report and in the previous year :—

District.	Year.	Notice of demand.	Warrant of arrest.	Warrant of attachment.	Total.
Nagpur	1931-32	5	3	124	132
	1930-31	3	2	369	374
Wardha	1931-32	...	4	148	152
	1930-31	...	2	241	243
Chanda	1931-32	...	2	533	535
	1930-31	...	...	343	343
Chhindwara	1931-32	104	21	1,187	1,312
	1930-31	18	8	1,071	1,097
Betul	1931-32	16	9	101	126
	1930-31	...	5	136	141
Total	1931-32	125	39	2,093	2,257
	1930-31	21	17	2,160	2,198

In spite of the very unfavourable economic conditions which prevailed during the year, the total number of coercive processes increased only by 59. The fall is remarkable in Nagpur and Wardha, and is due partly to the timely grant of suspensions but largely to the personal

exertions of the Tahsildars and their Naibs to collect revenue on tour. Mr. Babu Khan, Tahsildar, Umrer, and Mr. Raghunath Singh Byas, Tahsildar, Arvi, deserve special mention in this connection. Though 2,083 warrants were issued for attachment of moveable property, attachment was effected only in 783 cases. In 62 cases the property was sold, and of these no less than 58 related to the Seoni sub-division. Most of the warrants of arrest also related to the Seoni sub-division, and in 4 cases malguzari shares were sold for realization of land revenue.

80. In 31 cases it was found necessary to bring defaulters to headquarters, but none was sent to jail.

81. The amounts and percentages of land revenue recovered by coercive processes are as below:—

	Amount collected.	Percentage.
Nagpur ...	51,882	4·8
Wardha ...	40,863	4·99
Chanda ...	32,713	4·99
Chhindwara ...	1,89,591	22·98
Betul ...	36,516	9·9

82. No notices of demand were issued in the division except one in the Raipur district. The number of warrants of arrest issued during the year was 204 against 184 last year. In the Raipur district the number which had risen last year from 8 to 35 showed a further rise to 75 and in Balaghat the number rose from 38 to 52. Bilaspur on the other hand showed a further substantial fall from 65 to 32 as compared with 105 two years' ago. In Drug the number was 37 as against 36 and in Bhandara 8 as against 10. The number of defaulters brought to tahsil or district headquarters under arrest decreased from 55 to 41, but no defaulter was sent to the civil jail. Warrants of attachment of moveable property show a decrease in every district. In Bilaspur the number fell from 966 to 589. The largest number, *i.e.*, 813 was issued in Raipur. Attachments were effected in 678 cases against 892 last year, but only in 11 cases (3 from Raipur, 1 from Drug, 2 from Bhandara and 5 from Balaghat) was sale made against 19 cases in the preceding year.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

83. Thirty-two warrants of attachment of immoveable property were issued against 22 last year, but only in 5 cases (2 each in Raipur and Drug and 1 in Balaghat) was sale effected. The sale in Balaghat was subsequently set aside on payment of the arrears plus 5 per cent interest on the purchase money, and it is stated that the defaulting landlord had purposely incurred the attachment and sale in order to impress on the co-sharers their responsibility for payment of their respective shares in time. In one of the Raipur cases the defaulter was a moneyed man with 7 villages. He withheld the revenue owing to a dispute between him and his sons regarding partition. Recovery was effected by sale of a six pies share in one of the villages. Last year the number of warrants issued for attachment of immoveable property was shown in column 8 of the statement although the property attached was not held under management. Such cases have been omitted from column 8 of the statement during the year under report. The amount of land revenue recovered by coercive process in each district is—

	Per cent.
Raipur	... 16
Bilaspur	... 23
Drug	... 17
Bhandara	... 7
Balaghat	... 10

In Raipur it is estimated that one-third of the amount collected was due from wealthy malguzars, in Bilaspur a little over a half, in Drug a little less than half, in Balaghat over two-third, and in Bhandara about one-fourth.

The Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, reports that the Tahsildars had to face considerable difficulty in collecting the arrears due especially from patti-lambardars. Unpunctuality in payment was not generally due to the non-payment of rents by tenants, a fact which is borne out by the figures of rental recoveries, but was mostly due to the subsequent diversion of the rents recovered to other purposes and in many cases to contumacy. A rumour was also spread that revenue would be reduced owing to fall in prices which encouraged the malguzars in withholding payment. The Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur, notes that the number of coercive processes issued varied inversely with the amount of touring done by revenue officers at the collection season. Considering the circumstances of the year I consider that these figures indicate that the very satisfactory collections of revenue were made with the minimum of coercion.

84. Revenue money orders.—The following table gives the figure of revenue money orders and the amount involved :—

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

	1930-31.		1931-32.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.
Raipur	1261	1,57,538	1148	1,34,290
Bilaspur	993	1,18,115	903	1,18,615
Drug	1274	1,63,123	1232	1,65,769
Balaghat	301	23,497	250	20,546
Bhandara	371	18,101	333	17,310

The system of revenue money orders is clearly appreciated by malguzars.

### PART III.—REVENUE COURT WORK

85. Transfer of proprietary rights.—The number of transfers by private sales rose during the year from 602 to 711. The area involved also increased from 94,412 to 134,964 acres with a corresponding increase of revenue from Rs. 40,561 to Rs. 60,232. The consideration money also increased from Rs. 10,51,391 to Rs. 12,32,314 and represents about 24 times the amount of revenue. As usual the figure is not very accurate, as the transfers were in most cases in lieu of debt. Sales by order of courts numbered 154 against 95 last year. The area and land revenue consequently increased from 19,965 acres and Rs. 10,337 to 28,785 acres and Rs. 14,749 respectively. Similarly the consideration money also rose from Rs. 1,93,243 to Rs. 2,98,207 and represents 20 times the revenue. The purchasers in the majority of the cases were malguzars and money-lenders. Mortgages with possession and transfers by virtue of leases fell from 39 to 32 during the year. The area and revenue involved accordingly fell from 14,361 acres and Rs. 6,846 to 14,147 acres and Rs. 5,875 respectively. The consideration money also decreased from Rs. 70,186 to Rs. 36,639, and represents about 6 times the revenue affected.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

86. The number of transfers by private sales fell from 732 to 718; the area also fell from 99,445 to 85,927 acres, and the consideration money from Rs. 16,64,490 to Rs. 15,46,929. The consideration money represents 38 times the amount of revenue, the same as in the preceding year. All the districts contribute to the fall.

Nagpur  
Division.

87. Sales by order of courts decreased from 146 to 117. The area and land revenue decreased from 37,877 to 15,651 acres and from Rs. 15,241 to Rs. 7,623 respectively. The consideration money fell from Rs. 3,54,166 to Rs. 2,31,323, and represents 30 times the revenue as compared with 23 times in the previous year. In view of the adverse economic conditions every effort was made by revenue officers to avoid sales, and facilities were given to judgment debtors to pay up.

88. There were no mortgages or transfers by virtue of leases in the Betul district. In the other districts the number of such transfers fell from 15 to 11. The area and revenue involved increased from 6,521 to 16,300 acres and from Rs. 1,485 to Rs. 2,904 respectively. The consideration money, however, decreased from Rs. 25,198 to Rs. 17,279 which represents six times the revenue affected, against 16 times of the previous year.

89. Of the 861 transfers, 302 were to malguzars, 144 to money-lenders, 266 to other agriculturists, and 5 to non-cultivating classes. The classification of the remaining 144 transfers, which appertain to the Seoni Sub-division, and the Saoner, Katol and Ramtek tahsils of Nagpur district, has not been mentioned in the reports.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

90. There were 633 transfers of proprietary rights by private sale against 538 last year. The increase is shared by all districts except Bilaspur where the transfers decreased from 123 to 111. Only in Bhandara is the increase at all large where sales rose from 56 to 114.

The number of sales by order of civil court increased from 26 to 39 in Raipur and from 34 to 38 in Bhandara but it decreased from 22 to 10 in Bilaspur, 23 to 15 in Drug and 31 to 28 in Balaghat. The majority of sales were in favour of agriculturists, except in Balaghat district where the majority of sales were in favour of decree-holders of the money lending classes. The average price per acre obtained at sales is compared below :—

	Private sales.		Sales by order of Civil Court.		Rs.
	1931-32.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1930-31.	
Raipur	13	17	9	11	
Bilaspur	23	20	27	6	
Drug	16	12	17	12	
Bhandara	10	21	8	8	
Balaghat	11	119	9	15	

It is difficult to base any conclusions on these figures. Last year's figures from private sales in Balaghat were abnormal owing to the transfer of certain manganese mines.

The multiple of land revenue was as follows:—

	Private sales.		Sales by order of Civil Court.		Rs.
	1931-32.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1930-31.	
Raipur	28	41	17		26
Bilaspur	56	71	45		28
Drug	33	36	37		25
Bhandara	25	65	18		27
Balaghat	29	280	11		24

The number of transfers by mortgage or lease was 22 (Bilaspur 2, Drug 4, Bhandara 14 and Balaghat 2) against 34 last year. In the Bhandara district 23 cases were started under section 48, Land Revenue Act, for delay in reporting transfers, and in 16 cases fines were inflicted.

91. Revenue court work under certain heads.—The total number of cases instituted under the special provisions of the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts increased from 5,545 to 7,522 during the year under report. The increase is shared by all the districts of the division except Mandla, and is chiefly noticeable in cases under section 157 of the Land Revenue Act, an indication of the difficult revenue conditions of the year. The total number of applications by sadar-lambardars for recovery of arrears under section 157 of the Land Revenue Act increased from 1,011 to 1,263 in all the district except Mandla. The number of applications under section 24 of the Tenancy Act rose from 3,763 to 5,293. The increase is again shared by all the districts, except Mandla where the number has slightly fallen. The actual figures are—

	1930-31.	1931-32.
	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	428	437
Saugor	1,675	1,911
Hoshangabad	1,458	2,655
Nimar	113	210
Mandla	89	80
Total	3,763	5,293

The total number of partition cases for disposal during the year was 144, of which 90 were completed and 54 remained pending at the close of the year. Including 1,671 cases which were pending at the beginning of the year the total number for disposal was 9,193. Out of these 7,429 or about 81 per cent were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,764 at the close of the year.

Nagpur  
Division.

92. Including 591 cases pending at the beginning of the year and 3,097 new institutions, the total number for disposal was 3,688. The disposals numbered 2,964 or 80 per cent, leaving a balance of 724 at the end of the year.

93. Thirty-two cases for protected status were instituted in Chanda and 4 in Chhindwara. There were 2 cases pending from last year and 22 were disposed of, leaving 16 pending.

94. Including 96 pending, the number of applications by sadar-lambardars for the recovery of arrears of revenue, under section 157, Land Revenue Act, was 754. In Nagpur and Chanda, the institutions fell from 326 and 63 to 237 and 52 cases respectively. The fall in Nagpur is attributed to the tactful handling of work of recovery by the Tahsildars under the guidance of the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Grigson.

95. Under section 164, Land Revenue Act, there were 128 applications for imperfect partition. Including 125 pending from the previous year, 160 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 93. There were 7 cases pending over one year, 3 over two years and 2 over three years; of these 5 over one year, 3 over two years and 2 over three years relate to Chhindwara. The delay in their disposal is due to frequent appeals. Instructions for prompt disposal have been issued.

96. There were 93 applications under section 13, Tenancy Act, to set aside transfers by occupancy tenants, including 24 cases pending from last year; 72 have been disposed of, leaving 21 pending at the close of the year.

97. With 282 applications pending and 1,503 new institutions, the applications for ejection from holdings under section 24, Tenancy Act, was 1,785; of these 1,383 were disposed of during the year. These cases show an all round increase due to agricultural depression.



98. Thirty-seven applications for sanction to transfer proprietary rights in sir land without the reservation of occupancy rights, under section 50 (1) of the Tenancy Act, were pending while 536 new applications were received. Of these 490 have been disposed of, leaving 83 pending. The institution under this head was approximately the same as last year, and is due to continued agricultural depression.

99. Besides the 4 applications pending from last year from tenants for imposing penalty on landlord for levying illegal exactions 24 new applications were received, making a total of 28; 27 were disposed of.

100. Two applications by tenants were pending against landlords for refusing to grant receipts for the rent paid or giving defective receipt under section 77, Tenancy Act. 24 new applications were received; all except two were disposed of.

101. The number of cases instituted during the year under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts increased from 2,223 to 3,105. Including 438 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 3,543 of which 2,861 were disposed of leaving 682 cases pending at the close of the year. The percentage of cases disposed of was 80 against 82 last year.

102. Including 26 applications pending at the beginning of the year there were 74 applications for disposal for the grant of protected status or for forfeiture. 56 were disposed of and 18 remained pending. No claim for protection was admitted whereas protection was withdrawn in 5 cases in the Raipur district. The number of applications by sadar-lambardars or lambardars for recovery of arrears for disposal during the year increased from 684 to 1,149 or by 465. Every district shows an increase, viz., Raipur 148, Bilaspur 128, Drug 6, Bhandara 88 and Balaghat 95. In the Bilaspur district a large number of applications were filed by the zamindars of Korba, Chhuri, Lapha and Uprora and in the Bhandara district by the zamindar of Phulchur for realization of theka jama from their thekadars.

103. The number of cases for imperfect partition in Raipur decreased from 63 to 46 and in Bhandara from 51 to 22 while in Bilaspur it increased from 5 to 23 and in Drug from 5 to 31. Comparative figures for Balaghat have not been given in the report for the district as the

variation was small. The Deputy Commissioner, Drug, reports that the increase is due to closure of settlement. The variations in other districts have not been explained.

The number of cases under the Tenancy Act showed marked variations under the following heads:—

	1930-31.	1931-32.
(1) Side Head VI.—Application for execution of decree for arrears by ejectment of tenant. (Section 24.)	313	627
(2) Side Head XII.—Application for sanction to transfer proprietary rights in <i>sit</i> land without the reservation of occupancy rights. (Section 50 (1).)	540	639
(3) Side Head XVII.—Application by tenant to deposit rents. (Section 68.)	120	256

The increase under head VI is shared by all the districts and is due to economic depression and the difficulty of finding ready money. Ejectments were few and in the majority of cases the grant of time enabled the full amount to be paid.

The increase under head XII is shared by all districts except Bhandara but is not exceptionally large.

The increase under head XVII was the largest in Bilaspur, *viz.*, 67 against 3 last year, and the Deputy Commissioner remarks that the increase is symptomatic of the manner in which oppressive landlords harass their tenants in refusing to accept rents with the hope of being in a position later on to file suits for ejectment.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

104. Suits between landlords and tenants.—The number of suits for arrears of rent again increased from 10,212 to 12,276 during the year. The increase is shared by all the districts except Mandla. The succession of bad or poor seasons, and the fall in the prices of produce, have piled up arrears everywhere, and the increase reflects the difficulties of *malguzars* in the recovery of rents. The Deputy Commissioner of Saugor notes that such suits are being more freely filed by the *malguzars* as they have now realized that these cases will be decided promptly and not delayed as was the practice when scarcity conditions prevailed. In 11,108 cases decrees were passed for the plaintiffs for the whole or part of the claims, 939 cases were decreed in favour of defendants or dismissed in default, and 229 cases were compromised.

There were 113 cases for ejection of tenants under section 25 (b) of the Tenancy Act from the Jubbulpore district against 102 in the previous year. There were no such cases in other districts. The number of suits by tenants for recovery of possession in the Jubbulpore district was 32 against 20 in the previous year.

105. The number of suits for arrears of rent increased from 6,243 to 7,153 or by 910. All the districts except Nagpur contributed to the increase, which is not at all surprising in view of the economic depression. Of these, 211 were compromised, 6,128 decreed in favour of plaintiffs and 814 decreed in favour of defendants or dismissed in default. The fact that there was practically no increase in rent suits in Nagpur is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to the consideration shown by malguzars towards their tenants in the recovery of rent. Nagpur  
Division.

106. There were no cases under section 25 (b), Tenancy Act, nor any suits by tenants for recovery of possession of fields illegally dispossessed of.

107. The number of suits for arrears of rent increased from 2,982 to 4,349 of which 269 were compromised, 3,443 decreed for plaintiff and 637 decreed for defendant or dismissed in default. The increase is shared by all districts in the division and is generally due to tenants having no ready cash. Landlords also found it necessary to file a large number of suits for fear of their claims being time-barred. There was no suit for ejection of tenants and no suit by tenants for recovery of possession of lost holdings in Raipur, Bilaspur, Drug and Balaghat districts. In the Bhandara district there were 35 suits for ejection of tenants against 18 in the last year of which 29 were decreed in favour of plaintiff and 6 in favour of defendants. Suits for recovery of possession in the Bhandara district were 6 against 1 in the last year of which 2 were decreed for plaintiff and 4 for defendant. Chhattisgarh  
Division.

108. Appeals and applications for revision.—There were 45 appeals and four applications for revision under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts pending before the Deputy Commissioners at the beginning of the year. 596 appeals and 36 applications for revision were instituted, making a total of 681 cases for disposal during the year. 494 appeals and 35 applications for revision were disposed of, leaving 152 cases pending at the close of the year. Including 16 cases pending at the commencement of the year, the total number of appeals for disposal in my court Jubbulpore  
Division.

was 221 against 81 in 1930-31 and 67 in 1929-30. 167 cases were disposed of and the balance of 54 cases mostly relate to appeals filed by patwaris of the Jubbulpore district in connection with the revised halkabandi.

Nagpur  
Division.

109. There were 59 appeals and 5 applications for revision under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts pending before the Deputy Commissioners at the commencement of the year. 630 appeals and 80 applications for revision were instituted making a total of 774 cases for disposal. Of these 601 appeals and 67 revision applications were disposed of, leaving a balance of 106 cases pending at the close of the year.

110. In the Commissioner's court, there were 53 appeals pending at the beginning of the year. Eight appeals were received on transfer from the Nerbudda division, and 211 new appeals were instituted. Of these 174 were disposed of, leaving 98 pending at the close of the year. Many of the latter have since been disposed of. Of the 272 appeals, 202 were under the Tenancy Act, and 72 under the Land Revenue Act.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

111. There were 46 appeals or applications for revision pending at the commencement of the year and 463 were instituted during the year making a total of 509 for disposal under both the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts. Of these 476 cases were disposed of and 33 (Raipur 11, Bilaspur 3, Drug 8, Bhandara 7 and Balaghat 4) remained pending. The percentage of appeals disposed of increased from 91 to 93 per cent. The Sub-Divisional Officers disposed of 130 appeals. The total number of appeals for disposal by the Commissioner increased from 93 to 163 owing to the transfer of Bhandara and Balaghat districts to this division. Out of this, 136 were disposed of and 27 remained pending, 23 of which have since been disposed of. There were 3 applications for revision during the year, out of which 2 were disposed of.

#### PART IV.—OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Jubbulpore  
Division.

112. Land acquisition.—Including pending cases of the previous year the total number of land acquisition cases for disposal was 105. 72 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 33, which includes 6 cases, *viz.*, 5 in Jubbulpore and 1 in Hoshangabad pending over six months,

113. Including 17 cases pending from the previous <sup>Nagpur Division.</sup> year, the total number of cases for disposal was 49, out of which 32 were disposed of leaving a balance of 17 at the close of the year. The oldest pending case is over a year in Chanda and will be disposed of as soon as the compensation is received from the Divisional Forest Officer. The incidence of compensation paid per acre varied a good deal from district to district even in the same district according to the nature of the soil, proximity to markets and other facilities. In no case was a reference made to civil court for inadequacy of compensation.

114. The number of cases pending at the beginning <sup>Chhattisgarh Division.</sup> of the year was 237 and 206 cases were instituted during the year making a total of 443 for disposal. 314 were disposed of leaving a balance of 129. 39 cases (26 in Raipur, 12 in Drug and 1 in Balaghat) were pending over 6 months for various reasons. Satisfactory explanations have been given in the Raipur and Balaghat reports but there is no explanation in the Drug report. Five references (3 from Raipur, 1 from Bhandara and 1 from Balaghat) made to the civil court under section 18 (2) of the Land Acquisition Act were pending at the beginning of the year. Four of them were disposed of during the year and the fifth from Balaghat is still pending. The District Judge increased the Collectors' award in two cases but the parties being still dissatisfied have appealed to the High Court and their appeals remained pending at the close of the year. One case was dismissed and another was withdrawn. During the year under report only one reference was made from the Bhandara district which is pending.

115. Lambardars.—Lambardars as a body have, on <sup>Jubbulpore Division.</sup> the whole, continued to work satisfactorily. I noticed last year the trouble between the sadar and patti lambardars, and the Deputy Commissioners of Jubbulpore and Saugor report that friction between them still continues as the patti lambardars fail to pay their share of the revenue promptly. The figures of cases under section 157 of the Land Revenue Act tell the same story. The usual changes occurred among sadar-lambardars, lambardars and their gumashtas owing to deaths and resignations and so on. The Deputy Commissioner of Saugor reports that chaos existed in the Damoh sub-division regarding appointment of lambardars and apportionment of land revenue over pattis and responsibility for its payment.

He has instituted enquiries in suitable cases, and hopes that the khewats will now be put in order, which should produce considerable improvement of the land revenue administration.

Nagpur  
Division.

116. The lambardars are reported to have worked well, and the land revenue was paid through them fairly punctually. There were the following changes among lambardars and lambardar-gumashtas owing to death, resignation, changes in proprietary rights, appointment of minors, and formation of pattis :—

	Appointment of Lambardars.	Lambardar- Gumashtas.
Nagpur	... 154	61
Wardha	... 110	34
Chanda	... 206	23
Chhindwara	... 245	51
Betul	... 121	33

Seven lambardars were removed for failure to perform their duties, one for mismanagement, and nine had to be warned.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

117. The number of appointments of lambardars including patti or sub-lambardars, sadar-lambardars, and gumashta lambardars increased from 385 to 432 in Raipur, from 159 to 298 in Drug and from 180 to 185 in Bhandara, but decreased from 300 to 275 in Bilaspur and from 353 to 190 in Balaghat. The large increase in Drug was largely due to succession cases of the Dondi Lohara zamindari. In Raipur 11 lambardars were dismissed for habitual default in paying land revenue, 7 removed because they ceased to be proprietors, and 9 warned for neglect of duty. In Bilaspur 26 lambardars were removed and two were warned. In Drug 3 lambardars were removed for habitual default and 3 warned for not rendering accounts to co-sharers. In the Bhandara and Balaghat districts no lambardar was removed or punished. Several Deputy Commissioners refer to the growing tendency of co-sharers failing to pay their share of the revenue, and to strained relations in consequence. In the Balaghat district 3 lambardars tendered resignations on this account but their resignations were not accepted in the absence of suitable substitutes. In the same district there were three cases in which the co-sharers applied against the lambardars for village profits but for want of proof their applications were rejected. In Raipur there was one application for recovery of lambardari dues which was successful On

the whole the lambardars discharged their duties satisfactorily and land revenue was collected from the majority of them fairly punctually.

118. Mukaddams.—Mukaddams and their gum-ashtas worked satisfactorily on the whole. 111 mukaddams including gumashtas were removed or dismissed, 185 warned and 91 fined for neglect of duty or otherwise. One mukaddam in the Nimar district was prosecuted in a criminal court for gross misconduct. Help was given to these officers to recover their dues where required.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

119. On the whole the mukaddams and mukaddam-gumashtas worked satisfactorily. 44 mukaddams including mukaddam-gumashtas were fined, 180 were warned for neglect of duty and four were dismissed in Chanda for misconduct. Assistance had to be given in 55 cases for the recovery of mukaddam dues. The remark of the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, that mukaddams are generally negligent of their statutory duties with regard to sanitation is, I fear, true of other districts also.

Nagpur  
Division.

120. The total number of changes among mukaddams and mukaddam-gumashtas decreased from 422 to 346 in Raipur, from 436 to 340 in Bilaspur and from 135 to 76 in Balaghat while it increased from 169 to 181 in Drug. In Bhandara the number of such changes during the year was 98. Punishments inflicted on mukaddams and mukaddam gumashtas were as under :—

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

	Removed or dismissed.	Department- ally fined.	Warned.	Criminally prosecuted.
Raipur	68	17	108	4
Bilaspur	59	26	52	1
Drug	...	6	33	1
Bhandara	...	2	28	...
Balaghat	3	2	37	...

Dues were recovered in 25 cases (13 in Raipur and 12 in Bilaspur) and 27 cases were rejected.

With a few exceptions, mukaddams and mukaddam gumashtas worked well, and no case of neglect or refusal to help touring officers was reported. The Deputy Commissioner, Bhandara, says that the mukaddams as a body rendered useful assistance in combating the spread of civil disobedience in the district and in several notable instances actually drove outside agitators from their villages.

127. Nazul.—The total number of nazul cases has again risen this year from 4,144 to 5,862. 3,447 encroachments were detected in Nagpur town and 1,082 in Kamptee, and the total number of encroachments for disposal were 5,662 and 1,322 respectively. I have urged on the Deputy Commissioner the desirability of checking the tendency to fresh encroachments by firm action against the offenders. Unfortunately the municipal officials did not co-operate with the nazul department in the past in checking this evil. Concurrently with the increase in the number of nazul cases there has been a marked increase in the income from rents as will be seen from the following figures :—

		Rs.
Nagpur	... 1929-30	36,662
	1931-32	45,686
Kamptee	... 1929-30	4,928
	1931-32	7,521

The figures include rent on account of temporary leases. The income from premia and commutation of rent amounted to Rs. 32,510 in Nagpur and Rs. 7,735 in Kamptee. The recent delegation of power to Deputy Commissioners to sanction leases of 3rd class plots subject to certain restriction has accelerated the disposal of such cases. The suggestion made in paragraph 41 of the Nagpur report for the assimilation of the procedure with that of Berar in certain respects will form the subject of a separate reference.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

128. The cultivated area expanded from 11,864 to 12,318 square miles owing to good rains. The increase is shared by all districts except Drug where the area remained stationary. The number of villages increased by one in the Bhandara district as a new raiyatwari village was established. The number of cases instituted during the year in Raipur, Drug and Bhandara districts increased by 760,519 and 64, respectively, while in Bilaspur and Balaghat districts the number declined by 511 and 631, respectively. The increase in the Raipur, Drug and Bhandara districts was due to the following causes :—

- (1) Omission of the cases disposed of by the Naib-Tahsildar, Dhamtari in the Raipur district, in the accounts of previous year.
- (2) Transfer of civil court decrees to the Collector for execution.
- (3) Large number of cases for recovery of different kinds of Government dues.



- (4) Increase of lambardari and mukaddami cases in Bhandara owing to death of a proprietor who owned a large number of villages.

The decrease in Bilaspur and Balaghat has not been explained in the district reports. Including the cases pending at the close of last year, the total number of cases for disposal during the year was 47,177 of which 41,091 was disposed of leaving 6,086 cases pending for disposal at the end of the year. The percentage of cases disposed of was 87 the same as last year. The number of cases pending over 6 months increased from 347 to 537 and those pending over 12 months from 228 to 445. The increase is shared by all districts except Balaghat where both heads show a decrease. The number of issues and receipts of English letters in Raipur, Bhandara and Balaghat decreased from 2,826, 5,701 and 5,918 to 2,322, 5,479 and 2,663, respectively, while in Bilaspur and Drug the number increased from 1,957 and 1,905 to 2,310 and 2,057, respectively.

129. Delegation of enhanced powers to subordinate officers.—The powers delegated to subordinate revenue officers are being exercised with discretion in all the districts of the division. Jubbulpore  
Division.

130. Co-operative credit societies.—The accounts of co-operative credit societies show the results of the economic depression on the cultivator more clearly than other statistics. Only a small percentage of the demand was anywhere recovered, and the extension of credit has almost entirely ceased in most cases. In many cases the existence of heavy liabilities to outside creditors has rendered the working of the societies from a co-operative standpoint impossible. Too many of the members seem to have regarded their societies as a means of getting a certain amount of the credit they require at a cheaper rate than that of the ordinary mahajan, at the risk of summary recovery by distress; but such members are naturally apt to satisfy the outside creditors, whose rate of interest is higher, before the society. Too easy credit in good years has proved the curse of rural economics, and the only successful societies must be those which practically exclude outside borrowing. Jubbulpore  
Division.

131. Irrigation.—The position of irrigation in the division shows no change, and the people now no more Jubbulpore  
Division.

desire to profit by the heavy expenditure incurred on irrigation works than in the past. The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore suggests the expansion of cane cultivation, as a means by which the annual loss might be minimized, but this at best a somewhat unsound palliative. No further works are or should be contemplated in this division.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

132. Communications.—No funds for road construction except as a famine relief measure, which we may hope may not be required again for many years, are likely to be available for some time to come, so that the discussion of requirements is largely academic. But the lack of any through road communication except by immense circuits down through the districts bordering the Nerbudda is undoubtedly anomalous, and the development of communications to open up the newly settled areas in Harsud and the Mandla district also calls for attention.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

133. Protection of malguzari forests.—The statistics of forests under protection are as follows:—

Name of district.	At commencement of the year.	Taken under protection during the year.	Total.	Released during the year.	Balance at the close of the year.
Jubbulpore ...	6	...	6	...	6
Saugor ...	11	8	19	...	19
Hoshangabad ...	19	1	20	2	18
Nimar ...	19	1	20	...	20
Mandla ...	3	1	4	...	4
Total ...	58	11	69	2	67

The forests under protection were generally inspected by revenue and forest officers. The Deputy Commissioner of Hoshangabad quotes the Divisional Forest Officer's opinion that unless a working scheme is prepared, and a responsible subordinate is placed in charge of every protected forest, the placing of such forests under the Forest Department is likely to be of little benefit, and suggests that clear fellings of small areas annually followed by a five year grazing closure period is the only treatment likely to improve such forests. These views are certainly sound, but not by any means easy to carry into effect.

134. Village panchayats.—The statistics of the establishment of the village panchayats are given below :—

Name of district.	At commencement of the year.	Established during the year.	Total.	Disestablished during the year.	Balance at the close of the year.
Jubbulpore ...	45	...	45	...	45
Saugor ...	23	...	23	...	23
Hoshangabad ...	45	3	48	1	47
Nimar ...	23	1	24	...	24
Mandla ...	11	...	11	...	11
Total ...	147	4	151	1	150

During the year 7 applications for new panchayats were received in the Jubbulpore district and are still pending enquiry. Of two applications received in the Saugor district one is being enquired into, and the other has been rejected. In the Hoshangabad district in all 8 new applications were received, of which two were rejected and the rest are under inquiry. The Deputy Commissioner of Saugor reports that the Shahgarh panchayat in the Banda tahsil, which had a bad reputation, was purged by the conviction of two of the panchas for bribe taking in criminal cases tried by the panchayat. In the Hoshangabad district the panchayat at Sodalpur was disestablished owing to party faction in the village. Similarly the panchayat at Burhanpura is not free from party factions, and the question of its disestablishment is under consideration. Though some petty complaints were made against some of the panchayats, they worked fairly on the whole. Most Deputy Commissioners would however agree that it is desirable now to emphasize the administrative side of their functions, which few have developed. This aspect has a special value in connection with the organization of village uplift.

135. Six new village panchayats were established in Betul and two in Chhindwara. Seven applications for new panchayats are pending in Chanda and one each in Nagpur and Wardha. A non-official panchayat association has been formed in Chanda for promoting the establishment of new panchayats. It appears from the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, that with one honourable exception, the panchayats in this district

are not functioning at all well. Not only are they seriously handicapped by their unwillingness to raise funds by taxation; but they are also hampered by party feelings which not unoften divide the panchayat into two rival camps. Another unpleasant feature in the Nagpur district is the frequent complaints of partiality said to be displayed by village benches and courts. The Deputy Commissioner reports that some of them were found to be justified. The affairs of the panchayat at Kondhali in Katol tahsil which I inspected lately were in a deplorable condition. Practically no taxes had been collected for two years and the panchas are among the defaulters. The Government grant of Rs. 250 for office equipment and purchase of books had been misspent on the payment of the staff. Obviously there is enormous scope for the activities of the panchayat sub-committee set up by the Nagpur district council. The panchayats everywhere will need the fostering care of such non-official bodies in the early stages of their growth, and it is to be hoped that the district councils will devote to them the attention they deserve.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

136. In the Raipur district there were 12 panchayats at the beginning of the year and one new panchayat was formed during the year. Enhanced powers under sections 18 (2) and 32 (2) were granted to 5 panchayats. Administrative duties are performed by 4 panchayats. My predecessor Mr. Gordon inspected the panchayat at Pithora. The Deputy Commissioners, Sub-Divisional Officers and Tahsildars inspected 8 panchayats. Out of the 13 panchayats, only 7 are reported to be taking sufficient interest in their work. In the Bilaspur district there were 15 panchayats at the beginning of the year. One was dissolved and 26 new panchayats were established during the year. Their work is reported to be on the whole satisfactory though the Deputy Commissioner comments on their reluctance to impose taxation and to undertake administrative duties. In the Drug district there were 10 panchayats at the beginning of the year. One was disestablished and 7 new panchayats were established during the year. No panchayat has undertaken any administrative duty for fear of unpopularity. In the Bhandara district there were 2 panchayats at the beginning of the year and one was established during the year. A new election of the panchayat at Sakoli was held which was keenly contested. No new panchayat was established in Balaghat district during the year but there

are 11 panchayats in the district. Five of the panchayats were granted increased civil and criminal powers. During the financial year 1931-32 a sum of Rs. 480 was paid as initial grants to 12 panchayats (10 in Bilaspur, 1 each in Drug and Raipur).

137. District gazetteers.—B volumes of the gazetteers of all the districts are reported to have been brought up to date. Nagpur  
Division.

138. The B volumes of the gazetteers of all the five districts are up to date. Chhattisgarh  
Division.

139. Effect of recent land revenue legislation.—No special instances have been brought to notice during the year showing the utility of the amendment of the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts. As desired in Secretariat letter No. 2368-1475-XII, dated the 24th July 1929, information regarding the working of the restrictions imposed by section 203 of the Land Revenue Act has been given by all Deputy Commissioners in their district reports. Jubbulpore  
Division.

140. No important legislation affecting land revenue was enacted during the year under report, and no new powers under the Act were delegated to Sub-Divisional Officers or Tahsildars. Nagpur  
Division.

141. Section 53 of the Land Revenue Act regarding maintenance of boundary lines in villages adjoining Government forest has been revised and sections 148, 151, 171, 173 and 175 of the Land Revenue Act have been amended so as to simplify the procedure in sale and partition cases. Additions have also been made to the Tenancy Act dealing with the position of tenants who have diverted the whole or part of their holdings to non-agricultural purposes. It is too soon to comment on the effect of these changes. Chhattisgarh  
Division.

142. Working of section 203 of the Land Revenue Act.—The restrictions imposed by this section have not operated harshly and no case of exorbitant demands of nazarana by malguzars was brought to notice during the year. The town of Bhatapara in the Raipur district is rapidly expanding as a grain and commercial market and possesses a comparatively large residential population of traders who claim that sub-section 5 of section 203 should be made applicable to their town and house sites made both heritable and transferable. This is a case in which Chhattisgarh  
Division.

no action is possible unless the foot-note to the section is removed. The case of Champa in the Bilaspur district is a similar one.

Nagpur  
Division.

143. Consolidation of holdings.—The provisions of the Central Provinces Consolidation of Holdings Act were not applied to any district in the Nagpur division. Fresh complaints of the exaction of exorbitant nazarana by the landlords on transfer of house sites were received from the towns of Wardha and Arvi. In the latter case the complaint emanated from the municipality, and in the former the president, municipal committee, was the most ardent advocate of the application of clause (5) of section 203 of the Land Revenue Act. Reports have been submitted to Government. It seems to me that the present policy of Government as embodied in the notes to section 203 is unduly complaisant to landlords, and needs modification in the light of the abuses of their privilege by this privileged class, which have been brought to light in Wardha, Arvi and other growing towns.

144. The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, is of opinion that the maximum fine of Rs. 50 provided by the recent amendment to section 219, Land Revenue Act, is altogether inadequate in the case of major encroachments such as the building of large ornamental overhanging galleries. I agree with him.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

145. Consolidation work had hitherto been done free of charge, and it was decided that its benefits had been sufficiently advertised and the time had come to make a charge sufficient to cover the cost. Accordingly it was decided to levy a charge of Re. 0-4-0 per acre on all new applications except in Bilaspur where consolidation was still a novelty and would continue to be done free. Old applications were also to be charged but in cases where work had already commenced a concession rate of Re. 0-2-0 per acre was imposed. The popularity of consolidation was thus put to a severe test which was all the more severe owing to the general economic depression. The figures show how remarkably well it has stood the test. In all 136 new applications were registered during the year, 73 from Drug, 33 from Raipur and 30 from Bilaspur district. All except the applications from Bilaspur were conditional on payment. Similarly 94 old applications were examined afresh and admitted, and 26 old ones were rejected as the applicants were unwilling to pay, of these, 22 related to Raipur and 4 to Drug.

Chakbandi schemes in 74 villages of Drug, 14 of Raipur and 9 of Bilaspur were confirmed and given effect to during the year. Of these 95 were confirmed by Deputy Commissioners as there were no objections and 2 by the Settlement Commissioner. Up to the end of the year, chakbandi operations were carried out successfully in 201 villages of Drug, 42 villages of Raipur and 16 of the Bilaspur district. The work in Bilaspur was much retarded chiefly on account of the temporary exodus of satnamis for labour towards Calcutta, and eventually it had to be closed down and the staff utilized in Drug. According to the Deputy Commissioner consolidation has not taken on in Bilaspur and he mentions cases in which tenants ceased to improve their fields because of the fear that their efforts might be wasted if they lost their holdings through consolidation. This reform has taken strong root in Drug and is growing popular in Raipur. From the very beginning I have advocated concentration and it would be a grave mistake to dissipate the energies of the staff and incidentally increase expenditure by tackling all three districts at the same time. If Drug and Raipur are prepared to pay they should be given preference and I think that Bilaspur might well be left out for the present. There is ample work in the other districts and Bilaspur can be left to be tackled subsequently. The cost has been reduced to the remarkably low figure of Re. 0-3-8 per acre but the Consolidation Officer hints that this result has only been achieved by overworking the staff and unduly extending the field season, which has told on the health of the staff, an item of cost which cannot be expressed in terms of money. The success achieved is largely due to the tact and inspiration of Mr. Chaurey the Consolidation Officer.

146. Revision of the Patwari Halkabandi.—A revised patwari halkabandi has been introduced only in the Jubbulpore district, with effect from 1st October 1932, and resulted in the reduction of patwari circles from 400 to 262. Jubbulpore  
Division.

147. The Patwari halkabandi of the Bhandara district was revised in 1930. The revision of the halkabandi for other districts in this division has been postponed indefinitely. Chhattisgarh  
Division.

148. Effect of changes in the pay or emoluments of the land revenue staff.—New scales of pay have been recently introduced for new entrants, but it is too early to say anything about their effect. Jubbulpore  
Division.

Effect of changes in the land revenue staff—concl'd.] 56

Chhattisgarh Division. 149. During the greater part of the year under report the pay of all the members of the staff drawing more than Rs. 50 per mensem was subjected to a 10 per cent cut and revised scales of pay have been introduced for new entrants. The effect of the latter cannot be estimated yet nor has it yet been decided how far it will affect the prospects of those already in service.

Jubbulpore Division. 150. Construction of buildings for the use of land revenue staff.—No residential buildings were under construction during the year under report in any of the districts of the division. The Deputy Commissioner of Saugor draws attention to the necessity for more accommodation in the district office, where congestion has been accentuated by the enlargement of the district. Elsewhere there is still a certain demand for the housing of subordinate officials.

Nagpur Division. 151. Quarters for Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildar were provided at Arvi where they had great difficulty in securing suitable houses at reasonable rent. Quarters for Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildar are urgently needed also at Wardha and Hinganghat. A scheme for housing these officers in the old tahsili is under consideration. The extension of the district court building at Chhindwara and the construction of a new tahsili building at Arvi are both very urgent works, which have been held up for want of funds. Funds were allotted by Government for extensive repairs to the tahsili at Ramtek towards the end of the year, and the work is now nearing completion.

Chhattisgarh Division. 152. No residential buildings were constructed during the year under report. Quarters are badly needed for some officials in the Raipur district and plans and estimates have also been prepared but nothing can be done so long as the present financial crisis prevails.

Chhattisgarh Division. 153. Famine programme.—The programme is being brought up to date in accordance with the instructions contained in the scarcity manual.

Jubbulpore Division. 154. Tours and inspections.—The amount of touring done by district officers, their assistants, Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars is detailed in the district reports. Though the touring is restricted under standing orders it was generally adequate. All the district offices were inspected by the Deputy Commissioners except in Jubbulpore and Saugor; the Deputy Commissioner of Saugor has



however inspected the office since the close of the year. The tahsil offices were also inspected by the Deputy Commissioners except Jubbulpore, Hatta, Seoni-Malwa, Hoshangabad and Gadarwara. Except the Sub-divisional Officer of Hoshangabad all the Sub-divisional Officers inspected all their tahsilis. The attention of the Deputy Commissioner concerned is being drawn to this omission. I inspected all the district offices except Jubbulpore as well as half the tahsil offices.

155. The year was a strenuous one for revenue <sup>Nagpur</sup> officers owing to the partial failure of both the kharif and <sup>Division.</sup> rabi crops which necessitated extensive touring, and to the revival of the civil disobedience movement. The Deputy Commissioners spent the following number of days on tour :—

		Days.
Nagpur	... Mr. Grigson	... 43
Wardha	... Mr. Rahim	... 81
Chhindwara	... Mr. Bree	... 98
Betul	... Mr. Bourne	... 106
Chanda	... { Mr. Jayaratnam	... } 62
	... { Mr. Bailey	... }

All the district offices and tahsils were inspected by the Deputy Commissioners, except the District offices at Nagpur in which some branches were inspected by the Deputy Commissioner and some by the assistants. The Sub-divisional Officers also inspected all the tahsils within their charges.

156. I was in charge of the division throughout the year. I toured for 119 days and inspected the district offices at Wardha, Chhindwara and Betul, the sub-divisional office at Seoni and the following tahsil offices :—

Umrer	Katol	Warora
Brahmapuri	Garchiroli	Chhindwara
Amarwara	Seoni	Lakhnadon
Betul	Multai	Bhainsdehi

I also inspected the Court of Wards office at Seoni, station-houses, dispensaries, schools, jails, village panchayats and welfare centres and other institutions such as municipal offices.

157. Messrs. Grigson, Bourne, Bree and Rahim held charge of Nagpur, Betul, Chhindwara and Wardha districts throughout the year. In Chanda Mr. Bambawale was succeeded by Mr. Jairatnam on the 10th October.

He was relieved on the 15th January 1932 by Mr. Bailey who remained in the district till the end of the year. The Seoni sub-division was held by Mr. Bailey till the 12th January 1932. He was succeeded by Mr. Dewey, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, who continued in the sub-division till the 28th September 1932 when he was temporarily transferred to Chhindwara to officiate as Deputy Commissioner after handing over to Mr. Mitchell, Assistant Commissioner.

**Chhattisgarh Division.** 158. The amount of touring done by each officer is given in the statements appended to the district reports. Owing to the restriction placed on touring revenue officers with the exception of a few in the Raipur and Balaghat districts could not tour for the prescribed minimum number of days. The Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur, remarks that it is doubtful as to whether the Janjgir revenue staff could have prevented the spread of agrarian unrest, but had there been no restriction on touring in the previous revenue year, it would undoubtedly have been possible to foresee and forestall the outbreak of disturbance to a greater extent than was actually done. Decreased touring means delay in disposal of revenue cases and also a loss of that personal touch which is so essential for a revenue officer. I fully endorse Mr. Gordon's remark in last year's report that curtailment of touring is false economy. The number of khasra entries checked by the various revenue officers was 5,022 in Raipur, 1,087 in Bhandara and 6,234 in Balaghat district. The reports of other districts do not contain the information. In Bilaspur the checking of land records is stated to have been unsatisfactory as the land records staff did not return to regular duty until the open season was practically over. The inspections of district and tahsil offices was generally adequate but owing to frequent changes the Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, could not inspect his office. The Tahsildar, Raipur, also did not inspect his office. My predecessor, Mr. Gordon, inspected the district office at Drug and the tahsil offices at Drug, Raipur, Baloda Bazar, Janjgir, Bhandara, Sakoli, Balaghat and Baihar during the year under report.

**Jubbulpore Division.** 159. Settlement operations.—Settlement operations are not in progress in any of the districts of the division.

**Jubbulpore Division.** 160. Notice of officers.—I held charge of the division throughout the year. There were several changes

among Deputy Commissioners in the division as shown below :—

1. Jubbulpore	... Mr. Crofton	... 1-10-31	to 28-10-31
	Mr. Ramsden	... 29-10-31	to 30-9-32
2. Saugor	... Mr. Greenfield	... 1-10-31	to 2-9-32
	Mr. Paterson	... 3-9-32	to 7-9-32
	Mr. Oulsnam	... 8-9-32	to 30-9-32
3. Hoshangabad	... Mr. Rege	... 1-10-31	to 22-10-31
	Mr. Lee	... 23-10-31	to 30-9-32
4. Nimar	... Mr. Smellie	... 1-10-31	to 3-1-32
	Mr. Layard	... 4-1-32	to 16-3-32
	Mr. Chowbat	... 17-3-32	to 16-4-32
	Mr. Seth	... 17-4-32	to 30-9-32
5. Mandla	... Mr. Ikramullah	... 1-10-31	to 28-10-31
	Mr. Rege	... 29-10-31	to 30-9-32

Changes among the assistants, Tahsildars and their Naibs are detailed in the district reports.

161. I endorse the Deputy Commissioners' recommendations bringing to notice the services of their subordinates, and I desire myself to commend to the notice of Government the services of Messrs. Greenfield and Ramsden among Deputy Commissioners, and of Messrs. Ambegaonkar and Savidge in charge of the new separate sub-divisions of Damoh and Narsinghpur.

162. My thanks are due to all the Deputy Commissioners who worked hard, the partial failure of the kharif and rabi crops and the civil disobedience movement having largely increased their responsibilities. Messrs. Grigson and Bourne have written interesting reports, which testify to their insight into all the important problems of district administration. Mr. Grigson also gave close personal attention to the management of the estates under the Court of Wards in spite of the conflicting claims of other important work on his time. By the premature death of Mr. Bourne the Betul district has been deprived of an officer of outstanding ability, energy and initiative. The Deputy Commissioner, Chhindwara, makes appreciative reference to the work of Mr. R. J. Bailey as Sub-Divisional Officer, Seoni, in the early days of the amalgamation. Mr. Bailey continued to display his sound judgment, energy and tact in a much larger sphere as Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, for the greater part of the year under report, and his sudden death has evoked deep regret from all classes of people in the district.

163. Of the assistants the names of the following are mentioned in the district reports :—

Mr. B. A. Smellie.	Mr. R. D. Beohar.
Mr. F. K. Khan.	Mr. M. K. Kher.
Mr. S. S. Parkhie.	Mr. Nurul Latif Khan.
Mr. Saiyad Alay Hasan.	Mr. J. D. Kerawalla.

Of the Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars, the following deserve special mention for their good work :—

Tahsildars.	Naib-Tahsildars.
K. D. Banarjee, Nagpur.	Muslim Khan, Nagpur.
Nandkishore Nagam, Betul.	T. R. Deshpande, Betul.
Raghunath Singh Byas, Arvi.	M. L. Bhuskute, Ramtek and Saoner.
D. P. Pathak, Bhainsdehi.	Hiralal Verma, Nagpur.
G. V. Kali, Nagpur.	Mohammad Khan, Arvi.
G. Y. Mahajan, Chhindwara.	
R. P. Kelte, Saoner.	
Ali Sher Khan, Hinganghat.	
D. P. Dixit, Brahmapuri.	
Babu Khan, Umrer.	

The title of Rao Sahib was conferred during the year on Mr. G. D. Chaoji, in recognition of his good work as Tahsildar, Nagpur, for a number of years.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

164. I held charge of the division till the 4th November 1931 when I proceeded on leave. Mr. E. Gordon relieved me and held charge till the 24th July 1932 when he was transferred as Chief Secretary. Mr. Drake, Political Agent, then took charge in addition to his own duties till the end of the year. Mr. Y. N. Sukthanker was in charge of the Raipur district till the 24th March 1932 and was succeeded by Mr. C. J. W. Lillie. Mr. A. G. F. Farquhar was in charge of the Bilaspur district till the 31st October 1931 and was succeeded by Mr. H. E. St. G. McClenaghan. Rai Sahib Ramanuj Prasad was in charge of the Drug district till the 30th November 1931 and was relieved by Khan Bahadur Misbahul Osman who held charge till the 30th July 1932. He was succeeded by Mr. B. A. Smellie who remained in charge till the end of the year. Khan Bahadur K. E. J. Sanjana held charge of the Bhandara district throughout the year.

The charge of Balaghat district was held by four Deputy Commissioners during the year as shown below :—

- Mr. H. A. R. Dewey till 29th November 1931.
- Mr. J. M. Stapylton from 30-11-31 to 29-3-1932.
- Mr. B. A. Bambawale from 30-3-32 to 11-6-1932.
- Mr. M. C. Comrie from 12-6-32 up to date.

As I was only in charge for a very brief period I am unable personally, to bring to notice the names of all officers who have done good work during the year. The following officers have been specially mentioned by Deputy Commissioners for good work.

*Raipur.*

Mr. G. P. Saraiya, Extra-Assistant Commissioner.  
Mr. M. P. Dwivedi, Extra-Assistant Commissioner.  
Mr. Girja Prasad Bhargava, Tahsildar.  
Mr. Niranjanlal Verma, Tahsildar.

*Bilaspur.*

Mr. C. J. R. Naidu, Extra-Assistant Commissioner.  
Mr. K. N. De, Tahsildar.

*Drug.*

Mr. R. C. Sinha, Extra-Assistant Commissioner.

*Bhandara.*

Mr. M. D. Sagane, Extra-Assistant Commissioner.  
Mr. Mohanlal Kapur, Tahsildar.

*Balaghat.*

Mr. Madho Rao, Tahsildar.  
Mr. Rameshwar Prasad, Tahsildar.

*Financial results of loan operations to Local Government for the revenue year ending the 30th September 1932.*

—	Land Improve- ment Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Total both Acts.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. (a) Interest payable by the Local Government to the Government of India on loans taken prior to 1st April 1921.	52,300	30,100	82,400
(b) Interest on the amount of loans granted from the Famine Insurance Fund.	...	2,49,234	2,49,234
(c) Interest chargeable on the total mean outstanding of the year on account of loans subsequent to 31st March 1921.	1,21,581	...	1,21,581
Total ...	1,73,881	2,79,334	4,53,215
2. Interest collected during the year ...	43,992	33,633	77,625
3. Balance of interest accruing to Local Government, i.e., difference between (1) and (2).	-1,29,889	-2,45,701	-3,75,590
4. Remission of principal during the year ...	650	19	669
5. Net result (profit or loss) for the year 1931-32.	-1,30,539	-2,45,720	-3,76,259
6. Net result for previous years			
1930-31 ...	-1,39,196	-9,12,882	-10,52,078
1929-30 ...	-1,37,428	-1,87,125	-3,24,553
1928-29 ...	-1,13,082	-1,44,145	-2,57,227
1927-28 ...	-61,590	-47,424	-1,09,014
1926-27 ...	-39,643	-46,176	-85,819
7. Expenditure on free grants-in-aid towards the construction of private protective works or on establishments for well-boring or other outlay incurred from current revenue in connection with takavi transaction.	...	...	...

NOTE.—The statement is prescribed by Government of India letter No. 2 138-2, dated the 15th February 1906.

Statement showing the account of the Local Government with agriculturists' borrowers in Central Provinces for the revenue year ending the 30th September 1932.

		Land Improve- ment Loans Act.	Agricul- turists' Loans Act.	Total both Acts.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Principal	Outstanding at the commencement of the year.	20,40,144	63,28,573	83,68,717
	Advanced during the year ...	1,02,591	4,87,930	5,90,521
	Total advanced ...	21,42,735	68,16,503	89,59,238
	Amount due for collection within the year (including arrears).	6,33,478	26,77,841	33,11,319
	Remitted during the year ...	650	19	669
	Collected during the year ...	1,45,835	2,51,425	(a)3,97,260
	Total remitted and collected ...	1,46,485	2,51,444	3,97,929
	Balance outstanding at the end of the year.	19,96,250	65,65,059	85,61,309
	Amount suspended by competent authority.	1,55,377	22,87,197	24,42,574
	Amount overdue ...	3,38,533	1,50,456	4,88,989
Interest	Collected during the year ..	43,992	33,633	77,625
	Rate of interest recovered on mean of loan outstanding at the commencement and close of the year.	2.18	0.52	0.92

(a) Includes on account of advance collections of principal not fallen due: —

	Rs.
Land Improvement Loans Act ...	6,917
Agriculturists' Loans Act ...	11,256
Total ...	18,173

NOTE.—The statement is prescribed by Government of India letter No. 2-138-2, dated the 5th February 1936.

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STATEMENT A

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STATEMENT A.—Showing the area held by the several classes  
Central Provinces during the

(1)—DETAILS OF

District.	Total occupied area.	Land held by malguzars.		
		Area held as sir.	Area cultivated other than sir.	Percentage of occupied area held by malguzars.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.
Jubbulpore	1,422,117	149,095	80,005	16
Saugor excluding Damoh	1,258,396	131,266	85,758	16
Damoh	747,666	17,710	41,163	17
Hoshangabad excluding Narsinghpur	1,197,720	180,675	61,509	20
Narsinghpur	742,173	95,893	32,763	17
Nimar	812,511	54,045	31,484	11
Mandia	943,364	58,734	36,737	10
Total Jubbulpore Division	7,123,887	757,418	369,449	16
Nagpur	1,636,245	196,572	68,517	16
Wardha	1,184,816	148,474	89,425	20
Chanda	1,185,231	103,167	30,031	11
Chhindwara (excluding Seoni).	1,026,233	123,940	103,173	22
Seoni	307,068	13,248	5,652	6
Betul	985,534	138,081	73,390	21
Betul	1,122,528	78,763	34,281	10
Total Nagpur Division	7,444,655	802,208	404,499	16
Raipur	1,562,006	272,019	133,751	26
...	1,069,128	107,674	34,796	13
Bilaspur	1,313,811	217,954	109,464	25
...	753,241	75,849	18,116	12
Drug	1,320,810	272,272	137,374	31
...	462,024	54,103	14,873	14
Bhandara	674,930	101,819	23,524	19
...	348,113	47,728	11,169	17
Balaghat	496,873	76,339	18,650	19
...	124,573	17,490	3,547	17
Total Chhattisgarh Division	8,125,474	1,246,247	505,264	22
GRAND TOTAL	22,694,016	2,805,873	1,279,212	18
TOTAL FOR PRECEDING YEAR	22,642,894	2,808,339	1,279,290	18

of landlords and tenants and also the rental in each district of the agricultural year ending the 31st May 1932.

## PROPRIETORS

Land held by malik-makbuzas.			Land held completely or partially revenue-free.				Total area held by proprietors, i.e., total of columns 3, 4, 7 and 10.
Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue assessed.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue assigned (not for realization).	Revenue demanded (for realization).	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
11,983	57,000	82,691	553	2,784	5,673	629	288,884
4,823	43,616	54,297	733	7,641	8,681	5	268,311
4,218	31,032	29,720	123	1,868	2,324	...	161,773
1,302	26,119	35,051	74	989	1,852	65	269,292
1,607	20,634	39,590	144	1,812	3,179	1,259	151,102
18,637	178,531	2,51,199	1,299	19,787	36,679	1,588	283,847
430	3,238	2,808	29	101	117	43	98,810
43,009	260,170	4,94,763	2,955	34,982	58,505	3,689	1,522,019
12,013	110,756	2,25,221	430	6,760	11,520	107	352,635
5,360	54,425	82,594	373	4,673	9,117	101	296,957
7,171	79,943	65,867	419	6,878	5,843	1,855	219,579
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
554	5,516	6,153	241	2,070	1,670	1,099	234,699
1	17	3	...	...	...	...	18,917
650	8,389	7,694	5	129	166	94	219,592
610	8,498	8,295	100	2,732	832	1,580	124,274
26,799	267,504	3,95,827	1,568	23,242	32,148	4,836	1,497,453
2,346	6,432	7,944	13	561	743	...	412,763
18	75	...	...	...	...	...	142,545
8,914	29,415	30,754	8	146	114	...	356,979
103	905	702	...	...	...	...	94,870
2,213	8,361	9,265	17	122	126	10	418,129
192	7,247	2,583	...	...	...	...	76,223
6,441	50,269	70,589	50	549	782	167	179,161
731	7,889	8,996	...	...	...	...	66,786
2,108	17,665	22,364	...	...	...	...	112,654
89	1,440	1,820	...	...	...	...	22,477
23,155	129,698	1,55,017	88	1,378	1,765	177	1,882,587
92,954	757,372	10,45,607	4,611	59,602	9,418	8,702	4,902,059
91,015	751,288	10,30,711	4,713	60,907	92,751	44,893	4,899,854

STATEMENT A.—Showing the area held by the several classes  
Central Provinces during the

(2)—DETAILS OF

District.	Land held by absolute occupancy tenants.			
	Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.
1	14	15	1	17
		Acres	Rs.*	Rs. a. p.
Jubbulpore	32,886	184,795	3,07,566	1 10 8
Saugor excluding Damoh	21,490	147,827	2,21,710	1 7 3
Damoh	21,045	1,79,931	1,36,357	1 4 3
Hoshangabad excluding Narsinghpur	19,278	266,453	4,43,316	1 10 7
Narsinghpur	14,012	134,195	2,91,000	2 2 8
Nimar	570	5,471	5,644	1 0 6
Mandla	1,586	10,417	13,458	1 4 8
Total Jubbulpore Division	110,867	857,089	14,19,081	1 10 6
Nagpur	22,017	241,385	4,32,808	1 12 8
Wardha	12,218	153,083	2,10,236	1 6 0
Chanda	12,358	112,890	1,00,965	0 14 4
Chhindwara (excluding Seoni).	11,791	96,302	1,37,577	1 6 10
Seoni	3,410	39,379	44,012	1 1 11
Betul	12,697	155,784	1,25,338	0 13 0
Total Nagpur Division	74,491	798,823	10,51,936	1 5 0
Raipur	22,345	125,094	1,60,595	1 4 5
Bilaspur	25,582	76,060	86,965	1 2 4
Drug	22,685	140,310	1,68,932	1 3 3
Bhandara	9,852	70,738	1,00,948	1 6 10
Balaghat	1,085	7,480	11,890	1 9 5
Total Chhattisgarh Division	91,969	490,818	6,30,800	1 4 7
GRAND TOTAL	277,327	2,146,730	31,01,817	1 7 1
TOTAL PRECEDING YEAR	285,674	2,150,680	30,69,718	1 6 11

of landlords and tenants and also the rental in each district of the agricultural year ending the 31st May 1932—contd.

## TENANTS

Land held by occupancy tenants.				Total of tenant area, i. e., total of columns 15 and 19.
Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	
18	19	20	21	22
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.
169,764	936,255	11,34,827	1 3 5	1,121,050
120,798	832,988	10,61,251	1 4 5	980,815
80,081	471,133	5,59,007	1 3 0	579,064
58,256	655,930	9,25,782	1 6 6	922,383
56,144	447,343	8,70,093	1 15 1	581,538
43,475	513,744	4,15,307	0 12 11	519,215
58,232	827,148	4,08,820	0 7 11	837,215
586,750	4,684,541	53,75,087	1 2 5	5,541,630
78,702	990,279	12,80,556	1 4 8	1,231,664
55,547	733,407	8,06,235	1 1 7	886,490
96,868	836,046	6,50,973	0 12 5	948,936
86,922	693,741	4,72,087	0 10 10	790,043
14,616	283,018	81,152	0 4 7	283,018
80,164	724,068	6,03,059	0 13 4	763,447
71,580	832,693	4,18,451	0 8 0	988,477
484,399	5,093,152	43,12,513	0 13 7	5,892,075
151,348	1,007,419	11,13,919	1 1 8	1,133,513
67,664	899,695	3,93,845	0 7 0	899,695
212,249	862,445	8,27,378	0 15 4	938,505
80,190	650,319	3,70,591	0 9 1	650,319
107,536	753,029	8,46,242	1 2 0	893,339
24,846	380,793	2,20,077	0 9 3	382,779
64,215	423,586	5,29,024	1 4 0	494,324
37,493	256,661	2,75,025	1 1 2	280,528
69,746	338,919	4,32,307	1 4 5	383,202
16,706	94,354	1,16,908	1 3 9	101,834
831,993	5,667,220	51,25,316	0 14 6	6,158,038
1,903,142	15,445,013	1,48,12,916	0 15 4	17,591,743
1,943,622	15,390,335	1,45,68,828	0 15 1	17,541,05

STATEMENT A.—Showing the area held by the several classes  
Central Provinces during the

(2) DETAILS

District.	Total rental, i. e., columns 16 and 20.	Incidence per acre.	Rents actually collected.	
			On account of current year.	On account of previous year.
1	23	24	25	26
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ...	14,42,393	1 4 7	9,66,747	3,14,785
Saugor excluding Damoh ...	12,82,961	1 4 11	6,67,264	4,32,450
Damoh ...	6,95,364	1 3 3	4,52,964	1,63,799
Hoshangabad excluding Narsinghpur ...	13,69,128	1 7 8	9,68,832	5,74,268
Narsinghpur ...	11,61,093	1 15 11	5,50,416	4,62,853
Nimar ...	4,20,951	0 13 0	4,07,306	85,487
Mandla ...	4,22,278	0 8 1	2,61,946	1,11,361
<b>Total Jubbulpore Division</b> ...	<b>67,94,168</b>	<b>1 3 7</b>	<b>42,75,475</b>	<b>21,45,003</b>
Nagpur ...	17,13,354	1 6 3	9,87,373	3,27,593
Wardha ...	10,16,471	1 2 4	4,67,899	1,67,489
Chanda ... { Khalsa ...	7,51,938	0 12 8	5,32,652	67,998
Chhindwara (excluding Seoni). ... { Zamindari ...	6,09,664	0 12 4	3,84,104	71,517
Seoni ... { Khalsa ...	81,152	0 1 7	55,966	13,038
Seoni ... { Jagir ...	6,47,071	0 13 7	3,04,783	1,80,024
Betal ...	5,44,789	0 8 10	3,71,237	78,266
<b>Total Nagpur Division</b> ..	<b>53,64,449</b>	<b>0 14 6</b>	<b>31,04,014</b>	<b>9,05,925</b>
Raipur ... { Khalsa ...	12,74,514	1 2 0	10,17,124	1,62,022
... { Zamindari ...	3,93,845	0 7 0	3,44,455	33,381
Bilaspur ... { Khalsa ...	9,14,343	0 15 7	9,12,551	18,729
... { Zamindari ...	3,70,591	0 9 1	3,26,248	19,006
Drug ... { Khalsa ...	10,15,174	1 2 2	9,01,445	41,135
... { Zamindari ...	2,21,125	0 9 3	1,98,074	22,109
Bhandara ... { Khalsa ...	6,29,972	1 4 5	5,85,110	95,241
... { Zamindari ...	3,06,916	1 1 6	2,14,924	69,861
Balaghat ... { Khalsa ...	5,00,808	1 4 11	4,25,705	55,295
... { Zamindari ...	1,28,798	1 4 3	1,06,320	12,501
<b>Total Chhattisgarh Division</b> ..	<b>57,56,116</b>	<b>0 14 11</b>	<b>50,31,956</b>	<b>5,29,580</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ...	<b>1,79,14,733</b>	<b>1 0 4</b>	<b>1,24,11,445</b>	<b>35,80,508</b>
<b>TOTAL FOR PRECEDING YEAR</b> ...	<b>1,76,38,546</b>	<b>1 0 1</b>	<b>1,24,77,399</b>	<b>21,86,119</b>

of landlords and tenants and also the rental in each district of the agricultural year ending the 31st May 1932—concl'd.

OF TENANTS—concl'd.

Land held rent-free.		Land held by sub-tenants.					Valuation of total grain sub-rent.
Area held as grant from proprietors.	Area held in lieu of service.	Number of holdings.	Area sublet for cash.	Area sublet for grain.	Total cash sub-rent.		
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,410	10,773	45,636	93,895	8,574	3,76,058	13,037	
1,290	7,980	31,279	493,600	597	3,23,999	2,261	
3,641	3,128	26,568	71,922	1,124	1,80,945	3,727	
5,200	845	48,939	127,734	243,467	6,42,287	12,24,263	
1,840	7,693	42,782	66,801	130,004	2,82,671	4,48,34	
1,309	8,140	9,747	82,854	54	4,61,097	116	
3,157	3,832	8,599	23,280	119	31,225	116	
17,847	42,391	213,450	960,086	384,539	22,98,282	16,91,863	
5,922	16,024	55,265	325,570	335	19,95,007	1,120	
590	726	26,349	276,930	80	16,60,679	1,031	
10,353	5,964	60,192	253,833	41,819	6,37,349	54,915	
646	845	39,710	177,711	...	3,51,921	...	
305	826	7,815	17,832	...	10,748	...	
1,757	1,337	35,539	152,579	..	1,65,921	...	
4,555	5,222	11,072	69,247	2,930	2,44,797	13,346	
24,128	30,944	235,942	1,273,702	45,164	50,66,422	70,412	
5,111	10,619	20,465	30,109	42	1,28,865	119	
13,945	12,943	28,048	28,595	...	95,504	...	
9,446	8,881	13,827	19,603	90	33,199	756	
3,615	4,437	6,940	12,772	2,739	31,444	5,541	
4,172	5,170	11,176	20,661	...	65,290	...	
1,154	1,868	8,466	35,662	...	69,769	...	
781	664	21,874	98,050	3,504	4,77,300	13,054	
336	463	13,362	38,341	...	1,21,185	...	
386	260	13,707	25,465	1,455	1,24,658	13,053	
23	192	1,836	6,764	1,879	35,157	8,029	
38,969	45,497	139,701	316,022	9,709	11,82,371	40,552	
80,944	118,832	589,093	25,49,810	439,412	85,47,075	18,02,827	
81,784	119,989	818,129	...	...	...	...	

STATEMENT B-I.—Showing the progress made in the allotment of

Division.	District.	Total number of survey numbers, area and assessment in raiyatwari tract.			Available for allotment at commencement of the year under report.		
		Number of survey numbers.	Area.	Assessment.	Number of survey numbers.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ...	Jubbulpore ...	735	2,071	1,471	38	98	27
	Saugor excluding Damoh.	1,478	8,212	6,450	173	799	707
	Damoh ...	(a)2,163	16,704	9,190	397	3,812	1,544
	Hoshangabad excluding Narsinghpur.	(a)1,723	23,917	8,587	117	2,024	332
	Narsinghpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	27,127	394,415	1,87,335	888	10,785	2,120
	Mandla ...	88,080	384,594	1,50,911	15,107	56,570	16,031
	Total ...	121,306	829,913	3,63,944	16,720	74,088	20,761
Nagpur ...	Nagpur ...	180	2,242	1,798	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	29,265	240,962	1,04,665	9,487	83,605	26,469
	Chhindwara excluding Seoni.	2,969	29,760	8,146	28	125	51
	Seoni ...	9,232	84,672	34,044	314	3,074	714
	Betul ...	8,070	66,346	16,198	251	1,764	279
	Total ...	49,656	423,922	1,64,851	10,080	88,568	27,513
Chhattisgarh ...	Raipur ...	6,152	11,434	6,983	27	88	25
	Bilaspur ...	2,167	2,692	2,316	(a)64	98	62
	Drug ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	296	2,447	904	(b)58	516	144
	Balaghat ...	12,341	156,624	32,961	(c)2,727	35,765	4,640
	Total ...	20,956	173,197	43,164	2,876	36,467	4,871
	GRAND TOTAL ...	191,918	1,427,032	5,71,959	29,676	199,123	53,145

(a) Last year's figure

(b) Increase is due to establishment of new

(c) Increase is due to new area

waste land during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1932.

Allotted during the year under report.			Relinquished during the year under report.			Balance for allotment at the end of the year under report.		
Number of survey numbers.	Area.	Assessment.	Number of survey numbers.	Area.	Assessment.	Number of survey numbers.	Area.	Assessment.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.
43	128	32	14	43	8	9	13	3
25	251	284	41	432	502	189	980	925
34	308	164	87	736	396	450	4,240	1,776
70	1,102	187	20	152	33	67	1,074	178
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	1,201	301	199	2,925	1,055	1,004	12,509	2,874
3,490	15,505	5,524	4,703	21,091	8,306	16,320	62,156	18,813
3,745	18,495	6,492	5,064	25,379	10,300	18,039	80,972	24,569
3	75	44	3	75	44	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
413	3,808	1,683	293	2,449	1,299	9,367	82,246	26,085
5	44	11	9	104	43	32	185	83
70	632	169	42	469	247	286	2,911	792
84	681	140	71	527	136	238	1,610	275
575	5,240	2,047	418	3,624	1,769	9,923	86,952	27,235
7	48	21	8	82	28	28	122	32
27	50	28	...	...	...	37	48	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	210	63	...	...	...	37	306	81
386	5,175	1,401	388	5,253	1,400	2,729	35,843	4,639
441	5,483	1,513	396	5,335	1,428	2,831	36,319	4,786
4,761	29,218	10,052	5,878	34,338	13,497	30,793	204,243	56,590

was wrong.  
raiayatwari village.  
excised from mirhai.



STATEMENT B-II.—Showing the area held by the several

Division.	District.	Total area included in occupied survey numbers.	Held by patels and	
			Number of holdings.	Area.
1	2	3	4	5
		Acres.		Acres.
Jubbulpore ...	Jubbulpore ... ..	2,059	223	2,056
	Saugor excluding Damoh ... ..	6,759	597	6,759
	Damoh ... ..	10,213	887	10,055
	Hoshangabad excluding Narsinghpur ... ..	21,995	986	21,925
	Narsinghpur ... ..	...	...	...
	Nimar ... ..	383,856	16,046	380,828
	Mandla ... ..	322,438	16,744	316,448
	Total ... ..	747,320	35,483	738,071
Nagpur ...	Nagpur ... ..	2,242	101	2,183
	Wardha ... ..	...	...	...
	Chanda ... ..	158,919	11,501	157,904
	Chhindwara excluding Seoni ... ..	29,576	1,486	29,521
	Seoni ... ..	82,026	3,404	81,465
	Betul ... ..	65,963	3,018	65,466
	Total ... ..	338,726	19,510	336,539
Chhattisgarh ...	Raipur ... ..	11,312	844	11,312
	Bilaspur ... ..	2,642	348	2,597
	Drug ... ..	135	16	135
	Bhandara ... ..	1,913	125	1,913
	Balaghat ... ..	126,501	18,353	125,511
	Total ... ..	142,503	19,686	141,468
	GRAND TOTAL ..	1,228,549	74,679	1,216,078

## classes of holders in raiyatwari villages and the revenue.

Government raiyats.		Service grants.			Sublet by patels and raiyats.	
Revenue.	Rate per acre.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Rent.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
1,467	0 11 5	1	3	1	449	992
6,071	0 14 4	...	...	...	302	432
6,340	0 10 1	23	158	93	510	482
8,383	0 6 1	4	70	20	389	321
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,84,193	0 7 9	172	3,028	1,369	5,216	23,746
1,29,440	0 6 7	411	5,990	2,658	2,715	1,362
3,35,894	0 7 3	611	9,249	4,141	9,581	27,335
1,762	0 12 10	...	...	...	329	1,227
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77,983	0 7 11	63	727	375	10,729	15,669
8,057	0 4 5	4	55	12	2,879	1,244
31,107	0 6 6	42	561	209	4,251	5,848
16,278	0 3 11	36	497	127	777	801
1,37,187	0 6 6	145	1,840	723	18,960	24,789
6,950	0 9 10	...	...	...	22	78
2,254	0 13 11	8	45	28	9	25
82	0 9 9	...	...	...	...	...
757	0 6 4	...	...	...	59	112
47,210	0 6 0	67	989	302	6,838	5,002
57,253	0 6 6	75	1,034	330	6,928	5,217
5,30,334	0 7 0	831	12,123	5,194	35,469	57,341

STATEMENT C.—Showing the demand, collection and balance of  
30th September

Division.	District.	De	
		Cur	
		Land revenue on roll on 1st October 1931.	Increase or decrease during the year.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore	10,42,350	+2
	Saugor	13,11,161	+90
	Hoshangabad	(b) 16,78,061	+709
	Nimar	4,36,642	-216
	Mandla	2,60,614	+122
	Total	47,28,828	+707
Nagpur	Nagpur	13,70,513	+2,735
	Wardha	8,17,664	+93
	Chanda	4,79,403	+666
	Chhindwara Betul	8,86,189	+45
	Total	(a) 39,05,300	+3,537
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	10,55,892	+750
	Bilaspur	7,87,939	(a) +83,418
	Drug	7,67,002	(a) +1,13,791
	Bhandara	6,81,246	...
	Balaghat	4,58,387	...
Total	37,50,466	+1,97,959	
GRAND TOTAL		1,23,84,594	2,02,203

JUBBULPORE DIVISION. — (a) Excludes Rs. 25 refunded. (b) Difference is

NAGPUR DIVISION. — (a) Difference of

CHHATTISGARH DIVISION. — (a) Increase is due to revision of settlement  
by Rs. 114 as the assessment of mauza Pipri

land revenue on the roll during the revenue year ending the 1932.

mand.		Collection.		
rent.	Arrear.	Arrear.		
Land revenue on roll on 1st October 1932.	Balance for collection from previous year.	Remitted during the year.	Suspended during the year.	Collected.
5	6	7	8	9.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10,42,352	7,96,589	..	...	1,19,222
13,11,251	13,05,756	7,315	10,82,515	2,15,237
16,78,770	4,25,111	...	2,24,174	1,97,144
4,36,426	15,374	...	...	13,645
2,60,736	64,466	2,462	29,816	30,880
47,29,535	26,07,295	9,807	13,36,505	5,76,128
13,73,218	559	...	...	550
8,17,757	...	...	...	...
4,80,069	...	...	...	...
8,86,234	2,22,095	1,57,757	26,524	37,814
3,51,529	...	...	..	...
39,08,831	2,22,654	1,57,757	26,524	38,364
10,56,642	(b) 32,785	164	...	32,621
8,71,357	269	...	...	269
8,80,793	1,520	...	...	1,520
6,81,246	(c) 26,517	...	...	26,479
4,58,387	...	...	...	...
39,48,425	61,091	164	...	60,889
1,25,86,791	28,91,041	1,67,728	13,63,029	6,75,381

due to the grant of commission to malguzars. (c) Excludes Rs. 13 refunded, Rs. 21 is due to resumption of muafi.

(b) Increased by Rs. 386 on account of muafi resumption of mauza Uparwara. (c) Increased was ordered to take effect from the past three years.

STATEMENT C.—Showing the demand, collection and balance of the 30th September

Division.	District.	Collection—concl.			
		Current.			
		Abate- ment or remissions granted during the year.	Suspen- sions granted during the year.	Collected in advance during the previous year and adjusted during the year.	Collected.
1	2	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore	1,191	...	588	8,82,413
	Saugor	32	7,241	(a) 137	12,78,625
	Hoshangabad	3,096	...	(c) 1,696	14,35,556
	Nimar	31	87,474	4	3,26,918
	Mandla	...	...	146	2,51,667
	Total	4,350	94,715	2,571	41,75,179
Nagpur	Nagpur	1,276	3,01,230	321	10,66,053
	Wardha	...	2,02,781	11	6,14,872
	Chanda	10,516	57,955	31	4,07,270
	Chhindwara	381	1,17,842	505	7,48,921
	Betul	...	...	24	3,51,053
	Total	12,173	6,79,808	892	31,88,169
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	...	...	194	10,55,153
	Bilaspur	...	...	2,898	8,64,540
	Drug	...	...	169	8,80,113
	Bhandara	...	...	48	6,81,026
	Balaghat	254	...	7	4,58,126
	Total	245	...	3,316	39,38,958
GRAND TOTAL		16,777	7,74,523	6,779	1,13,02,306

land revenue on the roll during the revenue year ending  
1932—concl'd.

Balance.					Collected in advance on account of the following year.
Arrears.		Current.			
Suspended.	Un- suspended.	Suspended.	Un- suspended.	Total.	
14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	6,77,367	...	1,58,158	8,35,525	334
10,82,515	659	7,241	25,126	11,15,541	892
2,24,174	3,793	...	2,37,713	4,65,680	249
...	1,729	87,474	22,215	1,11,418	4,031
29,816	1,308	...	8,801	39,925	54
13,36,505	6,84,856	94,715	4,52,013	25,68,089	5,560
...	9	3,01,230	1,633	3,02,872	507
...	...	2,02,781	...	2,02,781	1,608
...	...	57,955	3,631	61,586	493
26,524	...	1,17,842	18,540	1,62,906	520
...	...	...	454	454	14
26,524	9	6,79,808	24,258	7,30,599	3,142
...	...	...	1,295	1,295	66
...	...	...	3,919	3,919	290
...	...	...	511	511	102
...	38	...	172	210	...
...	...	...	...	...	14
...	38	...	5,897	5,935	472
13,63,029	6,84,903	7,74,523	4,82,168	33,04,623	9,174

*STATEMENT D-I.—Showing the demand, collection and balance of  
30th September*

Division.	District.	Demand.		Collec			
		Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.			Abate- ment or remis- sions granted during the year.
		Balance for collection from previous year.	For year under report.	Remit- ted during the year.	Sus- pended during the year.	Collec- ted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ...	Jubbulpore ...	1,261	5,118	...	...	1,050	...
	Saugor ...	9,845	14,040	503	8,316	945	416
	Hoshangabad ...	(a) 63	9,973	...	...	63	...
	Nimar ...	5,592	1,87,981	782	...	3,040	385
	Mandla ...	4,996	1,47,155	160	585	3,483	54
	Total ...		21,751	3,64,267	1,445	8,901	8,581
Nagpur ...	Nagpur ...	16	4,751	...	...	16	...
	Wardha ...	100	872	...	...	100	...
	Chanda ...	148	79,357	16	...	132	2,910
	Chhindwara ...	15,175	43,296	10,201	2,125	2,849	109
	Betul ...	...	16,083	...	...	...	6
	Total ...		15,439	1,44,359	10,217	2,125	3,097
Chhattisgarh ...	Raipur ...	(a) 204	9,331	...	...	138	...
	Bilaspur ...	14	2,313	...	...	14	...
	Drug ...	...	82	...	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	162	1,138	6	...	156	7
	Balaghat ...	16	47,337	8	...	8	6
	Total ...		396	60,201	14	...	316
<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>		<b>37,586</b>	<b>5,68,827</b>	<b>11,676</b>	<b>11,026</b>	<b>11,994</b>	<b>3,928</b>

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.—(a) Excludes Rs. 321 on account of fluctuating  
CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.—(a) Excludes

land revenue not on the roll during the revenue year ending the 1932.

Current.			Balance.				Total.	Collected in advance on account of the following year.
Suspended during the year.	Collected in advance during the previous year and adjusted during the year.	Collected.	Arrear.		Current.			
			Suspended.	Un-suspended.	Suspended.	Un-suspended.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
P.s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	16	5,077	...	211	...	25	236	16
37	(b) 11	13,047	8,315	81	37	499	8,933	14
...	...	8,087	...	...	...	1,886	1,886	...
49,355	153	1,32,367	...	1,770	49,355	5,721	56,846	15,595
...	266	1,44,293	585	762	...	2,537	3,884	160
49,392	416	3,02,871	8,901	2,824	49,392	10,668	71,785	15,785
718	...	4,005	...	...	718	28	746	...
...	...	840	...	...	...	32	32	...
9,644	151	66,636	...	...	9,644	16	9,660	71
7,775	25	33,372	2,125	...	7,775	2,015	11,915	523
...	5	16,039	...	...	...	33	33	6
18,137	181	1,20,592	2,125	..	18,137	2,124	22,386	600
...	11	8,848	...	66	...	472	538	...
...	...	2,313	...	...	...	...	..	1
...	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,121	...	...	...	10	10	...
...	5	47,326	...	...	...	...	...	?
...	16	59,690	...	66	...	482	548	8
67,529	643	4,83,453	11,026	2,890	67,529	13,274	94,719	16,393

revenue wrongly included last year. (b) Excludes Rs. 9 written off. Rs. 4 wrongly included last year.



*STATEMENT D-II.—Showing demand, collection and balance  
30th September*

Division.	District.	Demand.		Collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand.
		Balance from previous year.	For year under report.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ...	Jubbulpore ...	26,392	69,090	63	95,419
	Saugor ...	22,678	86,453	79	1,09,052
	Hoshangabad ...	9,616	1,19,116	(a) 18	1,19,714
	Nimar ...	1,302	59,239	19	60,522
	Mandla ...	1,169	26,215	34	27,350
	Total ...		61,157	3,51,113	213
Nagpur ...	Nagpur ...	33	1,71,760	59	1,71,734
	Wardha ...	...	54,059	...	54,059
	Chenda ...	1	40,780	10	40,771
	Chhindwara ...	(a) 2,183	65,478	25	67,636
	Betul ...	...	23,108	2	23,106
	Total ...		2,217	3,55,185	96
Chhattisgarh ...	Raipur ...	2,968	80,528	7	83,489
	Bilaspur ...	18	63,164	97	63,085
	Drug ...	29	61,042	...	61,071
	Bhandara ...	...	48,926	4	48,922
	Balaghat ...	...	34,030	2	34,028
	Total ...		3,015	2,87,690	110
<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>		66,389	9,93,988	419	10,59,958

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.—(a) Exclude  
NAGPUR DIVISION.—(a) Exclude

of cesses assessed on the land revenue during the revenue year ending the 1932.

Collection.		Balance.		Collected in advance on account of the year following.	Remarks.
On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.		
7	8	9	10	11	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
19,145	64,850	7,247	4,177	72	
18,683	85,918	3,995	456	316	
9,568	1,02,309	48	7,789	65	
1,119	56,767	183	2,453	25	
1,144	25,800	25	381	3	
49,659	3,35,644	11,498	15,256	481	
33	1,34,142	...	37,559	78	
...	54,059	...	...	15	
1	40,537	...	233	47	
2,181	63,400	2	2,053	11	
..	23,079	...	27	2	
2,215	3,15,217	2	39,872	153	
2,968	80,455	...	66	1	
18	62,961	...	106	63	
29	61,032	...	10	2	
...	48,922	...	...	1	
...	34,028	...	...	5	
3,015	2,87,398	...	182	72	
54,889	9,38,259	11,500	55,310	706	

Rs. 190 wrongly included last year.

Rs. 1,935 remitted.

STATEMENT D-III.—Showing demand, collection ending the 30th

Division.	District.	Demand.		Collected in advance during previous year.	
		Balance from previous year.	For year under report		
1	2	3	4	5	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore	(a) 5,795	43,270	...	
	Saugor	787	7,469	...	
	Hoshangabad	(a) 222	4,094	...	
	Nimar	20	14,063	...	
	Mandla	...	1,309	...	
	Total	...	6,824	70,205	...
Nagpur	Nagpur	(a) 9,623	27,042	...	
	Wardha	...	3,072	...	
	Chanda	2,612	36,253	...	
	Chhindwara	3,995	98,962	...	
	Betul	3,824	1,480	40	
	Total	...	20,054	1,66,809	40
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	365	21,400	...	
	Bilaspur	360	16,288	31	
	Drug	124	21,003	...	
	Bhandara	225	8,678	...	
	Balaghat	10,652	29,889	...	
	Total	...	11,726	97,258	31
	GRAND TOTAL	...	38,604	3,34,272	71

(a) Last year's figures  
 (b) \$ since  
 (c) Excludes Rs. 2,444

and balance of miscellaneous land revenue during the revenue year September 1932.

Net demand (total of columns 3 and 4 minus column 5).	Collection.		Balance.		Collected in advance on account of the year following.
	On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous year column 3 minus column 7).	On account of year under report (column 4 minus total of columns 5 and 8).	
6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
49,065	5,795	41,750	...	1,520	...
8,256	390	7,469	397	...	...
4,316	215	3,937	7	157	...
14,083	20	14,063	...	...	...
1,309	...	1,309	...	...	...
77,029	6,420	68,528	404	1,677	..
36,665	4,040	25,178	(b)	1,864	...
3,072	...	3,072	...	...	...
38,865	2,456	32,022	156	4,231	...
1,02,957	2,378	95,858	(b)	3,104	...
5,264	...	1,440	3,824	...	150
1,86,823	8,874	1,57,570	3,980	9,199	150
21,765	341	21,115	24	285	...
16,617	360	16,257	...	...	88
21,127	124	20,724	...	279	42
8,903	225	8,300	...	378	...
40,541	1,601	26,097	(c) 6,607	3,792	...
1,08,953	2,651	92,493	6,631	4,734	130
9,72,805	17,945	3,18,591	11,015	15,610	280

were wrong.  
remitted.  
written off.

STATEMENT E.—Showing coercive processes issued in collection of Revenue Act, during the revenue

Division.	District.	Notices of demand under section 127.		Arrest under section 128 (a).	
		Total number of mahals in district.	Number of notices of demand issued.	Number of defaulters brought to district or tahsil head-quarters under a warrant of arrest.	Number of defaulters imprisoned in civil jail.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore	2,570	25	19	...
	Saugor	3,712	41	21	...
	Hoshangabad	2,806	66	24	...
	Nimar	1,167	18	20	...
	Mandla	2,007	27	27	...
	Total	12,262	177	111	...
Nagpur	Nagpur	2,604	5	1	...
	Wardha	1,705	...	...	...
	Chanda	1,994	...	...	...
	Chhindwara	3,155	104	21	...
	Betul	1,318	16	9	...
	Total	10,776	125	31	...
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	2,137	1	17	...
	Bilaspur	2,062	...	5	...
	Drug	1,750	...	10	...
	Bhandara	2,106	...	1	...
	Balaghat	1,659	...	8	...
	Total	9,714	1	41	...
	GRAND TOTAL	32,752	303	183	...

land revenue under sections 127 and 128 of the Central Provinces Land year ending the 30th September 1932.

Attachment and sales of property under section 128 (b).			Attachment, transfer or sale of estate in respect of which arrear accrued, or of other immovable property belonging to defaulter, section 128 (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g).				Remarks.
Number of attachments ordered.	Number of attachments effected.	Number of sales carried out.	Number of estates, mahals or shares attached and held under management [clause (c)].	Number of estates, mahals or shares transferred [clause (d)].	Number of estates, mahals or shares, the settlement of which was annulled [clause (e)].	Number of estates, mahals or shares or properties sold [clauses (f) and (g)].	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
440	225	21	...	...	...	2	25 warrants of arrest were issued.
						21	do.
1,390	618	63	16	1	...	9	
764	439	6	...	...	...	2	47 do.
633	326	10	6	...	...	...	37 do.
367	306	8	7	...	...	2	27 do.
3,594	1,914	108	29	1	...	15	157 do.
124	68	2	1	...	...	...	10 do.
148	49	...	...	...	...	...	4 do.
533	56	2	...	...	...	...	2 do.
1,187	547	58	21	...	...	4	104 do.
101	18	...	2	...	...	1	10 do.
2,093	738	62	24	...	...	5	130 do.
813	322	3	...	...	...	2	75 do.
589	121	...	...	...	...	...	32 do.
535	166	1	...	...	...	2	37 do.
214	27	2	...	...	...	...	8 do.
133	42	5	...	...	...	1	52 do.
2,284	678	11	...	...	...	5	204 do.
7,971	3,330	181	53	1	...	25	491 do.

STATEMENT F.—Showing mutations in possession of proprietary under section 47 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act.

Division.	District.	Private sales.			
		Number of mahals or shares in mahals.	Area.	Land revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ...	Jubbulpore ...	163	35,314	17,076	3,07,068
	Saugor excluding Damoh.	166	22,681	10,055	2,33,759
	Damoh ...	154	24,099	6,370	1,44,279
	Hoshangabad excluding Narsinghpur.	43	22,760	15,271	2,86,227
	Narsinghpur ...	31	4,675	3,953	61,491
	Nimar ...	113	11,648	5,516	1,27,825
	Mandla ...	41	13,787	1,991	71,665
	Total ...	711	134,964	60,232	12,32,314
Nagpur ...	Nagpur ...	158	11,983	13,056	3,85,122
	Wardha ...	160	12,837	8,981	3,55,719
	Chanda ...	110	14,071	4,041	1,34,921
	Chhindwara excluding Seoni.	150	12,711	4,080	3,36,122
	Seoni ...	94	21,293	6,277	2,38,093
	Betul ...	61	13,032	3,179	96,652
	Total ...	733	85,927	39,614	15,46,929
Chhattisgarh...	Kaipur ...	153	32,831	15,418	4,35,950
	Bilaspur ...	111	7,676	3,117	1,76,624
	Drug ...	158	14,999	7,423	2,46,463
	Bhandara ...	114	13,542	5,727	1,44,960
	Balughat ...	97	21,247	8,093	2,39,570
	Total ...	633	90,295	39,778	12,43,567
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,077	311,186	1,39,624	40,22,810

rights and interests in land due to sale or mortgage or lease, as registered during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1932.

Sale by order of civil court in foreclosure or in execution of decrees.				Mortgage with possession and transfers by virtue of leases.			
Number of mahals or shares in mahals.	Area.	Land revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.	Number of mahals or shares in mahals.	Area.	Land revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
11	1,288	875	7,495	7	1,845	766	5,319
75	10,187	3,922	46,247	3	845	185	3,800
27	8,623	3,335	1,19,869	9	6,726	1,904	7,939
17	6,522	4,768	91,162	9	3,429	2,157	14,181
13	1,231	1,324	24,327	...	...	...	...
11	934	525	9,107	4	1,302	863	5,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
154	28,785	14,749	2,98,207	32	14,147	5,875	36,639
31	4,641	2,738	71,781	1	920	323	4,500
29	2,850	1,945	84,340	2	2,512	1,898	7,990
21	2,014	711	21,251	5	9,306	277	1,800
11	1,447	522	4,850	2	3,030	375	2,400
19	3,302	1,278	45,815	1	532	31	589
6	1,397	429	3,285	...	...	...	...
117	15,651	7,623	2,31,322	11	16,300	2,904	17,279
39	19,160	10,298	1,75,136	...	...	...	...
10	2,173	1,322	59,659	2	793	453	20,200
15	4,829	2,238	83,779	4	1,385	609	7,200
38	9,139	4,228	76,710	14	384	114	2,782
28	5,371	4,260	48,534	2	1,383	1,135	1,200
130	40,672	22,346	4,43,818	22	3,945	2,311	31,382
401	85,108	44,718	9,73,347	65	34,392	11,090	85,300



STATEMENT G.—Showing work under certain heads of revenue business during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1932.

Heads of business.	Division.	Number of cases.			Remarks.
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Land Revenue Act.</i>					
I.—Enquiries into the claims of thekardars to protected status (section 107)	Jubbulpore ...	5	9	7	
	Nagpur ...	2	36	22	
	Chhattisgarh ...	(a) 26	48	56	
	Total ...	33	93	85	
II.—Application by sadar-lambardars or lambardar for the recovery of an arrear (section 157).	Jubbulpore ...	296	1,263	1,310	
	Nagpur ...	96	658	667	
	Chhattisgarh ...	128	1,021	923	
	Total ...	520	2,942	2,900	
III.—Application for imperfect partition (section 164).	Jubbulpore ...	54	90	90	
	Nagpur ...	125	128	160	
	Chhattisgarh ...	61	112	104	
	Total ...	240	330	354	
<i>Tenancy Act.</i>					
IV.—Application by an heir or landlord to set aside a transfer by an occupancy tenant (section 13).	Jubbulpore ...	13	93	74	
	Nagpur ...	24	69	72	
	Chhattisgarh ...	51	174	165	
	Total ...	88	336	311	
V.—Application to enhance rent of occupancy tenants (section 16).	Jubbulpore ...	5	58	49	
	Nagpur ...	1	6	6	
	Chhattisgarh ...	1	5	5	
	Total ...	7	69	60	
VI.—Application for execution of decree for arrears by ejection of tenants (section 24).	Jubbulpore ...	1,229	5,293	5,220	
	Nagpur ...	282	1,503	1,383	
	Chhattisgarh ...	86	541	453	
	Total ...	1,597	7,337	7,056	

(a) Last year's figure was wrong.

STATEMENT G.—Showing work under certain heads of revenue business during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1932—contd.

Heads of business.	Division.	Number of cases.			Remarks.
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Tenancy Act—contd.</i>					
VII.—Fixation of fair rent on a reference by the civil court (section 26).	Jubbulpore ...	...	5	3	
	Nagpur ...	...	1	1	
	Chhattisgarh ...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	6	4	
VIII.—Application for reinstatement of a tenant in his holding after abandonment (section 36).	Jubbulpore ..	4	31	28	
	Nagpur ...	1	17	18	
	Chhattisgarh	1	26	21	
	Total ...	6	74	67	
IX.—Declaration of a sub-tenant holding land from a tenant to have the right of an occupancy tenant (section 40).	Jubbulpore ...	1	6	4	
	Nagpur ...	...	2	2	
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	
	Total ...	1	8	6	
X.—Declaration of a sub-tenant holding land from malik-makbuza to have the right of an occupancy tenant (section 41).	Jubbulpore ...	...	1	1	
	Nagpur ...	...	1	1	
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	
	Total ...	..	2	2	
XI.—Application for sanction to a proprietor to transfer sir land by the grant of tenancy right in such sir land for a period exceeding five years (section 49).	Jubbulpore ...	4	29	32	
	Nagpur ...	...	17	15	
	Chhattisgarh	6	96	98	
	Total ...	10	142	145	

STATEMENT G.—Showing work under certain heads of revenue business during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1932—contd.

Heads of business.	Division.	Number of cases.			Remarks.
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Tenancy Act—contd.</i>					
XII.—Application for sanction to transfer proprietary rights in <i>sir</i> land without the reservation of occupancy rights (section 50).	Jubbulpore ...	30	461	435	
	Nagpur ...	37	536	490	
	Chhattisgarh	40	609	564	
	Total ...	107	1,606	1,489	
XIII.—Application by landlord to make improvements in holding (section 53).	Jubbulpore ...	...	2	1	
	Nagpur ...	...	3	3	
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	5	4	
XIV.—Application by landlord to enhance rent because of improvement made by him (section 56).	Jubbulpore ...	...	...	...	
	Nagpur ...	...	...	...	
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	...	...	
XV.—Application by tenants to have rents reduced owing to effect of improvement having ceased (section 57).	Jubbulpore ...	...	1	1	
	Nagpur ...	...	2	2	
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	3	3	
XVI.—Application to enhance, alter or commute rent (sections 62—64).	Jubbulpore ...	6	9	14	
	Nagpur ...	...	13	13	
	Chhattisgarh	2	58	59	
	Total ...	8	80	86	
XVII.—Application by tenant to deposit rent (section 68).	Jubbulpore ...	1	10	11	
	Nagpur ...	...	5	5	
	Chhattisgarh	8	249	253	
	Total ...	9	264	269	
XVIII.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for levying anything in excess of rent legally payable (section 74).	Jubbulpore ...	3	43	42	
	Nagpur ...	4	24	27	
	Chhattisgarh	7	42	35	
	Total ...	14	109	104	

STATEMENT G.—Showing work under certain heads of revenue business during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1932—concl'd.

Heads of business.	Division.	Number of cases.			Remarks.
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Tenancy Act—concl'd.</i>					
XIX.—Application by tenants for imposing penalty on landlord for refusing to grant receipts for the rent paid or giving defective receipts (section 77).	Jubbulpore ...	2	53	43	
	Nagpur ...	2	24	24	
	Chhattisgarh ...	5	39	40	
	Total ...	9	116	107	
XX.—Application by a tenant holding land broken up from waste to be declared as occupancy tenant (section 87).	Jubbulpore ...	9	4	4	
	Nagpur ...	9	15	20	
	Chhattisgarh ...	2	17	17	
	Total ...	11	36	41	
XXI.—Application by a tenant for illegal distraint or interference by a landlord (section 88).	Jubbulpore ...	1	4	4	
	Nagpur ...	...	4	4	
	Chhattisgarh ...	1	15	14	
	Total ...	2	23	22	
XXII.—Application for acquisition of tenant's land by a landlord (section 98).	Jubbulpore ...	1	6	4	
	Nagpur ...	1	2	3	
	Chhattisgarh ...	4	5	8	
	Total ...	6	13	15	
XXIII.—Application by a tenant for reinstatement after illegal ejection (section 100).	Jubbulpore ...	16	51	52	
	Nagpur ...	7	31	26	
	Chhattisgarh ...	9	48	46	
	Total ...	32	130	124	
GRAND TOTAL		2,700	13,724	13,254	

*STATEMENT H.—Showing principal suits between landlord and  
Central Provinces, during the revenue*

Division.	District.	Suits for arrears of rent.			
		Number disposed of during the year.			
		Com- promised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.	
1	2	3	4	5	
Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore	...	16	1,673	150
	Saugor	...	83	3,770	391
	Hoshangabad	...	102	4,711	205
	Nimar	...	16	729	135
	Man-la	...	12	225	58
	<b>Total</b>	...	<b>229</b>	<b>11,108</b>	<b>939</b>
Nagpur ...	Nagpur	...	96	2,061	241
	Wardha	...	25	1,263	200
	Chanda	...	26	730	126
	Chhindwara	...	42	1,516	181
	Betul	...	22	558	66
	<b>Total</b>	...	<b>211</b>	<b>6,128</b>	<b>814</b>
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur	...	85	929	206
	Bilaspur	...	18	345	50
	Drug	...	79	627	118
	Bhandara	...	66	965	219
	Balaghat	...	21	577	44
	<b>Total</b>	...	<b>269</b>	<b>3,443</b>	<b>637</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	...	<b>709</b>	<b>20,679</b>	<b>2,390</b>

tenant under the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, in the districts of the year ending the 30th September 1932.

Suits for ejections of tenants on the ground that the holding consists entirely of sir land under certain 25 (b).			Suits by tenants for recovery of possession.		
Number disposed of during the year.			Number disposed of during the year.		
Compro-mised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.	Compro-mised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.
5	7	8	8	10	11
...	91	22	...	25	7
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	91	22	...	25	7
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	29	6	...	2	4
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	29	6	...	2	4
...	120	28	...	27	11

STATEMENT I.—Showing general revenue business transacted

Division.	District.	Cultivated area of district in square miles.	Population.	Number of villages.	Land revenue excluding cesses.	Number of cases for disposal.		
						Pending at close of preceding year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore ...	1,520	773,811	2,537	10,47,468	1,281	8,749	10,030
	Saugor ...	2,501	851,258	3,480	13,25,201	3,526	17,353	20,879
	Hoshengabad ...	2,408	808,111	2,436	16,88,034	2,097	12,503	14,600
	Nimar ...	1,869	465,931	1,128	6,24,623	992	8,590	9,582
	Mandla ...	1,614	446,066	2,007	4,07,769	493	6,679	7,172
	Total ...	9,912	3,346,177	11,588	50,93,095	8,389	53,874	62,263
Nagpur.	Nagpur ...	2,193	940,049	1,939	13,75,264	1,176	15,038	16,214
	Wardha ...	1,723	516,266	1,269	8,18,536	1,424	11,574	12,998
	Chanda ...	1,675	759,695	2,933	5,58,760	825	12,828	13,653
	Chhindwara ...	3,241	967,004	3,567	9,29,485	1,495	12,201	13,696
	Betul ...	1,446	406,252	1,266	3,67,614	391	4,339	4,730
	Total ...	10,278	3,589,266	11,074	40,49,659	5,311	55,980	61,291
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	4,129	1,527,573	4,392	10,65,223	1,694	11,048	12,742
	Bilaspur ...	3,097	1,400,248	3,471	7,90,252	(a) 1,187	9,392	10,579
	Drug ...	2,601	818,082	2,665	7,67,084	575	6,211	6,786
	Bhandara ...	1,379	824,496	1,645	6,82,384	1,028	6,275	7,303
	Balaghat ...	1,112	561,602	1,309	5,05,724	1,021	8,746	9,767
	Total ...	12,318	5,132,001	13,482	38,10,667	5,505	41,672	47,177
GRAND TOTAL ...		32,508	12,067,444	36,144	1,29,53,421	19,255	151,526	170,731

(a) Last year's figure

during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1932.

Number of cases disposed of	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than.		Number of English letters.		Remarks.
		Six months.	Twelve months.	Issues.	Receipts.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8,501	1,529	46	67	2,518	2,785	
17,978	2,901	252	379	3,470	3,140	
12,217	2,383	222	51	1,680	2,657	
8,115	1,467	206	105	1,688	1,268	
6,699	473	15	13	874	1,173	
53,510	8,753	741	615	10,230	11,023	
11,807	4,407	162	88	7,477	3,997	
10,308	2,690	148	460	1,287	1,573	
12,552	1,101	80	43	2,368	2,756	
11,999	1,697	60	38	4,700	3,685	
4,337	393	47	9	999	1,825	
51,003	10,288	497	638	16,831	13,836	
11,029	1,713	124	131	1,082	1,240	
8,773	1,806	111	119	1,098	1,212	
5,804	982	104	23	782	1,275	
6,436	867	145	132	2,786	2,693	
9,049	718	53	40	1,228	1,435	
41,091	6,086	537	445	6,976	7,855	
145,604	25,127	1,775	1,698	34,037	32,714	

was wrong.



STATEMENT J.—Showing the number of appeals and applications for revision disposed of by the Deputy Commissioners and the Commissioners during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1932.

Heads of business.	Division.	Number of cases disposed of by the						Remarks.
		Deputy Commissioners			Commissioners.			
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Land Revenue Act.</i>								
I.—Application for imperfect partition (section 164).	Jubbulpore ...	1	8	9	1	3	4	
	Nagpur ...	5	13	17	4	11	8	
	Chhattisgarh ...	...	12	9	...	10	9	
	Total ...	6	33	35	5	24	21	
II.—Appointment and removal of lambaridas, sadar-lambaridas, lambaridar-gumashtas, mukaddams and mukaddam-gumashtas (sections 187, 189, 190 and 195).	Jubbulpore ...	6	52	51	4	7	11	
	Nagpur ...	3	85	75	6	19	13	
	Chhattisgarh ...	11	75	84	2	11	10	
	Total ...	20	212	210	12	37	34	
III.—Ejectment of raiyats (section 216)	Jubbulpore ...	...	4	4	...	1	1	
	Nagpur ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	
	Chhattisgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	6	6	...	1	1	

IV.—Other cases	...	{	Jubbulpore	26	292	202	6	145	98
			Nagpur	28	251	232	32	102	95
			Chhattisgarh	25	281	291	5	88	77
			Total	79	827	725	43	335	270
			Total appeals	105	1,078	976	60	397	326
V.—Applications for revision	...	{	Jubbulpore	4	19	22	...	2	2
			Nagpur	4	52	43	6	22	17
			Chhattisgarh	2	20	20	...	3	2
			Total	10	91	85	6	27	21
			GRAND TOTAL	115	1,169	1,061	66	424	347
			GRAND TOTAL FOR THE PRECEDING YEAR	138	1,161	1,184	86	415	435
<i>Tenancy Act.</i>									
I.—Application by an heir or landlord to set aside a transfer by an occupancy tenant (section 13).	...	{	Jubbulpore	4	10	12	...	7	7
			Nagpur	4	29	29	6	18	15
			Chhattisgarh	1	13	14	2	7	7
			Total	9	52	55	8	32	29
II.—Application to enhance rent of occupancy tenants (section 16).	...	{	Jubbulpore	...	4	4	...	...	...
			Nagpur	...	1	...	...	...	...
			Chhattisgarh	...	1	1	...	1	1
			Total	...	6	5	...	1	1
III.—Application for execution of decree for arrears by ejection of tenant (section 24).	...	{	Jubbulpore	7	120	116	2	31	32
			Nagpur	8	71	72	4	20	15
			Chhattisgarh	...	18	16	...	12	12
			Total	15	209	204	6	63	59

**STATEMENT J.—Showing the number of appeals and applications for revision disposed of by the Deputy Commissioners and the Commissioners during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1932—concl'd.**

Heads of business.	Division.	Number of cases disposed of by the						Remarks.
		Deputy Commissioners.			Commissioners.			
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Tenancy Act—concl'd.</i>								
IV.—Application for sanction to transfer proprietary rights in sir land without the reservation of occupancy right [section 50 (1)].	Jubbulpore	...	1	1	...	...	...	
	Nagpur	...	1	1	...	...	...	
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	1	1	
	Total	...	2	2	...	1	1	
V.—Application by tenant to deposit rent (section 68).	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chhattisgarh	...	1	1	...	...	...	
	Total	...	1	1	...	...	...	
VI.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for levying anything in excess of rent legally payable (section 74).	Jubbulpore	...	2	1	...	1	1	
	Nagpur	...	3	2	...	...	...	
	Chhattisgarh	...	4	4	...	...	...	
	Total	...	9	7	...	1	1	

VII.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for refusing to grant receipt for the rent paid or giving defective receipt (section 77).	Jubbulpore	...	4	2	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	3	2	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	2	1	...	...	...
	Total	...	9	5	...	...	...
VIII.—Application by tenant for reinstatement after illegal ejection (section 100).	Jubbulpore	...	6	5	...	1	1
	Nagpur	1	5	5	1	2	2
	Chhattisgarh	...	2	2	...	2	2
	Total	1	13	12	1	5	5
IX.—Other cases	Jubbulpore	1	93	87	3	7	10
	Nagpur	10	166	164	2	16	9
	Chhattisgarh	7	20	23	4	18	17
	Total	18	279	274	9	41	36
Total appeals	43	580	565	24	144	132	
X.—Applications for revision	Jubbulpore	...	17	13	...	...	...
	Nagpur	1	28	24	...	1	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	11	10	...	...	...
	Total	1	56	47	...	1	...
GRAND TOTAL	44	636	612	24	145	132	
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE PRECEDING YEAR	59	438	453	31	123	131	



# REPORT

ON THE

OPERATIONS OF THE LAND RECORDS  
AND SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENTS IN  
THE CENTRAL PROVINCES FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER  
1932

NAGPUR  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING, C.P.  
1933

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## Report of the working of the Departments of Land Records and Settlements in the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1932

NOTE.—Revenue Book Circular II-10 under which this report has been prescribed was revised at the close of the year. Although the statements appended to this report are in the revised form, the subject headings of the old Circular have been followed.

Mr. Waterfall held charge of the departments throughout the year.

### PART I.—OPERATIONS OF THE LAND RECORDS DEPARTMENT

#### I.—LAND RECORDS ESTABLISHMENT

2. Revision of establishment.—With the abolition of the three revenue districts of Damoh, Seoni and Narsinghpur and their amalgamation with Saugor, Chhindwara and Hoshangabad, respectively, with effect from the commencement of the year, the three posts of Superintendents of Land Records attached to the former districts were abolished and three additional posts of Assistant Superintendents of Land Records were created in the enlarged districts. As a measure of economy, however, these three posts of Assistant Superintendents of Land Records were never filled and are held in abeyance. The revised patwari halkabandi for the Jubbulpore district was introduced from the 1st October 1932. The number of patwaris has been reduced from 400 to 262 with a saving of Rs. 2,456 per annum. Proposals for introducing the revised halkabandi in the Saugor district with effect from 1st July 1933 have been administratively approved while those for other districts are under consideration. The Commissioner, Jubbulpore, however, is sceptical of the benefits of the revision of halkabandis and emphasizes the hardship entailed in comparison with the small saving gained as well as the fact that the patwaris' work being largely seasonal and liable to be augmented periodically by all sorts of miscellaneous duties, there is a danger of their being hampered in doing the land records work which is their primary responsibility.

For economy's sake, the posts of paid patwari candidates numbering 100 were held in abeyance and 94



of these posts have been actually abolished, the permanent incumbents being provided on the regular establishment as patwaris.

The compensatory allowance of Rs. 4 per mensem paid to patwaris in the Nagpur, Wardha and Nimar districts for halts at headquarters for the renewal of maps and for absence from their circles on map correction or attestation work and the allowance of Rs. 3 paid in the rest of the province have been reduced to Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 per mensem, respectively.

The conveyance allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem paid to revenue inspectors has also been reduced to Rs. 15 per mensem from 1st December 1931.

3. Measures taken to improve the prospects of the staff.—The new halkabandi in Jubbulpore has enhanced the scale of pay of patwaris from Rs. 12— $\frac{1}{4}$ —18 to Rs. 15— $\frac{1}{2}$ —25 per mensem. Financial stringency has postponed other measures.

## II.—LAND RECORDS WORK

4. Changes in the system of Land Records.—The major changes effected during the year were—

(i) As a result of the reduction in the number of the posts of Assistant Superintendents of Land Records, part of the Land records inspection work was allotted to Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars in light tahsils.

(ii) A rule has been included in the Land Records Manual requiring retirement of patwaris on attaining the age of 60 years or at an earlier age by reason of infirmity or permanent incapacity.

(iii) The form of fard partal has been improved.

(iv) The forms of revenue inspectors' and patwaris' progress returns have been improved.

(v) Patwaris have been required to note in their diaries the fact of service and publication of a notice of abandonment of a holding.

(vi) The inspection of grazing passes by superior land records staff has been systematized and adequate check of the work prescribed.

(vii) Instructions have been issued to note the date of birth of patwaris in the patwari register.

(viii) An inspection catechism for tahsil kanungo office inspection has been issued.

Accounts are being kept and statistics are being compiled of sales, mortgages and leases of land in selected villages and of siwai income.

5. Condition of village maps including renewal of traces.—The condition of village maps is generally satisfactory. Sheets were renewed as under :—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Number of sheets.</i>
Saugor	.. 170
Jubbulpore	... 404
Betul	... 202
Chhindwara	... 206
Wardha	... 410
Nagpur	.. 42
Chanda	... 303
Balaghat	... 100
Total	... <u>1,837</u>

No regular renewal was considered necessary in the Mandla, Drug, Raipur and Bilaspur districts as all the maps were renewed at the recent settlement. 881 maps of the zamindari portion of the Mahasamund tahsil in Raipur, 276 of Jubbulpore and 388 of Drug were brought on sectional squared paper. In Drug 317 of the sheets were inked and the remaining 71 were found to differ in various directions and have been kept for resurvey next field season. In Hoshangabad district the renewal of sheets of Narsinghpur sub-division had to be postponed owing to outbreak of plague. Pencil tracing of 930 sheets in Hoshangabad and of 374 in Nimar and 867 in Bhandara was done in readiness for map correction.

Annual map correction was undertaken in all districts as usual but was not carried out fully in Saugor, Bilaspur and Drug. In Saugor the staff was busy with the enquiry into the damage to crops caused by hail, while in Bilaspur and Drug the settlement operations which were brought to an end in January and March respectively interfered with girdawari work.

Map correction work in accordance with a special scheme is being carried out in all districts except those recently settled. Regular programmes have been

prepared and approved by the Director of Land Records distributing the work to be done over a period of years.

In spite of the recent settlement map correction and resurvey are required to be done in large areas in the Mandla district. The incorrect areas are being traced this field season and it is proposed to frame a regular programme as in other districts to set matters right.

Statement B indicates the maintenance of maps, their testing, correction and renewal during the year under report. Out of an area of 5,974,618 acres for map correction and 257,314 acres for resurvey 4,298,056 acres and 89,195 acres were map corrected and resurveyed respectively and passed by revenue inspectors. Partalling by revenue inspectors was generally inadequate. Disciplinary action was taken for neglect and two revenue inspectors were dismissed and one retired in Saugor while in Mandla the good conduct allowance of one was withdrawn, one was compulsorily retired and two were reverted. One revenue inspector was suspended in Chhindwara and four were warned in Hoshangabad.

Sufficient partalling does not seem to have been done by the superior Land Records staff in Jubbulpore, Mandla, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Nagpur, Chanda, Bhandara, Drug and Bilaspur. In Jubbulpore the Assistant Superintendent of Land Records was busy in the revision of the patwari halkabandi, while in Nagpur the staff were preoccupied with enquiries in connection with the failure of crops. No partalling or checking of map correction and resurvey was done by the tahsil staffs of Saoner and Katol in the circles in which they were ordered to work as Assistant Superintendents of Land Records, and the matter is being looked into by the Deputy Commissioner.

In Drug and Bilaspur the staff were released late in the season from settlement. Reports of the other districts do not give reasons for the deficiency.

Programmes of special map correction and resurvey were drawn up for districts where settlement is impending. Most of the programmes were started late in the season and much time was spent in teaching the patwaris the technique of the work, but it should result in good progress in the ensuing year.

6. Condition of village boundary marks, traverse marks and boundary marks of survey numbers in raiyatwari villages.—With the exception of a few marks found missing in Jubbulpore, Mandla, Hoshangabad, Nimar and Balaghat districts, the condition of village boundary marks is reported to be satisfactory. In Betul, however, as many as 714 marks are displaced and 937 are missing. Steps have been taken to replace the missing marks.

The condition of traverse marks is unsatisfactory and a considerable number of marks are reported to be missing in various districts, the largest number being in Saugor (15,274) and Hoshangabad (12,406). These are swelled, however, by the inclusion inadvertently of boundary marks. On the whole it appears that about 6 per cent of the total marks in the province are either missing or displaced.

In Mandla the verification of these marks was neglected in the past and mounds erected nearly a chain away from the stone were taken as chandas, so that a large number of marks is reported to be missing. In Betul a special girdawari revealed that 69 trijunctions and 1,589 traverse marks are missing compared with a blank report in the previous year. Further verification has been ordered and it is probable that still more marks will be found missing.

Requisitions for replacing 45,132 missing marks and fixing 15,082 new marks throughout the province, were received from district officers for inclusion in the traverse programme of 1932-33. Arrangements will be made to provide new and to replace missing marks in Burhanpur and Harsud tahsils of Nimar district, Rehli tahsil of Saugor district and Patan tahsil of Jubbulpore district. Also all the traverse marks on the Central Provinces and Berar boundary will be verified.

New and missing traverse marks were fixed during the year as under :—

<i>District.</i>	<i>New marks.</i>	<i>Missing marks.</i>
Saugor	... 381	10,064
Nimar	.. 322	1,538
Chhindwara	... 122	1,087
Nagpur	... 364	457
Balaghat	... 22	11
Bilaspur	... 6	135

The condition of boundary marks of survey numbers in ryotwari villages is reported to be satisfactory in Saugor, Nimar, Bhandara, Drug and Raipur. In Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, Chanda and Bilaspur programmes have been drawn up to remedy defects. The programme for 1931-32 for fixing and plotting 389 marks in Hoshangabad and 15,894 marks in Chhindwara has been fully carried out. In Chanda, the programme originally prepared for over 10 years is expected to be finished by 1934-35, while the Bilaspur programme is expected to be carried out next season.

In Nimar, 931 marks have been washed away by floods and steps have been taken to replace them this field season. In Balaghat 19,795 marks were repaired out of 38,718. In Betul, defects were noticed in the erection of marks and efforts are being made to put them right.

3,611 cases were instituted during the year under the various sections of the Land Revenue Act to enforce repairs of boundary and traverse marks. Punishments were inflicted in 269 cases, the rest being filed either after administering warnings or getting the marks repaired. The action taken in some districts is inadequate and greater attention is needed to the instructions in Revenue Book Circular II-14.

Inspection of traverse marks by the superior land records staff and by the field staff received greater attention and in nearly all districts traverse requisitions have been overhauled.

Village classification lists for survey purposes were amended and new ones prepared where required. It is expected that by next year the lists from all the districts will be submitted for the approval of the Director.

7. Check of village records by revenue inspectors in districts not under settlement.—The subjoined table compares the number of khasra entries by divisions with that of last year :—

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>1930-31.</i>	<i>1931-32.</i>
Jubbulpore ...	3,012,355	3,408,396
Nagpur ...	1,984,672	2,259,218
Chhattisgarh ...	4,786,983	10,365,850
Total ...	<u>9,784,010</u>	<u>16,033,464</u>

The variation in the divisional figures is due to the abolition of the Nerbudda division and the redistribution of districts in the remaining 3 divisions and that in the provincial total is due to the inclusion of khasra entries of Drug and Bilaspur districts which were excluded last year as being under settlement. The number of khasra entries checked by revenue inspectors was 1,402,160 against 974,455 in the previous year. The percentage of check in each district was as noted below :—

	1930-31.	1931-32.
Saugor	... 10	11
Jubbulpore	... 12	11
Mandla	... 11	11
Hoshangabad	... 12	11
Nimar	... 13	11
Betul	... 12	12
Chhindwara	... 11	8
Wardha	... 17	15
Nagpur	... 17	17
Chanda	... 11	12
Bhandara	... 12	11
Balaghat	... 12	12
Raipur	... 3	7
Bilaspur Zamindaris	... 9	8
Drug	... ...	5

The fall in the checking in Nimar and Chhindwara is said to be due to most of the field season being devoted to the check of special map correction work but this is not adequate because other districts with special map correction work did the usual amount of checking. The low percentage in Bilaspur and Drug is due to their being under settlement during a greater part of the year. The percentage of mistakes detected for the province as a whole works out to 6·86 as against 5·00 in the previous year. The percentage of errors was high in Saugor (10), Mandla (10), Hoshangabad (10), Betul (9), Wardha (8) and Nagpur (11), which indicates that the work of patwaris in these districts needs closer supervision.

8. Check by Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records.—The number of khasra entries checked by Superintendents of Land Records and their assistants was 125,120 against 94,059 last year. It included a fairly large proportion of entries previously

checked by revenue inspectors. Checking on the whole has improved as the result of the standardization of the touring of Superintendents and their assistants. But it has declined in Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Bhandara, Drug and Bilaspur. In Nagpur it was due to the check not being done by the tahsil staffs in the circles allotted to them for supervision of land records.

**9. Check by Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars.**—The entries checked by Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars have improved from 24,672, to 29,244. Insufficient checking, however, was done by the Tahsildars, Hoshangabad, Harsud (Nimar), Saoner and Katol (Nagpur) and the Naib-Tahsildars of Sohagpur, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Saoner and Katol and Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars in Bilaspur. The Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildar, Bhainsdehi, did no checking at all. The experiment of entrusting the inspection of land records work of one or more revenue inspectors' circles to the tahsil staff in certain light tahsils does not appear to have had a fair trial as yet. It is necessary that the tahsil staffs concerned should pay proper attention to inspecting land records and that the working of the experiment should be watched.

**10. Check by Deputy Commissioners and their assistants.**—The total number of khasra entries checked by these officers was 8,570 in 895 villages against 7,014 entries in 756 villages in the previous year. Little checking was done in Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Drug and Bilaspur.

**11. Check by Deputy Director of Land Records.**—Rao Sahib V. R. Khisty, inspected 12 land records, 21 kanungos and 12 nazul offices. He also did 2 inspections of map correction work and 8 of siwai enquiry. He was on tour for 168 days.

**12. Check by Director of Land Records.**—Mr. Waterfall visited the following districts and inspected land records and kanungos offices and nazul and consolidation work—Betul, Wardha, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Chhindwara, Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat and Raipur.

**13. Check of jamabandis by kanungos.**—This has been discontinued.

14. Degree of punctuality observed in filing village papers.—Milan khasras and jinswars were filed in time in all districts except Nagpur, Bhandara and Bilaspur. In Nagpur and Bhandara they were filed within a month of the due date, but punctuality could not be observed in Bilaspur owing to settlement operations.

Jamabandis were filed late except in Saugor, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Wardha and Drug. But the remainder were filed within one month of the due date or before the close of the year except 8 in Chhindwara and 2 in Nagpur. Steps have been taken against the patwaris at fault.

15. Condition of kanungos' offices.—The condition of kanungos' offices was reported to be satisfactory except at Khurai, Saugor, Damoh, Patan, Harsud, Arvi, Gondia, Bemetara and those in the Bilaspur district except Katghora. A catechism for systematizing inspection of kanungos' offices was issued during the year and is likely to effect an improvement in the condition of these offices. There has been no change in the number of kanungos working as registration moharrirs. Mr. Waterfall inspected 7 and the Deputy Director of Land Records 21 kanungos' offices during the year.

16. Issue of sanads for agricultural improvements.—78 sanads were issued in 8 districts against 101 in 14 districts last year. Eight sanads were given for sinking wells. The decline is due to the slump in agricultural produce and adverse agricultural conditions which discouraged cultivators from making improvements.

17. Miscellaneous.—As usual the land records staff performed many miscellaneous duties in addition to their regular work, *e.g.*,—

- (i) Issue and checking of grazing passes.
- (ii) Land acquisition.
- (iii) Nazul.
- (iv) Taccavi distribution.
- (v) Local enquiries into land disputes.
- (vi) Assisting the Irrigation, Co-operative, Forest and Agriculture Departments.
- (vii) Sale of quinine.
- (viii) Issue of passes for country liquor.



- (ix) Mining.
- (x) Training of executive officers in survey.
- (xi) Office work in settlement.
- (xii) Chakbandi.
- (xiii) Village uplift.
- (xiv) Enquiry into the profits of agriculture.
- (xv) Enquiry into the value of land.
- (xvi) Enquiry into the siwai income.
- (xvii) Preparation of voters' lists for the extension of the franchise and local bodies.
- (xviii) Enquiries into damage to crops.
- (xix) Map correction antecedent to re-settlement.

The work of patwaris in connection with electoral rolls of all kind is perpetually increasing.

### III.—CONDUCT OF THE LAND RECORDS STAFF

**18. Residence of patwaris within their circles.**—The number of patwaris residing outside their circles without permission decreased from 239 in the previous year to 182. Jubbulpore has still the highest number of non-residents, *viz.*, 79. This is attributed to the fact that owing to the impending revision of the halkabandi the rule of residence was not rigidly enforced on temporary patwaris who were likely to be ousted. Action has been taken in several districts to enforce residence within their circles and 3 patwaris were dismissed, 6 degraded, 20 suspended, 5 fined and 5 transferred.

**19. Training of patwaris.**—Classes for training of patwaris and candidates in survey and rules were opened in all districts except Saugor, Jubbulpore, Mandla and Bhandara. In Saugor classes were not opened as the revised patwari halkabandi was expected to reduce the cadre. In Jubbulpore and Bhandara the training of candidates was not necessary in view of the introduction of the revised halkabandi. In Mandla all patwaris were assembled at their revenue inspectors' headquarters for about 10 to 12 days and instructed in rules and survey by the revenue inspectors concerned. In the examinations held in Saugor, Mandla, Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara, Wardha, Nagpur, Chanda, Bhandara, Raipur and Bilaspur a fair number of patwaris and candidates appeared. The results were not satisfactory except in Betul, Chhindwara, Chanda and Bhandara.

20. **Conduct and discipline of patwaris.**—The disciplinary measures taken against patwaris are tabulated below:—

	1930-31.	1931-32.
Dismissals	... 83	72
Reductions	... 26	84
Fined or increment withheld	... 52	44
Suspensions	... 120	99
Transfers	... 66	51
Warnings	... 105	174
Total	... <u>452</u>	<u>524</u>

On the whole, except for the increase in warnings administered, the total of disciplinary cases was much the same as last year. The number of reductions, stoppages of increment and warnings was again noticeable in Saugor. The faults punished were generally neglect of work and inefficiency while warnings were given for unpunctuality in filing of papers. The Deputy Commissioner, Mandla, still finds the patwari staff inefficient, but some improvement has been effected. Otherwise the conduct and discipline of the staff has been satisfactory.

21. **Revenue inspectors, their qualifications, conduct and discipline.**—The details of punishments imposed on revenue inspectors are as under:—

	1930-31.	1931-32.
Dismissals	... ..	1
Reductions	... 2	13
Suspensions	... 1	4
Transfers	... 2	4
Warnings	... 5	26
Stoppage of increments	... 9	6
Fines	... 3	3
Total	... <u>22</u>	<u>57</u>

One revenue inspector was dismissed for bad work in the Saugor district. An increase in punishments is noticeable under "reductions" and "warnings" and is due to the action taken as a result of the remarks in the last year's report to stimulate easy going inspectors. On the whole, the staff worked well and received commendation in most districts.

22. Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records, their qualifications and discipline.—Messrs. Syed Saulat Hussain, Harprasad Nigam, B. W. Ratnaparkhi, Superintendents of Land Records, Jubbulpore, Nimar and Balaghat, respectively, reverted to the regular line on completion of their term of deputation. Mr. B. K. Das Gupta, Superintendent of Land Records, Drug, worked as Assistant Settlement Officer till 7th March 1932, in addition to his own duties. Owing to retrenchment of staff the services of one temporary Assistant Superintendent of Land Records had to be dispensed with.

Mr. A. H. Baig, Nagpur,  
 „ R. K. Seth, Chhindwara,  
 „ W. A. Shrouti, Saugor,  
 „ K. P. Tiwari, Mandla,  
 „ Sumerudas Khubchand, Hoshangabad,  
 „ Mithoolal Sharma, Nimar,  
 „ M. K. Ansari, Bhandara,  
 „ B. L. Verma, Raipur, Superintendents of Land  
 Records and

Mr. Harihar Prasad, Jubbulpore,  
 „ G. N. Soman, Bilaspur,  
 „ A. R. Beg, Chhindwara,  
 „ G. M. Deshpande, Chhindwara, Assistant  
 Superintendents of Land Records have  
 been specially mentioned for good work.

A course of instruction in land records and nazul work was held at Nagpur for 10 days in October 1931 and almost all Superintendents of Land Records and a few Assistant Superintendents of Land Records attended it.

#### IV.—UTILIZATION OF LAND RECORDS

23. Circle note-books.—These are written up to date except in the districts of Nimar, Chhindwara, Drug and Bilaspur, where action is being taken to complete them.

24. Village note-books.—The books of 5 villages in Saugor, 8 in Mandla, 5 in Nimar, 14 in Betul, 99 in Chhindwara, 24 in Wardha and 1 in Nagpur could not be written up because of being lost, or damaged, or for want of space. In Chhindwara 81 books could not be

written up as the revenue inspectors were busy in collecting statistics for the Franchise Committee. Action has been taken to complete the books.

25. Maintenance of nazul.—Statement E indicates the work of nazul maintenance in the province. No new towns were brought under maintenance during the year, but the post of nazul patwari for the combined charge of Saugor and Damoh towns was converted into that of maintenance surveyor. Superior Land Records officers and Revenue officers checked the work of settled towns and also of towns not regularly surveyed and settled.

Out of 28,576 traverse marks, 27,458 were inspected by nazul surveyors and 196 were found either missing or displaced during the year; of these 109 were relaid.

Partalling of base lines by nazul surveyors was adequate except in Hoshangabad, Banapura, Burhanpur, Betul, Hinganghat, Chanda and Bilaspur towns. The superior Land Records staff did not run a sufficient number of partals. The number of encroachments reported is highest in Nagpur being 2,502 out of 5,155 for the whole province. The maintenance work in Mandla could not be carried out according to the rules, owing to the late receipt of the sheets and forms.

## PART II.—OPERATIONS OF THE SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT

### I.—THE REVENUE SETTLEMENT OF MALGUZARI AND RAIYATWARI VILLAGES.

26. General.—Settlement operations were concluded in Bilaspur Khalsa and Drug.

Bilaspur khalsa.—Rai Bahadur Chhotelal Verma

Rai Bahadur C. L. Verma, Settlement Officer,  
Messrs Rajendralal Tiwari, Kishorilal, J. S.  
Chouhan and M. L. Sharma, Assistant Settlement Officers.

continued in charge till the conclusion of operations on the 1st March 1932. The

strength of the superior executive staff was largely reduced towards the close of operations.

27. Field work.—The announcement of 254 villages of the old Sambalpur district in Janjgir tahsil and one khalsa village of Katghora was completed in November. There was some attempt at fomenting agitation in the old

Sambulpur villages, but it subsided on the Settlement Officer's explaining the revised assessment. The revised rents and revenues were generally well received, and only 3 appeals were preferred, all of which were rejected.

28. Office work.—The office work done was as under:—

1. Fairing of records of 147 villages (1st copy) and of 490 villages (2nd copy) of Janjgir tahsil.
2. Preparation of announcement papers of 255 villages.
3. Binding of both the copies of misls of 760 villages of the Janjgir tahsil.
4. Preparation of 1st copy of maps of 73 villages and 2nd copy for 158 villages of Janjgir tahsil.
5. Colouring of maps of 508 villages of Janjgir tahsil.

29. Drug.—Mr. P. S. Rau, I.C.S., continued to

Mr. P. S. Rau, I.C.S., Settlement Officer and Messrs. Hariram Mishra, Niranjanlal, R. S. Khare and B. K. Das Gupta, Assistant Settlement Officers.

hold charge till the closing of the operations in March 1932.

There were numerous changes in the personnel of the staff the strength of which decreased as the work progressed towards conclusion.

30. Field work.—The announcement programme of 456 villages of Sanjari-Balod tahsil proceeded according to plan and the work was completed in November. The revised payments fell below what the tenants expected and were met without difficulty. The abolition in the *wajib-ul-arz* of the clause regarding *bhet begar* was warmly welcomed.

31. Office work.—The following office work was finished by the 1st week of March:—

1. Fairing of 2nd copy of 222 villages of Sanjari Balod.
2. Preparation of announcement papers of 456 villages of Sanjari-Balod.
3. Preparation of the 2nd copy of maps of 8 villages and reference copies of 441 villages of Sanjari tahsil.

## II.—CORRECTION OF MAPS AND RECORDS PREPARATORY TO SETTLEMENT

### Consolidation of holdings.

32. The work was continued by the single party under Mr. R. G. Chourey, Tahsildar, who continued as Consolidation Officer throughout the year. His staff consisted of 1 Assistant Settlement Superintendent, 21 inspectors and 23 madadgars on an average.

33. In all 136 new applications were received during the year, of which 106 were registered on the condition of payment of the cost at 4 annas per acre.

The remaining 30 applications were from Bilaspur district where the question of levying the cost did not arise. Of old applications 26 were rejected as the applicants were unwilling to pay the sanctioned rate while 94 were re-examined and admitted.

34. As the progress of consolidation in Drug and Raipur was such as to justify this arrangement, it was decided to levy a charge of four annas per occupied acre towards the cost of operations in these two districts and to concentrate on completing as large and compact an area as possible in the Drug district. The schemes which had already been commenced on old applications were completed at a concession rate of two annas per acre. In the villages of the Bilaspur district where it was considered necessary to complete schemes applied for in order to advertise and popularize chakbandi, no charge was levied. In the other districts the demand for consolidation on payment of the full fee of four annas has been encouraging and has provided a full season's work for the staff.

35. New schemes were prepared for 103 villages, viz., 82 in Drug, 10 in Raipur and 1 in Janjgir tahsil, all of which were checked by the Consolidation Officer and 92 were sanctioned and given effect to during the agricultural year in addition to 5 schemes pending from the previous year, as compared with a total of 52 in the previous year. At the close of the year 8 schemes remained undisposed of. Only 2 schemes were referred to the Settlement Commissioner for confirmation as against 3 in the previous year. No application was filed in respect of the schemes confirmed.

36. While the quantity of work completed almost doubled, improvement in the technique resulted in more compact and better shaped chaks. In the villages treated during the year the holdings of 9,763 permanent holders, covering an occupied area of 113,364 acres were consolidated, so that 281,209 khasra numbers were reduced to 38,439 khasra numbers. Excluding 13,631 numbers which remained intact for various reasons, the net number of chaks was reduced to 24,808 only. The reduction of khasra numbers effected was 11 to 1 as against 7 to 1 in the previous year, while the increase in the average area of a khasra number this year has been about seven and half times as against six times in the previous year. The reduction in mauza Sirri of Drug district was actually as great as 28 to 1. So far as possible the redistributed chaks were modelled in regular shapes with straight boundaries and in more than three dozen villages the land, both rice and non-rice, was disposed in rectangular blocks. While this remodelling involves extra initial labour in the demarcation of new boundaries and consequently in the reconstruction of field embankments, its advantages in the interests of efficient cultivation are beginning to be more and more recognized by the villagers. In order that the re-arrangement of fields may correspond exactly with the consolidation map it is necessary that the re-demarcation of field boundaries should be done by the village patwari when the cultivators begin making the embankments of their new chaks. With a view to improving facilities for irrigation, provision has been made for water-courses in schemes introduced during the year. About 350 acres of land in 62 villages commanded by canal irrigation in Drug tahsil have been set aside as dharsas for the construction of future watercourses. In spite of the improvements effected during the year, the completion of a large programme has resulted in reducing the cost of the operations per acre consolidated from Re. 0-5-6 in the preceding year to about Re. 0-4-0. The ground covered by the staff during the long season in the field constitutes a record and Mr. Chaurey is to be commended for another year's good and strenuous work in directing the operations.

37. His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh division and the Deputy Commissioner, Drug, examined the schemes of several

villages in the field in December 1931. The Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur, visited most of the villages consolidated in that tahsil before confirming the schemes. Mr. Waterfall inspected work in the field in December 1931 and March 1932 and office work in July 1932.

### III.—SURVEYS CARRIED OUT

38. The post of the Assistant Director of Surveys was filled by Mr. J. H. Williams up to the end of September, by Lieut. J. H. R. Wilson, R. E., for about three weeks and then by Major. L. H. Jackson, I. A., from the beginning of the field season for the rest of the year. Rai Sahib Nanakchand Puri, B. A. continued as Survey Officer and Mr. B. B. Shome as Assistant Survey Officer throughout the year.

39. In 685 villages of Nagpur, Balaghat, Chhindwara, Saugor, Jubbulpore and Nimar, 480 new sub-traverse lines were run and all the missing marks in them were refixed. 169 new marks were laid down for the abadi area of the village Khitola of Jubbulpore district.

40. In addition to fixing 36 new marks all the missing marks were replaced in Chhindwara, Narsinghpur, Gadarwara, Nagpur, Seoni, Khandwa, Burhanpur, Wardha, Pulgaon, Hinganghat and Betul towns.

41. The boundary of a mining lease in Bhandara and a few disputed lines in mines in Jubbulpore district were traversed.

42. The boundary decided in the dispute between the malguzar of Kupi of Hatta tahsil of Saugor district and the malguzar of Deora and Chhatarpur State was also traversed. 5 missing marks on the bank of the Mahanadi river forming the boundary between this province and Bihar and Orissa were also replaced.

43. The preparation of new tahsil mujmuli maps stands as follows :—

(a) Published prior to the year under report—31, viz., Jubbulpore, Wardha, Murwara, Patan, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Gadarwara, Hinganghat, Arvi, Katol, Saoner, Bilaspur, Mungeli, Nagpur, Ramtek, Katghora, Hatta, Damoh, Melghat, Sihora, Lakhandon, Burhanpur,



Khandwa, Harsud, Seoni-Malwa, Chhindwara, Amarwara, Sausar, Hoshangabad, Harda and Bhandara.

(b) Published during the year, 11, viz., Janjgir, Sohagpur, Pachmarhi, Betul, Multai, Bhainsdehi, Banda, Umrer, Raipur, Baloda-Bazar (in two parts) Bemetara and Sanjari-Balod.

Under printing in press ... Nil.

(c) Ready to be sent to the Press for printing, 4 viz., Saugor, Khurai, Rehli and Mandla.

(d) Complete and under scrutiny 6, viz., Dhamtari, Gondia, Sakoli, Balaghat, Baihar and Waraseoni.

In hand ... Nil.

(e) To be taken up 5, viz., Chanda, Bramhapuri, Warora, Niwas and Dindori.

Owing to financial stringency further work on mujmuli maps is now held in abeyance.

44. (a) 6, 12, 6, 45, 11 and 48 survey sheets of Wardha, Jubbulpore, Saugor Chanda, Betul and Mandla nazul areas respectively, and 2 index maps of Mandla and 11, 5 and 7 maps of mining leases of Balaghat, Chhindwara and Jubbulpore, respectively were printed and supplied to the Deputy Commissioners concerned.

(b) 11, 4, 39, 6, 116 and 20 survey sheets of Wardha, Pulgaon, Jubbulpore city, Saugor, Chanda and Mandla nazul areas, respectively and 2, 1, 5, and 2 index maps of Wardha, Pulgaon, Chanda and Mandla, respectively and 2, 1, 9, 45 and 4 maps of mining leases of Bhandara, Chhindwara, Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Balaghat, respectively, were traced and sent to the Government Press for reproduction.

45. Detailed surveys of nazul lands in Indora, Wadpakad, Pandhrabodi, Dhantoli, Jatarodi and Gadga villages near Nagpur were completed and 35 sheets on the scale 128" = 1 mile were received for reproduction at the Press.

46. Under the new arrangement district officers have been requested to recover Rs. 2,540 for the replacement of traverse stations in nazul areas.

## IV.—SUPPLY OF INSTRUMENTS AND FORMS

47. (a) Instruments and drawing materials to the value of only Rs. 920 were issued for the use of Settlement and Land Records Departments as detailed below :—

	1930-31.	1931-32.
(i) To the Survey and Settlement Department.	727	626
(ii) To the Land Records Department for the use of patwaris.	3,997	294
Total ...	<u>4,724</u>	<u>920</u>

Besides the above, Rs. 1,010 were spent on the repair of instruments required for the use of the Land Records Department. The decrease in the value of articles issued was due to the closing of settlements and the supply of repaired and serviceable articles from returned stock.

(b) The value of forms supplied through the Anjuman Islamia Press, Jubbulpore, amounted to Rs. 11,642 as shown below against Rs. 30,190 during the previous year :—

	Rs.
(i) To the Settlement Department ...	586
(ii) To the Land Records Department ...	11,056
Total ...	<u>11,642</u>

The decrease in the value of the form supplied was due to the closing of settlements and to the issue of supplementary instructions for the indent and issue of patwari forms, respectively. Transfer of surplus stock also contributed to some extent towards savings in cost of forms.

(c) The Depot also arranged for the supply to Deputy Commissioners through the Anjuman Islamia Press, Jubbulpore, of 60,520 rasid bahis or tenants' receipt books valued at Rs. 13,425 against Rs. 1,02,200 books valued at Rs. 22,323 in the year 1930-31. The decrease in the number of rasid bahis was due to surplus stock being available for transfer.

V.—WORK OF THE OFFICE OF THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, NAGPUR

48. The reports dealt with in this office are given below :—

Name of district.	Combined rent rate and assessment reports.		Final reports.	
	Number of groups.	Number of villages.	Agricultural.	Nazul.
1	2	3	4	5
Bilaspur khalsa ...	1	173	1	...
Drug ...	2	132	...	...
Total ...	3	305	1	...

Besides this 87 appeals were filed in this court during the year and 130 including those pending from the previous year were disposed of.

49. Notice of the officers.—The work of the Settlement Officers, Rai Bahadur Chhotelal Verma and Mr. P. S. Rau, I C.S., deserves special mention. I regret I am not sufficiently acquainted with the work of their Assistant Settlement Officers to single out officers for particular commendation.

G. P. BURTON,  
Settlement Commissioner,  
Central Provinces.

NAGPUR :

The 7th March 1933.

STATEMENT A.—Maintenance of survey and boundary marks, their inspection, repair and replacement for the year ending the 30th September 1932.

District.	Total no. of villages in the district.	Total no. of Survey marks in the district.	Total no. of marks reported to be missing or displaced.	Number of marks in column 3 relaid.	Number of new traverse marks fixed.	Number of villages for which Chanda certificates were submitted by Revenue Inspector.	Number of villages in which action was taken to enforce repair to marks.	Number of cases in which punishment was imposed under the Land Revenue Act.					Number of Survey marks inspected by.		Remarks.
								Section 52.	Section 54.	Section 198.	Section 199.	Section 201.	Revenue Inspectors.	Superintendent of Land Records and his Assistants.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Saugor	3,479	135,708	15,274	10,064	381	1,884	1,138	2	6	11	1	...	25,398	901	
Jubbulpore	2,537	20,720	3,081	...	...	2,537	286	9	...	...	...	...	2,072	870	
Mandla	2,107	63,763	2,196	...	...	2,196	158	...	...	15	2	...	10,706	566	
Hoshangabad	2,435	70,704	12,406	...	...	332	332	...	...	5	...	...	12,974	964	
Nimar	1,128	37,805	3,265	1,538	322	111	111	2	2	6	...	...	5,432	1,051	
Betul	1,266	58,908	1,658	...	...	98	98	...	...	7	1	...	4,005	433	
Chhindwara	3,592	105,987	3,510	1,087	122	118	118	4	...	8	...	...	11,611	791	
Wardha	1,369	27,337	935	...	...	131	107	...	...	1	1	...	2,874	378	
Nagpur	1,939	55,079	9,111	457	364	447	406	10	1	12	1	1	13,634	...	
Chanda	2,933	108,721	2,471	...	...	610	585	...	...	11	...	...	11,604	311	
Balaghat	1,309	38,206	816	11	22	100	100	...	...	22	...	...	6,230	318	
Bhandara	1,645	46,656	1,264	...	...	184	70	...	...	70	...	...	6,893	402	
Drug	2,466	38,719	111	...	...	25	25	7	5	6	6	1	6,836	438	
Raipur	4,096	91,040	762	...	...	4,096	42	...	...	5	...	...	10,812	1,040	
Bilaspur	3,263	73,646	901	135	6	145	135	2	...	...	...	...	6,197	224	
Total	35,464	969,999	57,761	13,292	1,217	11,065	3,711	62	14	179	12	2	137,278	8,687	

NOTE.—Masahati villages will be excluded from column 1.

## STATEMENT B.—Maintenance of maps, their testing,

District.	Number of map sheets.		Approximate area at beginning of year to be		Area finally passed by Revenue Inspectors during the year for		Number of Length of partials run by	
	Selected for renewal.	Actually renewed.	Corrected.	Resurveyed.	Map correction.	Resurvey.	Revenue Inspectors	Superintendent of Land Records and Assistant Superintendent of Land Records.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Saugor ...	250	170	Acres. 215,296	Acres. 28,612	Acres. 126,624	Acres. 13,772	4,007 17,787,496	441 9,863
Jubbulpore ...	680	680	360,385	20,865	81,405	1,834	2,803 65,506	116 2,598
Mandla ...	13	13	29,282	21,298	10,294	8,799	1,597 43,880	117 3,004
Hoshangabad ...	947	930	68,633	5,439	34,567	...	2,435 58,311	151 3,958
Nimar ..	493	374	89,692	3,113	84,594	1,550	1,818 48,508	194 5,463
Betul ...	202	202	208,247	31,073	64,418	8,979	2,309 33,788	268 5,378
Chhindwara ...	478	206	11,097	20,393	5,444	12,020	3,706 11,056	352 8,589
Wardha ...	410	410	555,573	28,045	4,01,116	21,474	8,279 88,234	271 9,103
Nagpur ...	231	41	200,244	25,135	82,521	4,921	2,096 52,201	126 3,730
Chanda ...	345	303	77,991	1,015	14,266	130	1,633 37,319	199 3,896
Balaghat ...	314	109	100,232	8,113	90,878	1,930	2,193 54,483	238 5,587
Bhandara ...	1,139	867	222,028	...	38,672	...	1,053 27,973	170 4,227
Drug ...	399	390	...	...	45	...	283 7,536	80 1,439
Raipur ...	881	881	179,582	54,213	106,876	13,786	1,783 86,574	325 6,953
Bilaspur ...	...	...	3,656,336	...	3,656,336	...	1,445 34,171	91 1,587
Total ...	6,782	5,567	5,974,618	257,314	4,298,056	89,195	39,940 18,437,036	3,139 75,375

## correction and renewal for the year ending the 30th September 1932.

Total number of katans and offsets of partals in columns 7 and 8.	Number of katans and offsets in column 9 found wrong.	Total number of villages in the district.	Total number of villages in which map correction was tested by revenue inspectors.	Total number of villages in which map correction was fully completed by patwaris.	Total number of villages in the preceding column in which map correction was finally passed by revenue Inspectors.	Total number of villages in which the Superintendent of Land Records and Assistant Superintendent of Land Records tested map correction.	Remarks.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
22,099	2,286	3,479	3,254	2,883	2,875	295	
8,374	1,249						
15,636	520	2,537	2,537	1,830	1,830	290	
8,565							
11,858	2,500	2,007	1,254	1,952	1,952	206	
9,381	1,797						
11,012	1,606	2,435	399	417	165	5	
5,903	798						
8,139	995	1,128	269	234	216	113	
6,759	1,037						
1,320	247	1,266	1,266	1,266	1,266	129	
455	89						
18,199	2,603	3,592	2,588	3,321	2,588	349	
18,951	2,148						
10,379	131	1,369	1,369	371	277	166	
17,479	269						
10,224	1,908	1,939	1,791	1,387	1,235	99	
11,488	2,313						
8,187	345	2,933	1,792	41	15	8	
2,488	250						
15,971	1,127	1,309	1,309	1,309	1,305	213	
8,290	631						
8,159	769	1,645	1,645	170	49	2	
949	35						
2,733	519	2,664	2,519	2,662	2,661	339	
2,530	245						
40,846	3,737	4,420	4,420	4,420	4,034	539	
26,674	2,037						
17,162	1,299	3,263	3,263	3,263	3,263	295	
7,311	1,194						
201,915	20,592	35,986	27,671	25,526	23,731	3,048	
135,497	13,083						

## STATEMENT C.—Extent to which village papers were tested and the

District.	Total number of patwari circles.	Total number of villages.	Total number of khasra entries.	Number of villages in which	
				khasra tested.	fehrist tabdilal checked.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Saugor ... ..	482	3,479	1,115,373	3,479	3,479
Jubbulpore ... ..	400	2,537	976,166	2,537	2,537
Mandla ... ..	196	2,007	542,039	2,007	2,007
Hoshangabad ... ..	422	2,435	541,534	2,435	2,435
Nimar ... ..	278	1,128	233,284	1,128	1,128
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>1,778</b>	<b>11,586</b>	<b>3,408,396</b>	<b>11,586</b>	<b>11,586</b>
Betul ... ..	207	1,266	323,748	1,266	1,266
Chhindwara ... ..	387	3,592	947,334	2,588	3,391
Wardha ... ..	221	1,369	187,594	1,369	1,369
Nagpur ... ..	300	1,939	300,386	1,939	1,939
Chanda ... ..	232	2,933	500,156	2,376	2,593
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>1,347</b>	<b>11,099</b>	<b>2,259,218</b>	<b>9,538</b>	<b>10,558</b>
Balaghat ... ..	162	1,309	473,309	1,309	1,309
Bhandara ... ..	122	1,645	538,864	1,644	1,644
Drug ... ..	404	2,664	2,510,760	2,519	2,466
Raipur ... ..	576	4,420	4,101,277	4,420	4,420
Bilaspur ... ..	418	3,471	2,741,640	3,471	3,471
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>1,682</b>	<b>13,509</b>	<b>10,365,850</b>	<b>13,363</b>	<b>13,310</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>4,807</b>	<b>36,194</b>	<b>16,033,464</b>	<b>34,487</b>	<b>35,454</b>

result of such testing for the year ending the 30th September 1932—contd.

Amount of khasra testing done by the Land Records staff.

By Revenue Inspectors.				By Superintendent of Land Records and his Assistants.		
Particulars of column 4.			Percentage of column 6 on column 3.	Percentage of columns 7 and 8 on column 6.	Number of patwari circles allotted in work distribution.	Number of patwari circles in which work inspected.
Number of khasra entries checked.	Number of khasra entries found wrong in					
7	right, rent and possession.	cropping and other mistakes.	10	11	12	13
			Per cent.	Per cent.		
118,564	851	11,959	11	10	447	445
103,241	663	3,511	11	4	296	290
60,775	413	5,752	11	10	206	210
60,287	386	5,505	11	10	422	352
25,478	99	1,379	11	6	278	278
368,345	2,412	27,206	55	40	1,649	1,575
39,210	410	3,327	12	9	207	211
77,931	750	4,861	8	6	387	302
28,318	245	2,130	15	8	221	168
52,149	614	5,308	17	11	300	209
62,185	287	3,396	12	6	232	232
259,793	2,306	19,022	64	40	1,347	1,122
56,973	411	3,069	12	6	162	162
60,647	372	3,329	11	6	122	122
133,295	1,515	5,137	5	5	404	368
285,208	1,531	8,021	7	3	555	503
237,899	1,828	6,101	8	3	283	284
774,022	5,657	25,657	43	23	1,526	1,439
1,402,160	10,375	71,885	162	103	4,522	4,136



## STATEMENT C.—Extent to which village papers were tested and the

Amount of khasra testing done by the Land Records

By Superintendent of Land Records and his

District.	Number of villages in which		Particulars of column 13.			
	khasra tested.	fehrist tabdilal checked.	Number of khasra entries.		Number of khasra entries in column 16 found wrong in	
			tested.	of column 15 which had been previously tested by Revenue Inspectors.	right, rent, and possession.	cropping and other mistakes.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
Saugor ...	454	454	12,190	9,243	84	1,350
Jubbulpore ...	290	290	5,848	4,450	13	16
Mandla ...	210	210	5,943	4,502	73	65
Hoshangabad ...	352	352	6,073	4,202	72	331
Nimar ...	278	278	7,128	3,989	13	27
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>1,584</b>	<b>1,584</b>	<b>37,182</b>	<b>26,386</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>2,383</b>
Betul ...	226	226	4,461	2,896	13	98
Chhindwara ...	256	256	6,742	4,433	12	56
Wardha ...	178	178	2,437	1,576	64	44
Nagpur ...	214	214	2,956	1,924	7	81
Chanda ...	256	256	7,528	4,803	21	221
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>1,130</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>24,124</b>	<b>15,632</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>500</b>
Balaghat ...	213	213	7,666	3,862	87	416
Bhandara ...	145	145	3,886	2,119	37	178
Durg ...	339	339	9,500	4,129	25	360
Raipur ...	539	526	29,766	2,277	207	1,369
Bilaspur ...	295	295	12,996	8,982	51	381
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>1,531</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>43,814</b>	<b>41,369</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>2,724</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ...	<b>4,245</b>	<b>4,232</b>	<b>105,120</b>	<b>83,387</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>5,607</b>

result of such testing for the year ending the 30th September 1932—concl'd.

staff.		Amount of khasra testing done by Revenue Officers.						Remarks.
Assistants.		By Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars.		By Extra-Assistant Commissioners.		By Assistant Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners.		
Percent- age of column 16 on column 6.	Percent- age of column 17 and 18 on column 16.	Number of villages inspect- ed.	Number of khasra entries tested.	Number of villages inspect- ed.	Number of khasra entries tested.	Number of villages inspect- ed.	Number of khasra entries tested.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
8	16	599	3,938	18	365	182	1,382	
4	1	230	2,025	22	321	...	...	
8	16	111	1,690	25	116	23	160	
7	7	607	4,045	43	418	3	20	
16	1	359	1,548	76	427	...	...	
43	41	1,896	13,246	184	1,617	208	1,562	
7	4	106	1,972	29	520	43	258	
6	2	409	3,199	41	210	15	103	
6	7	37	463	11	25	50	500	
4	5	163	2,462	17	180	28	293	
8	8	42	597	45	610	...	...	
31	26	757	8,693	143	1,545	136	1,154	
7	13	*	*	46	314	12	26	*Included in the work of Superintendent of Land Records and Assistant Superintendent of Land Records.
3	11	63	961	8	45	16	81	
3	9	26	462	2	11	2	24	
7	7	346	3,990	65	736	11	296	
4	4	48	1,892	15	454	47	675	
24	44	483	7,305	136	1,560	88	1,102	
98	111	3,136	29,244	463	4,752	432	3,818	

STATEMENT D.—Showing discipline of the Land Records Staff for the year ending the 30th September 1932.

District.	Nature of offence.	Number of cases.		Punishment imposed.										Remarks.	
				Dismissed.		Degraded (a).		Fined.	Suspended.		Transferred.		Amount of fine.		
		Revenue Inspectors.	Patwaris.	Revenue Inspectors.	Patwaris.	Revenue Inspectors.	Patwaris.	Patwaris.	Revenue Inspectors.	Patwaris.	Revenue Inspectors.	Patwaris.	Revenue Inspectors.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Saugor	I.—Non-residence.	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore		...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Hoshangabad		...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Nimar		...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betul		...	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...
Chhindwara		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Wardha		...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Nagpur		...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
Chanda		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Balaghat		...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bhandara		...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	25
Drug		...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Raipur		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bilaspur	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	51	...	3	...	6	5	...	20	...	5	25	2 were warned	

(a) Includes loss of good conduct allowance of Revenue Inspectors.

STATEMENT D.—Showing discipline of the Land Records Staff for the year ending the 30th September 1932—contd.

District.	Nature of offence.	Number of cases.		Punishment imposed.										Remarks.	
				Dismissed.		Degraded (a).		Fined.	Suspended.		Transferred.		Amount of fine.		
		Revenue Inspectors.	Patwaris.	Revenue Inspectors.	Patwaris.	Revenue Inspectors.	Patwaris.	Revenue Inspectors.	Revenue Inspectors.	Patwaris.	Revenue Inspectors.	Patwaris.	Revenue Inspectors.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
														Rs.	
Saugor	...	...	9	...	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	
Jubbulpore	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	
Mandla	...	1	7	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	
Hoshangabad	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nimar	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	
Betul	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chhindwara	...	2	4	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	
Wardha	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	
Nagpur	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Chanda	...	...	10	...	3	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	
Balaghat	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bhandara	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Drug	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Raipur	...	...	14	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	7	...	...	
Bilaspur	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
<b>Total</b>	...	<b>4</b>	<b>61</b>	...	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	...	<b>2</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	...		

(a) Includes loss of good conduct allowance of Revenue Inspectors.

STATEMENT D.—Showing discipline of the Land Records Staff for the year ending the 30th September 1932—contd.

District.	Nature of offence.	Number of cases.		Punishment imposed.										Remarks.	
				Dismissed.		Degraded (a).		Fined.	Suspended.		Transferred.		Amount of fine.		
		Revenue Inspectors.	Patwaris.	Revenue Inspectors.	Patwaris.	Revenue Inspectors.	Patwaris.	Revenue Inspectors.	Revenue Inspectors.	Patwaris.	Revenue Inspectors.	Patwaris.	Revenue Inspectors.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Saugor	3.—Neglect of work (including inefficiency).	8	29	1	8	7	17	...	...	4	...	...	Rs.	6 increments of Revenue Inspectors were stopped, 68 warned and increments of 24 stopped.	
Jubbulpore		...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1 Revenue Inspector was compulsorily retired and 1 patwari removed.	
Mandla		3	11	...	...	1	7	1	...	1	...	2	10	26 patwaris were warned.	
Hoshangabad		...	20	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	3	...	
Nimar		...	26	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	8	...	6	...	
Betul		2	20	...	2	2	13	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	
Chhindwara	...	4	7	...	2	...	...	2	2	4	...	1	2		

(a) Includes loss of good conduct allowance of Revenue Inspectors.

STATEMENT D.—Showing discipline of the Land Records Staff for the year ending the 30th September 1932—contd.

District.	Nature of offence.	Number of cases.		Punishment imposed.										Remarks.		
				Dismissed.		Degraded (a).		Fined.	Suspended.		Transferred.		Amount of fine.			
		Revenue Inspectors.	Patwaris.	Revenue Inspectors.	Patwaris.	Revenue Inspectors.	Patwaris.	Revenue Inspectors.	Revenue Inspectors.	Patwaris.	Revenue Inspectors.	Patwaris.	Revenue Inspectors.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
Wardha	3.—Neglect of work (including inefficiency).	1	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	Rs.	36 were warned.		
Nagpur		..	43	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	..	..	..		..	
Chanda		1	14	..	..	1	8	..	..	6	..	..	..		..	30 were warned.
Balaghat		..	43	..	2	..	3	..	..	10	..	3	..		..	
Bhandara		..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	4	..	1	..		..	..
Drug		..	19	23	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	4		..	19 Revenue Inspectors and 14 patwaris were warned.
Raipur		..	1	20	..	5	..	3	..	..	9	1	3		..	15 increments were stopped.
Bilaspur	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 patwaris was ousted and 5 patwaris' increments stopped.		
Total	..	39	271	1	31	12	72	3	2	72	1	25	12			

(a) Includes loss of good conduct allowance of Revenue Inspectors.

STATEMENT D.—Showing discipline of the Land Records Staff for the year ending the 30th September 1932—contd.

District.	Nature of offence.	Number of cases.		Punishment imposed.										Remarks.	
				Dismissed.		Degraded (a)		Fined.	Suspended.		Transferred.		Amount of fine.		
		Revenue Inspectors.	Patwaris.	Revenue Inspectors.	Patwaris.	Revenue Inspectors.	Patwaris.	Revenue Inspectors.	Revenue Inspectors.	Patwaris.	Revenue Inspectors.	Patwaris.	Revenue Inspectors.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Saugor	4.—Dishonesty.	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...
Jubbulpore		...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Mandla		...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
Hoshangabad		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nimnar		...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...
Betul		...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara		...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Wardha		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Nagpur		...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Chanda		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Balaghat		...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandara		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drug		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur		...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
Total	...	...	28	...	7	...	3	...	...	7	...	10	...	...	

STATEMENT D.—Showing discipline of the Land Records Staff for the year ending the 30th September 1932—concl.

District.	Nature of offence.	Number of cases.		Punishment imposed.										Remarks.	
				Dismissed.		Degraded (a).		Fined.	Suspended.		Transferred.		Amount of fine.		
		Revenue Inspectors.	Patwaris.	Revenue Inspectors.	Patwaris.	Revenue Inspectors.	Patwaris.	Revenue Inspectors.	Revenue Inspectors.	Patwaris.	Revenue Inspectors.	Patwaris.	Revenue Inspectors.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Saugor	6.—Defective eye-sight, constitutional weakness or any other physical infirmity rendering permanently incapable of discharging duties satisfactorily.	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 patwaris were made to retire.
Jubbulpore		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mandla		..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hoshangabad		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nimar		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Petul		..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chhindwara		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Wardha		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nagpur		..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Chanda		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Balaghat		..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bhandara		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Durg		..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Raipur		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bilaspur	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 patwaris were ousted.	
Total	..	..	18	..	18	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..		

(a) Includes loss of good conduct allowance of Revenue Inspectors.



## STATEMENT E.—Maintenance of Nazul and its inspection by the

District.	Name of town.	Year of settlement.	Number of traverse marks.				
			Total in town.	Inspected by Nazul Surveyor.	Inspected by Superintendent of Land Records or Assistant Superintendent of Land Records.	Found missing or displaced.	Of column 6 which were relaid.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Saugor ...	Saugor ...	1921-22 ...	2,147	2,147	250	2	...
Jubbulpore ...	Jubbulpore Civil Station.	1921-22 ...	1,888	1,888	13	...	...
	Jubbulpore City N. S. I.	1921-22 ...	1,505	1,505	28	7	...
Mandla ...	Jubbulpore City N. S. II.	1921-22 ...	2,703	2,703	50	14	...
	Mandla ...	1930-31 ...	922	922	95	...	...
Hoshangabad ...	Narsinghpur	1925-26 ...	486	486	26	8	7
	Gadarwara	1925-26 ...	204	204	10	1	1
	Kareligunj	1925-26 ...	125	125	20	...	...
	Goteगाon	1925-26 ...	104	104	20	...	...
	Hoshangabad	1920-21 ...	1,680	1,680	...	5	...
	Burhanpura	1925-26 ...	38	38	16	...	...
Nimar ...	Itarsi	1925-26 ...	106	106	55	1	...
	Khandwa	1925-26 ...	1,399	1,399	45	21	12
Betul ...	Burhanpur	1924-25 ...	2,839	2,839	52	15	9
	Betul	1920-21 ...	934	934	103	6	6
	Multai	1918 ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amla	1918 ...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara ...	Bhainsdehi	1918 ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara	1919-20 ...	1,318	1,318	107	46	46
	Seoni	1919-20 ...	1,683	1,683	174	27	27

superior land records staff for the year ending the 30th September 1932.

Number of plots.			Number of base lines.			Number of new plots.			Remarks	
In town.	Inspected by Superintendent of Land Records or Assistant Superintendent of Land Records.	Found incorrect in plotting area calculation, possession, rent, etc.	Due for partalling during the year.	Partalled by Nazul Surveyor during the year.	Partalled by Superintendent of Land Records or Assistant Superintendent of Land Records.	Allotted for occupation during the year.	For which field books prepared in duplicate.	Surveyed and plotted on the map.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
897	102	1	523	523	25	11	6	11	188	
495	27	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	...	
4,013	200	35	...	...	...	20	20	20	30	
8,072	406	...	...	...	...	29	29	29	29	
2,513	304	10	...	...	...	5	...	...	24	
709	60	...	130	130	6	4	...	4	50	
411	...	...	90	90	8	...	...	...	40	
227	30	...	30	30	5	...	...	...	30	
251	30	...	24	24	1	1	...	1	10	
3,311	...	...	3,161	212	...	3	3	3	20	
91	22	...	98	13	4	...	...	...	6	
1,049	30	...	79	50	4	17	...	...	94	
4,850	188	1	854	517	5	8	8	8	102	
12,129	182	4	1,736	536	14	24	24	24	154	
1,425	69	...	414	102	17	4	2	2	116	
165	25	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
108	14	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
84	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3,750	345	2	332	305	6	6	6	6	15	
3,057	271	3	921	901	6	11	11	11	35	

## STATEMENT E.—Maintenance of Nazul and its inspection by the superior

District.	Name of town.	Year of settlement.	Number of traverse marks.					
			Total in town.	Inspected by Nazul Surveyor.	Inspected by Superintendent of Land Records or Assistant Superintendent of Land Records.	Found missing or displaced.	Of column 6 which relaid.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Wardha	Hinganghat ...	1918 ...	528	528	45	12	...	
	Wardha ...	1924-25 ...	504	504	70	4	1	
	Pulgaon ...	1924-25 ...	364	364	14	...	...	
	Deoli ...	1924-25 ...	43	43	...	2	...	
	Arvi ...	1924-25 ...	108	108	13	2	...	
Nagpur	Nagpur ...	1913-18 ...	..	..	Information not available			
	Kamptee ...	..	25	25	..	..	..	
	Ramtek ...	1915-16 ...	..	..	No information is available			
	Umrer ...	1915-16 ...	..	..	..	..	..	
	Katol ...	1915-16 ...	..	..	..	..	..	
	Saoner ...	1915-16 ...	36	12	6	..	..	
Chanda	Chanda ...	1922-23 ...	3,166	3,166	317	18	..	
Balaghat	Katangi ...	1928-29 ...	52	52	19	..	..	
Bhandara	Bhandara ...	1920-21 ...	783	783	33	..	..	
	Gondia ...	1920-21 ...	504	504	19	..	..	
Drug	Drug ...	1930-31 ...	228	228	25	..	..	
Raipur	Raipur ...	1920 ...	888	..	49	3	..	
	Baloda Bazar ...	1929 ...	239	..			..	..
	Dhamtari ...	1924 ...	67	..			..	..
Bilaspur	Bilaspur ...	1925-26 ...	960	960	79	2	..	
	Total ...	..	28,576	27,458	1,744	196	109	

land records staff for the year ending the 30th September 1932—concl'd.

Number of plots.			Number of base lines.			Number of new plots.			Number of encroachments reported.	Remarks.	
In town.	Inspected by Superintendent of Land Records or Assistant Superintendent of Land Records.	Found incorrect in plotting area calculation, possession, rent, etc.	Due for partalling during the year.	Partalled by Nazul Surveyor during the year.	Partalled by Superintendent of Land Records or Assistant Superintendent of Land Records.	Allotted for occupation during the year.	For which field books prepared in duplicate.	Surveyed and plotted on the map.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
3,184	101	...	312	146	12	44	...	39	40		
1,839	236	2	267	267	22	3	3	3	233		
1,189	44	1	168	123	2	...	...	...	55		
49	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	15		
449	55	...	48	48	...	6	6	6	79		
14,338	132	...	...	...	...	81	...	81	2,502		
...	...	...	...	...	...	196	...	196	843		
there being no plots under nazul.											
11	11	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	8		
9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
8,141	655	...	1,637	839	47	50	50	50	309		
179	15	...	...	12	3	...	...	...	...		
4,529	110	...	...	165	1	33	74	143	88		
1,805	90	...	...	170	1	23	31	66	104		
441	94	...	142	142	14	...	...	...	33		
1,355	} 39	6	...	...	} 8	13	...	...	...		
1,105		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
1/8		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
2,877	498	45	706	144	10	53	53	53	7		
86,275	4,404	110	11,684	5,501	221	652	339	761	5,155		

*STATEMENT I.—Showing the progress made in the regular revision of land revenue assessment (field work) during the year ending the 30th September 1932.*

District.	—	Attestation.						Announcement.			Remarks.
		Total to be attested.	Attested in previous years.	During the year under report.			Balance to be attested by Inspectors.	Total to be announced.	Announced during the previous year.	Announced during the year under report.	
				Attested by Inspectors.	Passed by Assistant Settlement Officer.	Inspected by Settlement Officer.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bilaspur (Khalsa)	Area in square miles.	5,488	5,488	...	...	...	...	5,488	4,483	1,005	
Mundla	... Number of villages.	3,580	3,580	...	...	...	...	3,580	2,869	711	

STATEMENT II.—Showing the progress made in the regular revision of Land Revenue Assessment (Office work) during the year ending the 30th September 1932.

District.	—	Total to be assessed.	Records completed i. e., compiled.	Records filed and passed.	Records copied for parties.	First trace made.	Second trace made.	Combined rent-rate and assessment reports submitted.	Balance for rent-rating and assessment.	Misls completed after announcement.	New map sheets prepared.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bilaspur Khalsa	Area in square miles.	5,488	...	453	743	128	265	102	...	2,093	637	
Drug	Number of villages.	3,580	...	369	490	73	166	68	...	1,196	442	



**REPORT**  
**ON THE**  
**LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION**  
**OF THE**  
**CENTRAL PROVINCES**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE**  
**30TH SEPTEMBER 1933**

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**NAGPUR**  
**GOVERNMENT PRINTING, C. P.**  
**1934**

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No. 2684-1230-XII

GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES  
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

*Nagpur, the 13th August 1934.*

READ—

- (1) Reports by the Commissioners of divisions on the Land Revenue Administration of the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1933.
- (2) The report on the operations of the Land Records and Settlement Departments in the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1933.

RESOLUTION

Though above the average in volume, the monsoon of 1932 was far from being entirely favourable to agriculture. In the beginning the rainfall was persistent and excessive, a break in August came rather late, and the September showers were capricious in their distribution and came to an abrupt cessation. The season was again a good one for rice, the total acreage under which, thanks to a succession of good harvests, has increased to over 5½ million acres, the peak area reached since the beginning of this century. Other kharif crops, however, were not so fortunate and the general outturn fell below the average. Cotton in particular was returned at 9 annas only. The yield of wheat and other rabi crops was reduced by the short rainfall of the late monsoon, a total absence of winter showers and by cold in the northern district and hail and untimely rain at harvesting time. Taking both seasons together, the total outturn of all crops was only 89 per cent (92 per cent) of the normal. With less than average harvests and the continuance of low prices any general recovery of the agricultural classes from the economic deterioration was not to be expected during the year, though in the Chhattisgarh division, thanks to its succession of good rice crops, the pinch was felt less than in other parts of the province. Agriculturists everywhere had to labour under the handicap of shortage of cash and restricted credit, and the

outlook was particularly depressing in the northern districts, which had suffered from a long succession of lean years. It is, however, reassuring that the agricultural classes continued to hold their own, and no signs of acute distress were in evidence. Except in a few instances from the Saugor district, there was no indication of the abandonment of cultivation nor any appreciable shrinkage of the cropped area, even in the Jubbulpore division. It is true that there was a decline of about 5 per cent in the kharif area of the province as a whole, mainly in the cotton country, but this is explained by adverse weather conditions in the kharif sowing season in July and August and by the restriction of cotton sowings, owing to low prices, to the better soils. In the northern districts also part of the area brought under kharif cultivation during the preceding bad years was restored once more to rabi, the total area of which increased by 2 per cent. Labourers continued to enjoy their comparatively advantageous position and found sufficient employment on moderate wages. The year was also fortunately healthy, on the whole, both for man and beast.

2. Government continued the measures already taken to relieve the burden of agriculturists and to make the bulk of their resources available for meeting the irreducible minimum of their liabilities. The exemption of minimum agricultural produce from attachment and execution of decrees by collectors remained in force. A sum of Rs. 9.42 lakhs was advanced as taccavi. The problem of the old arrears of land revenue in the Jubbulpore division was tackled finally during the year and land revenue to the extent of Rs. 20.95 lakhs was remitted. A beginning was also made in dealing with the legacy of large outstanding of taccavi in the same division left by successive crop failures and Rs. 17.15 lakhs were remitted on this account also. Inclusive of remissions granted for local damage, further sums of Rs. 1.46 lakhs of land revenue and Rs. 2.60 lakhs of taccavi were remitted in other divisions, the total remissions for the province amounting to a total of no less than Rs. 22.41 lakhs of land revenue and Rs. 19.75 lakhs of taccavi. Government hopes that the removal of the incubus of these accumulated arrears has put fresh heart into the cultivating classes and will facilitate the process of adjustment to the new conditions. Land revenue and taccavi to the

extent of Rs. 14.31 lakhs, and Rs. 14.42 lakhs respectively were also suspended or resuspended. A few test works were opened in the tracts most affected, but they attracted little response and were closed down almost immediately. As much leniency as possible was shown in the recovery of land revenue and the use of undue pressure was avoided. Coercive processes, which fell from 8,511 to 6,634, were confined to cases of wilful default in payment of land revenue proper, and no process was issued for the recovery of taccavi. As a result, out of Rs. 34 lakhs of arrears and Rs. 131.47 lakhs of current demand on account of land revenue only Rs. 8.15 lakhs and Rs. 116.22 lakhs respectively were collected, giving a percentage of 94 (95) of the normal demand for collection. Of the balance remaining unrecovered out of the current demand, Rs. 3 lakhs were remitted and Rs. 8 lakhs suspended. The Debt Conciliation Act was passed during the year and two debt conciliation boards were established. Both made a promising start in scaling down private debts in accordance with the paying capacity of the debtor.

3. Unconstitutional political agitation subsided by the latter half of the year and Government has read with satisfaction that the traditional friendly relations of Government officials with the agriculturists continued almost unimpaired. The no-rent campaign which a few malcontents sought to start in certain areas evoked little or no response from tenants, and the high percentage of rental collections including arrears, *viz.*, 92 per cent of the normal rental demand, indicates sufficiently that the tenantry at large is sound at heart. Consciousness of their rights continued to grow among the tenantry, especially in the Chhattisgarh division, and the divisional reports indicate a slight accentuation of friction between landlords and tenants in isolated cases, and punitive police had to be continued in the Bilaspur district, although the situation began to quiet down towards the end of the year. It is not, however, too much to hope that these cases of strained relations are mainly a concomitant of the abnormal economic conditions which will disappear with the return of normal times.

4. Transfers of proprietary rights involved 5½ million acres, a substantial increase over the figure of the last year. The increase was due to the continuance

of the economic depression. Prices for voluntary sales appear to have remained at a high multiple (29) of the land revenue, but it is doubtful if they can be taken as any real indication of the value of land as they are swollen artificially in many cases by the inclusion of figures of accumulated debts. Although cases under section 157 of the Land Revenue Act decreased except in the Nagpur division, it is evident that sadar lambardars continued to experience difficulties in recovering their dues from lambardars or patti lambardars. The office of sadar lambardar, though still sought after, is definitely losing much of its attraction, and Government has issued instructions during the year pointing out the desirability of enforcing the primary responsibility of the patti lambardar before taking steps to enforce the final responsibility of the sadar lambardar. The condition of raiyatwari villages continued to be as satisfactory as could be expected in the present depression, the occupied area showing a small net increase. The auction system of allotment continued to work well generally and the fact that the premium fetched at such auctions in Nimar showed a multiple of more than 30 times the revenue indicates the lightness of the assessment even in these days of reduced agricultural profits. Village panchayats increased by 25 in number during the year, but all the divisional reports are critical of their working, particularly in respect of their reluctance to undertake administrative duties and the prevalence of party factions. These bodies are nearly all new institutions and the faults found are largely those common to inexperience of public service in any walk of life. The Governor in Council hopes that these defects will be found to be temporary and that with the improvement of economic conditions there may grow up a stronger feeling of responsibility which will enable these bodies in time to take their proper place in the scheme of district administration. Meanwhile the services of a whole-time officer have been made available to afford them the advice and encouragement without which it is scarcely possible to expect them to make really satisfactory progress.

5. On account of the postponement of resettlements till the return of better times the year under review was marked by the unusual feature of the absence of any settlement operations in any district. Consolidation

proceedings continued to make good progress in Chhattisgarh. The cost remained at the low figure of Re. 0-4-0 per acre and this work is now self-supporting. The total area consolidated during the year was 115,464 acres, in which the number of fields was reduced from 297,565 to 42,025. The most conspicuous success was achieved in a village in the Drug district where it was possible to substitute one single consolidated field for every 34 plots existing prior to the consolidation operations. Government has noted with satisfaction the maintenance of the normal level of efficiency by the land records staff in spite of considerable retrenchment. The progress made in the replacement of missing traverse marks, however, continued to be slow, and Government again regrets to note that there was no improvement in the attitude of Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars towards land records work. No change for the better is likely to take place in this direction unless Deputy Commissioners pay personal attention to the matter, and the local Government trust that this matter will not escape attention in the coming year.

6. The continuance of the economic depression and the succession of indifferent harvests have made district administration a task of increasing strain and complexity. Government has noted with pleasure the tributes to the work done by the officers mentioned in the reports and desires to record its thanks to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners for the resource and efficiency with which they have carried on their administration during another difficult year. Government's thanks are also due to the several officers who successively held charge of the settlement and land records departments, in addition to other important duties, during the year.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution and of the reports annexed thereto be submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health and Lands (Revenue), that copies be forwarded to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, to the Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records and that it be published in Part I of the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

By order of the Governor in Council,

R. N. BANERJEE,

Revenue Secretary to Government,  
*Central Provinces.*

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REPORT ON THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1933

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

- (1) Report of Mr. G. P. Burton, I.C.S., Commissioner of the Jubbulpore division, received under memorandum dated the 13th March 1934.
- (2) Report of Mr. P. J. H. Stent, I.C.S., Commissioner of the Nagpur division, received under memorandum No. 1521, dated the 21st April 1934.
- (3) Report of Mr. K. L. B. Hamilton, I.C.S., Commissioner of the Chhattisgarh division, received under memorandum dated the 15th January 1934.

**PART I.—AGRICULTURAL CONDITION OF THE YEAR**

1. Character of the season.—The monsoon of 1932 broke at the normal period about the middle of June with light and sporadic showers in June, but it was not generally established until well into July. Then onwards from the middle of the month the rainfall was almost continuous until the middle of August. A welcome break then ensued and prevailed for the rest of the month and was followed by light to heavy showers during September. The monsoon rainfall practically ceased before the end of the month in all districts, except Nimar and Mandla where more showers were received about the middle of October. The cold weather passed almost entirely without rainfall. The sowing of kharif crops was effected in favourable conditions which secured successful germination, but the continuous rainfall, which caused water logging and hampered weeding and intercultural operations, stunted the growth of the young plants and the break in August was too prolonged for the backward crops. Though they recovered to some extent with the resumption of showers in September the later monsoon yielded too short rainfall and ceased too early to bring

them to full development. The result was that kharif crops as a whole were mostly below the normal. Rabi sowings began about the normal time in conditions that were on the whole favourable. Germination was generally successful and the progress of the crops was not unsatisfactory. The lack of moisture in the soil however arrested the development of the young plants especially on the lighter soils and the season was marred by a complete absence of cold weather showers in most districts and by a succession of hailstorms and inclement unseasonable weather. The crops on better soils promised a fair outturn, but unfortunately in the middle of January a cold snap accompanied by frost attacked the gram and minor crops in Jubbulpore and Saugor. Further misfortune followed in the latter part of February in the shape of widespread hailstorms in Jubbulpore, where rust also supervened, Narsinghpur sub-division and Saugor. Finally a series of heavy and most unusual rainstorms in April and May interfered with harvesting operations and damaged the produce on the threshing-floor. Consequently the yield of the rabi crops generally was again rather below the normal everywhere. The outturn of the principal crops in anna notation as compared with that of the previous year is given below:—

Name of crop.	Year.	Name of district.				
		Jubbulpore.	Saugor.	Hoshangabad.	Nimar.	Mandla.
Rice	1931-32	14	14	11	11	15
	1932-33	10	11	11	13	10½
Kodon and kutki.	1931-32	13	13	12	10	14
	1932-33	12	12	12	14	10
Mil	1931-32	12	13	10	11	13
	1932-33	12	13	13	13	10
Cotton	1931-32	9	12	7	6	15
	1932-33	12	10	9	10	10
Juar	1931-32	12	13	10	10	13
	1932-33	12	12	11	14	10
Wheat	1931-32	11	12	9	11	12
	1932-33	7	12	11	12	12
Gram	1931-32	10	12	10	9	11
	1932-33	10	9	12	12	8
Masur	1931-32	10	13	10	9	...
	1932-33	7	12	11	12	...
Linseed	1931-32	10	13	9	11	11
	1932-33	7	12	11	13	7

Nagpur Division.

2. The monsoon of 1932 broke in the third week of June in all the districts of the division and was established

by the end of the month. The rainfall though heavy was badly distributed. It began about a fortnight late and so postponed sowing. Germination was generally satisfactory, but the heavy and continuous rain received throughout July and into the first week of August retarded the growth of all crops except rice, and necessitated some resowing of cotton and also juar and tur. The break in August came too late to make this really successful and also hampered weeding operations. With favourable weather in September the condition of all crops improved, but heavy rains in parts of Nagpur in the early part, and in Wardha in the latter part of that month, did further damage to the kharif crops. The rains practically ceased in the third week of September, except for heavy showers in the third week of October. Conditions were unfavourable for sowing the rabi crops in Nagpur and Chhindwara, but normal in the other districts. Everywhere, however, the prolonged break after sowing retarded the growth of the newly sown crops, and cloudy weather in December damaged the tur. In the Seoni sub-division of the Chhindwara district, a considerable area remained uncultivated for want of moisture in the soil. Finally a severe hailstorm in February caused considerable damage to wheat and other rabi crops in a number of villages in all the districts of the division, necessitating the remission of rents and revenue in the worst affected areas. In many places considerable damage was done to houses by smashing the country tiles. The outturn of both the kharif and the rabi crops was poor. This was the second year of failure of crops in all the districts of the division except Seoni, where it failed for the sixth consecutive year. Prices also continued to be low. The average outturn was as below:—

Name of crop.	Average outturn.				
	Nagpur.	Wardha.	Chanda.	Chhindwara.	Betul.
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
Rice	0 5 0	...	0 13 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Juar	0 9 0	0 9 6	0 11 0	0 12 0	0 9 0
Tur	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	0 10 0	0 10 0
Cotton	0 7 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Til	0 12 0	...	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 9 0
Linseed	0 10 6	...	0 10 0	0 7 0	0 12 0
Kodo-kutki	...	...	...	0 12 0	0 9 0
Wheat	0 6 9	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 7 0	0 9 0
Gram	...	...	...	0 7 0	0 10 0

The rains continued at intervals throughout the hot weather till the monsoon of 1933 set in, and the summer of 1933 was exceptionally cool in all the districts of the division.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

3. The monsoon of 1932 broke in the first week of June with light showers, but was not fully established till the end of the month. The rainfall was, however, sufficient to enable agriculturists to undertake sowings in time. The rainfall in July was copious and well distributed. In Raipur incessant rain retarded sowings somewhat and in parts stunted the growth of young plants. The Mahanadi and Sheonath rivers in the Raipur and Drug districts came down in heavy flood and washed away some of the early sown rice in parts of the Mahasamund tahsil of the Raipur district and the Ambagarh Chowki Zamindari of the Drug district. Some fields had to be re-sown as a consequence. The rainfall in August was less than the average, but the breaks were opportune and on the whole biasi, weeding and other agricultural operations were facilitated except that biasi was somewhat retarded in the Drug tahsil. The August rain was also scanty in parts of the Korba Zamindari of the Katghora tahsil and in some villages of the Chandrapur-Padampur tract of Janjgir tahsil in the Bilaspur district and retarded biasi and weeding operations. In consequence, remission of land revenue amounting to Rs. 36 had to be granted in the latter tract. A long break in September caused anxiety in Raipur and Bilaspur, but timely rain was received and little damage done. Elsewhere September rain was adequate. October proved to be practically rainless throughout the division. Some damage was done in Raipur by the "maho" pest. Cultivators had ample opportunities for preparing their rabi land though some of it could not be sown owing to the sudden cessation of the monsoon. Germination was generally satisfactory. A few light showers were received in November while December and the first half of January were rainless. A few showers towards the end of January 1933 improved the wheat, but unfortunately heavy rain in February, accompanied by hailstorms caused considerable damage to the rabi crops some of which were lying on the threshing-floor. All districts in the division were affected and it was found necessary to grant remission of Rs. 10,326 land revenue. The rainfall of the year was

## 5 [Character of the season—contd.]

more than the average in all the districts except Drug as shown below :—

District.	1932-33	Average for 65 years.	
		Inches.	Inches.
Raipur	...	57.82	51.35
Bilaspur	...	58.21	48.61
Drug	...	44.14	47.26
Bhandara	...	59.04	53.39
Balaghat	...	71.03	64.02

4. In the division as a whole the area under rice increased by 19,924 acres from 4,516,414 to 4,536,338. There was an increase in all districts except Bilaspur, where the decrease was trifling (6,032 acres). The area under kodon-kutki decreased by 146,824 acres from 669,280 to 522,456. All the districts show a fall, the most noticeable being 35,784 acres in Raipur khalsa, 27,249 acres in Bilaspur khalsa, 22,291 acres in Bilaspur Zamindaris and 39,880 acres in Drug khalsa. The decrease is due partly to heavy rain at sowing time and partly to the fact that kodon is sown in rotation with gram and linseed. The area under the principal rabi crops is compared below :—

Years.	Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1931-32	362,600	185,406	550,759
1932-33	339,439	215,820	596,075

There is a further fall in the wheat area probably due to lack of moisture at sowing time. The decrease is chiefly in Drug (20,734 acres) and Bhandara (12,317 acres). Linseed again shows a marked rise, of which Raipur accounts for 27,902 acres. The outturn of principal crops in anna notations is given below :—

Crops.	Raipur.		Bilaspur.		Drug.		Bhandara.		Balaghat.	
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Rice—										
(a) Broadcast	15	14	15	14	15	14	16	14	16	15
(b) Transplanted	15	14	15	14	15	14	16	14	16	15
Kodon and kutki	12	12	14	10	14	14	16	15	13	13
Wheat	13	12	13	11	12	12	12	x	12	11
Gram	13	12	15	11	14	13	13	12	14	11
Linseed	15	12	15	13	15	13	15	10	14	11

Jubbulpore  
Division.

5. Area and rental statistics.—The area held as *sir* against decreased in all the districts by 9,074 acres owing to the transfer of proprietary rights and conferral of occupancy rights. The khudkasht area increased by 1,637 acres as a result of surrender of tenants' land, the increase being confined to the Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad districts. The area held by malik-makbuzas shows the usual small increase of 729 acres due to the resumption of muafi grants and settlement of milkiyat sarkar land in malik-makbuza right. Surrenders and transfers to malguzars account for a small decrease of 3,338 acres in absolute occupancy holdings. The land held by occupancy tenants decreased by 19,313 acres. Saugor district alone shows a further fall of 14,518 acres owing to surrender of land by tenants though there is no corresponding increase in khudkasht land. The present area under this head, however, is still 1,304,121 against the settlement figure of 1,162,680 acres at settlement.

6. The total rental demand on current account for the division as a whole decreased from Rs. 67,94,168 to Rs. 67,07,810. The decrease is marked in the Saugor and Hoshangabad districts and is mainly due to surrenders of land which remained unleased. The percentage of current rental collection to current demand comes to about 60. The district figures are:—

Jubbulpore	...	57
Saugor	...	59
Hoshangabad	...	55
Nimar	...	66
Mandla	...	47

7. Collection on account of arrears of previous years amounted to Rs. 27,27,972 against Rs. 21,45,003 in the preceding year. The collection on account of current and arrear demand together amounted to Rs. 67,26,067 or 103 per cent of the total current demand. The short collections of the current year's rent are generally due to the collection of arrears of previous year; tenants could not pay much more than the equivalent of a year's demand as the price of produce remained low and the harvests were below normal. As the Deputy Commissioner of Saugor observes, despite the provisions of the Tenancy Act and the action taken to discourage these practices, payments made by tenants are sometimes appropriated by the landlord to grain or money debts and to interest levied on rental arrears. Revenue officers

7 [Area and rental statistics—*contd.*]

on tour should enlighten the tenantry regarding the protective provisions of the Act.

8. There has been an all round increase in the area <sup>Nagpur</sup> included in holdings. This increase is noticeable in all <sup>Division.</sup> the districts except Wardha, where there was an insignificant decrease of 273 acres. The increase which is most marked in the Chanda and Chhindwara districts, is due to the breaking up of waste land both in malguzari and raiyatwari villages. The decrease in *sir* land of 3,910 acres, and the increase in khudkasht of 2,694 acres, was distributed over all the districts. The increase in malik makbuza lands by 960 acres is due to the conferral of malik-makbuza rights, chiefly in the advanced districts of Nagpur, Wardha and Chanda, and also to the resumption of muafi plots. There was no increase in Betul and only an insignificant one in Chhindwara. The slight decrease in areas held free of revenue is due to the resumption of muafi lands in Nagpur, Chanda and Wardha districts.

9. The area held by absolute occupancy tenants diminished by 993 acres, with a rental of Rs. 1,213, owing to the acquisition of such lands by malguzars through sales and surrenders. The increase in the number of holdings by 721 is due to partition.

10. The number of holdings in the possession of occupancy tenants increased from 484,399 to 486,432, and is contributed by all the districts. It was due to partition, reclamation of waste and leasing out of khudkasht.

11. The area held under occupancy tenure rose by 7,214 (from 5,093,252 to 5,100,466) acres, while the rental fell by Rs. 3,051 to Rs. 43,09,462 owing, probably to economic depression. The increase is shared by all the districts.

12. The total rental demand fell from Rs. 53,64,449 to Rs. 53,60,185. This is shared by all the districts except Chanda, the Chhindwara Jagirs and Wardha.

13. The rent actually collected amounted to Rs. 31,33,732 for the current year and Rs. 15,09,753 for the preceding year, making a total of Rs. 46,43,485. The percentage of collections for the current year's demand was 58.47 as against 57.80 of the previous year.

14. There has been a decrease in the area sub-let for cash, while that let out for grain payments has

increased, a change which is due to the general shortage of money.

15. The incidence of land sublet works out to Rs. 3-2-6 per acre, as against Rs. 3-14-3 in the previous year. The all round tenant rate works out to Re. 0-14-6 as against Re. 0-14-7 of the preceding year.

16. The occupied area has risen from 8,125,474 to 8,140,937 acres or by 15,463 acres. All districts show an increase, Bilaspur (7,088 acres) and Drug (4,253 acres) being most noticeable. The major portion of the increase is in the zamindaris where there is more room for expansion.

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17. The area held by malguzars as *sir* decreased by 10,369 acres from 1,246,247 to 1,235,878 and the area held as khudkasht (other than *sir*) increased by 1,996 acres from 505,264 to 507,260. The decrease in *sir* is most marked in Raipur (4,949 acres) and is ascribed to transfer of proprietary rights by malguzar. It is also due to some extent to the creation of occupancy rights in *sir* land in favour of protected thekadars, who have given up or been ejected from their thekas. The khudkasht area has increased in Drug, Bhandara and Balaghat. In Raipur and Bilaspur there is a trifling fall.

18. The variations in the areas held by malik-makbuza proprietors and absolute occupancy tenants are trifling. The area held by occupancy tenants increased by 25,031 from 5,667,220 to 5,692,251 acres. The increase is shared by Raipur 9,592, Bilaspur, 7,586, Drug 5,229, Bhandara 1,551, and Balaghat 2,073 acres. It is generally ascribed to expansion of cultivation in zamindaris and to malguzars retaining *sir* land in occupancy right and lease of khudkasht in the same right.

19. The area held by sub-tenants increased by 7,198, from 325,731 to 332,929 acres. There is an increase of 2,837 acres in Raipur, 3,604 acres in Bilaspur, 14,238 acres in Drug and 9,745 acres in Balaghat and is ascribed to economic needs. The increase in Drug is also attributed to the fact that land is being freely sublet again now, that settlement is finished. There is, however, a decrease of 23,307 acres in Bhandara, due to the fact that this area was sublet on cash last year, but during the year under report, it has been leased out on "batai" and has thus been omitted from columns 29 and 30.



This also explains the decrease of rental in columns 31 and 32.

20. The total rental demand rose by Rs. 10,094 from Rs. 57,56,116 to Rs. 57,66,210. The increase was contributed by all districts, except Balaghat, where there is a fall of Rs. 3,332 for which no adequate explanation is forthcoming.

21. Eighty-four per cent of the rental demand was collected during the year under report against 87 per cent in the previous year. The net decrease in collections amounted to Rs. 3,00,431. Except for a small increase in the Raipur, Bhandara and Balaghat Zamindaris collections fell everywhere. The decrease in Bilaspur alone amounts to Rs. 2,45,388, but the collections in the previous year had been as high as 96 per cent in the khalsa and 88 in the Zamindaris. These figures have now dropped to 85 per cent and 58 per cent respectively. The decrease is generally attributed to the general depression though in the Bilaspur zamindaris it must in part at least be due to slackness in collection. Collections of arrears totalled Rs. 5,28,451 against Rs. 5,29,580 in the previous year. The fall is insignificant. On the whole the recoveries are reasonably good.

22. Raiyatwari estate.—Except for an increase in the area sub-leased in Nimar district the general position in the raiyatwari estate was not unsatisfactory. 3,442 survey numbers comprising an area of 20,470 acres were allotted during the year. The number relinquished during the year was 4,623 with an area of 16,059 acres. 19,166 survey numbers containing an area of 76,356 and carrying an assessment of Rs. 27,469 remained unallotted at the close of the year. In Nimar district, the auctioning of survey numbers, which had been in abeyance for two years, was resumed during the year. Jubbulpore  
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23. The area included in occupied survey numbers increased slightly from 747,320 to 748,725 acres during the year, the increase being confined to the Mandla and Hoshangabad districts. The revenue of land held by patels and raiyats, however, has declined from Rs. 3,35,894 to Rs. 3,30,989. The area and revenue of land sublet show an increase from 9,581 acres and Rs. 27,335 to 20,385 acres and Rs. 58,870 respectively. The Nimar district is mainly responsible for this increase, which is due to raiyats leasing out their land to

creditors in satisfaction of their debts or owing to their not having means to cultivate.

24. In Nimar 292 survey numbers with an area of 4,233 acres and Rs. 1,550 land revenue were auctioned during the year for a total premium of Rs. 47,788, *i.e.*, a multiple of more than 30 times the land revenue, a result which justifies the resumption of the auction system and indicates the strength of the demand for land in this area in spite of the economic stringency and depression. The Deputy Commissioner repeats, and I endorse, his recommendation in favour of discretion being allowed at auctions to reject speculative bids and to realize the premium in six instalments or less. The orders of Government on these suggestions are awaited.

25. In Nimar district checking of grazing in raiyatwari villages by forest officers has resulted in considerable enhancement of grazing revenues. In the Hoshangabad district also the system is reported to be working well. The notification of raiyatwari forest lands as reserved forest under the Indian Forest Act and of rules to regulate the use of these forests accordingly was done towards the close of year. It is too early to appreciate the effects of this reform and none of the district reports have mentioned it.

26. Owing to the necessity for rigid economy the programme of improvement works has had to be curtailed and only Rs. 3,665 was spent on the construction and repairs of wells in raiyatwari villages in Saugor, Hoshangabad, Nimar and Mandla districts.

27. As a whole patels acquitted themselves satisfactorily, but as an exception to the general rule instances have occurred in one or two districts of patels failing to credit in time the revenue after collecting it from raiyats.

28. In consequence of the general economic depression there was, as might be expected, little enterprise in the way of opening up new cultivation, and hence there was no development in the raiyatwari estates of the Government. On the contrary the progress of existing development was retarded. Only 870 survey numbers, with an area of 6,620 acres, were allotted during the year under report, as against 575 survey numbers, with an area of 5,240 acres, in the preceding year. The number of survey numbers relinquished increased from 418 to 843, which is more than double last year's figure. There

was a special reason for this in Chanda, where many survey numbers were taken up solely for the purpose of exploiting the semal trees standing thereon and when these had been cut and sold were promptly relinquished. It was suspected that several subordinate revenue officers were involved in these bogus transactions. Since nearly as many survey numbers were relinquished as were allotted there was no appreciable increase in the area included in occupied survey numbers. The increase in the occupied area was 1,310 acres. The increase in the area held by patels and raiyats was 2,244 acres, with a revenue of Rs. 983. The area sublet by patels and raiyats increased by 3,388 acres, but the subrent decreased by Rs. 2,247. The incidence of subrent per acre has thus decreased from Re. 1-4-11 to Re. 1-0-2. The agricultural depression accounts for the decrease in rent in spite of the increase in the area sublet.

29. The development of rayatwari settlement in Chanda is not satisfactory, and the Deputy Commissioner considers the system of allotting survey numbers by auction unsuitable, except in a few cases. The question will be examined. His proposals for amendment of the rules regarding raiyatwari forests with a view to checking their excessive exploitation by persons who are not *bona fide* agriculturists are under consideration. The panchayats established for the management of minhai forests are reported to be working satisfactorily. The market at mauza Powanpar raiyatwari in Brahmपुरi tahsils is gaining in popularity. The restriction put on the grazing rights of the ryots in Chanda has caused some resentment and the Deputy Commissioner proposes to examine their grievances.

30. Loans amounting to Rs. 12,471 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and Rs. 3,470 under the Land Improvement Loans Act were advanced during the year under report for the purchase of improved seed and bullocks in raiyatwari villages. No works of improvement were constructed. A sum of Rs. 9,250 was paid as commission to patels in Chanda and Rs. 2,296 in Betul. In Warora tahsil one patel is being prosecuted for misappropriation of Government revenue. No patel was removed for misconduct.

31. As before raiyatwari villages numbered 284, of which 237 are in the Balaghat district. The total

number of survey numbers increased from 20,956 to 20,966. The increase of 10 in Raipur was due to partition and to the creation of two numbers by excision of Minhai forest. Out of 2,833 survey numbers with an area of 36,326 acres available for allotment at the commencement of the year, 438 survey numbers with an area of 5,641 acres were allotted and 336 survey numbers with an area of 4,301 were surrendered leaving 2,731 numbers with an area of 34,986 acres for allotment at the close of the year. Much of this is poor land and relinquishment is due to the migratory habits of the people and in part to poverty of the land. 143,073 acres are now under occupation by patels and raiyats with a revenue of Rs. 57,371. Rs. 300 was advanced in Balaghat and Rs. 250 in Bilaspur under the Agriculturists Loans Act. There was no demand for loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act in Balaghat as raiyats were well furnished with funds on account of an active harra trade. Out of the total allotment of Rs. 1,890 for the financial year 1932-33, Rs. 734 was spent and Rs. 1,134 surrendered. Out of Rs. 734, Rs. 139 was spent on improvement to tanks and wells in Bhandara, Rs. 586 in Balaghat and Rs. 9 only in Raipur. Out of Rs. 1,740 allotted for 1933-34 Rs. 710 is likely to be spent and the remainder surrendered. A five years programme for the improvement of water supply in Government estates has been prepared in Raipur, Bilaspur and Bhandara as required by Revenue Book Circular VI-8. It is not needed in Drug where there is only one village and the Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, is being asked to prepare the necessary programme. Disciplinary action was taken against the Patel of Bharsela raiyatwari in the Baloda Bazar tahsil of the Raipur district for failing to credit the land revenue collected from raiyats for a long time. Apart from this patels continued to work well and maintained harmonious relations with the raiyats. The commission paid to patels for collection of revenue amounted to Rs. 11,228-8-0.

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32. Condition of agricultural classes.—The not very favourable course of the season combined with the continuance of low prices, though they were rather better than in the previous year, postponed any immediate prospect of recovery from the deterioration of the agricultural classes and left them at best not more than able to hold their own. Nowhere was there any shortage of food, but the complaint was of lack of cash. In the areas where crops suffered most works were opened by way of

relief, but the fact that they met with little or no response except from the immediate neighbourhood evidences that there was nothing approaching distress. The labouring classes on the other hand fared satisfactorily as they found ample employment and wages have not followed the level of prices. In Jubbulpore bidi-making provides a profitable subsidiary occupation in a large number of villages. Except in Saugor there was no indication of deterioration of the agricultural position by the abandonment of cultivation and the shrinkage of the area occupied and cropped. Though the areas in holdings and under crop again showed a small decrease in Saugor, it is a reassuring sign that there was no decline in the number of cattle in which the local husbandmen largely invest their resources and from which they rely on obtaining a subsidiary livelihood. The collection of the revenue demand was adjusted to the conditions of the year. More than a score of lakhs of rupees due on account of resuspended and uncollected arrears were remitted and recovery was limited to the current demand reduced by the amount foregone on account of remissions and suspensions in areas affected by damage to crops, and the percentage of the revenue demand recovered was substantially less than the percentage of the rental collections during the year. The recovery of loans was largely postponed as processes were not issued against borrowers. Lakhs of rupees were remitted which were due on account of taccavi advanced for seed in 1928 which was lost in the frost of 1929. The continuance of unfavourable economic conditions left the problem of indebtedness no easier to solve and cultivators, both malguzars and tenants, who are burdened with debts were unable to repay at the prevailing level of prices. These classes welcomed the establishment of a debt conciliation board in Khurai tahsil and the demand for a similar institution was made on behalf of Narsinghpur sub-division. It is too early to gauge the ultimate results of the board's working, but it holds out a definite prospect of reducing the volume of unsecured debt, but on the existing lines and prevailing conditions the adjustment of claims of secured debtors presents a problem that has yet to be solved and upon the solution of which depends the hope of real agricultural recovery. The village uplift organization was continued in Sohagpur tahsil and though no spectacular results have been achieved it is hoped that a nucleus has been provided from which will spread the ideas of better farming and living so soon as economic

conditions facilitate an advance. Experiments in uplift work on a smaller scale have been begun with a promise of practical usefulness in other districts especially in Nimar.

33. Fortunately the year was on the whole a not unhealthy one alike for man and cattle, except in Hoshangabad. There were minor outbreaks of plague of a less virulent character than usual and cholera during the year, while cattle disease occurred chiefly in Nimar and Mandla.

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34. The poor outturn of both kharif and rabi crops, in conjunction with the continued low level of prices of all agricultural produce, resulted in further deterioration in the condition of the agricultural classes. This was perhaps most marked in the Seoni sub-division, where the cumulative effects of six years of crop failure were seen in a further increase of the already heavy indebtedness of the people, and in a contraction of cultivation. It was least noticeable in the rice-growing and rabi tracts of the Chanda district. The prices of cotton ruled considerably lower than in the previous year until after the harvest was over, the slight rise in May and June bringing no advantage to the cultivator. A slight improvement in the prices of juar, wheat and gram was counterbalanced by a further fall in the price of rice and tur-dal. The prices of all staples, except wheat were lower than those of the years immediately preceding the war, while cotton remained at the level of nearly a generation ago. To add to the distresses of the people severe floods in September destroyed crops and houses in a large number of villages in the Hinganghat tahsil of Wardha district and in the Warora and Chanda tahsils of Chanda. The condition of the people thus precluded the possibility of collecting Government dues in full, and indeed necessitated the grant of liberal concessions. A sum of nearly Rs. 11 lakhs of the land revenue was suspended and Rs. 1,22,658 was remitted altogether, leaving out of account the remissions on flooded areas, which relate to the current year. In addition over 2½ lakhs on account of Government loans was written off. Fresh loans amounting in all to Rs. 6,72,591 were distributed. Special forest concessions were granted in Nagpur and the Seoni sub-division. The condition of labouring classes was relatively better than that of the agriculturists, and the test works on quarries in the Nagpur and Wardha

districts attracted little labour. Such relief as was needed was afforded by the employment on field work which was rendered possible by the grant of Land Improvement Loans. The great increase in the number of rent suits, and in cases transferred to the Collector for the execution of decrees, reflects the general depression and the alarming accumulation of indebtedness. Revenue officers generally were alive to the desirability of avoiding the wholesale expropriation of the agricultural classes and showed all possible leniency to judgment-debtors by the grant of time for payment. The rapid accumulation of Collector's cases, however, probably militated against the due observance of the prescribed procedure, which if carefully pursued, may serve as a substitute for some of the operations of a debt conciliation board.

35. The health of the people was generally satisfactory. There was no extensive outbreak of epidemic disease in virulent form. Plague, smallpox and cholera, however, prevailed in a mild form in the Betul and Chhindwara districts. Plague also broke out in the Umrer, Katol and Saoner tahsils of the Nagpur district. The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, remarks that "Saoner town was for once free, the municipal committee having at last taken up rat destruction." The efficacy of this preventive measure has now been fully established and the time has now come, in my opinion, when it should be made incumbent on municipal and notified area committees, village sanitation committees and village panchayats to undertake this work as a primary duty. This would pave the way for its introduction into ordinary villages, where the organization of it might be made one of the duties of the mukaddam.

36. The year was a good one on the whole and food was plentiful, but the general depression continued and there was no improvement in prices of agricultural produce. The need of ready money was felt by all classes, and many tenants who have already disposed of their valuables, are finding it difficult to meet their creditors. This is reflected in the decreased percentage of rent collection. Indebtedness is on the increase, but here too Sahukars are by no means ready to extend credit. Various side lines for earning money have also been closed such as lac, while emigration has also been discouraged because of depression. The unseasonable rain

and hail in February did a good deal of damage to the rabi *i.e.*, the money crop, and though remission was freely given, this can only amount at best to a small compensation. Though the outlook for the tenantry is by no means bright, they seem to be bearing up wonderfully well. It has recently been decided to establish a Debt Conciliation Board in the Balaghat district which I hope will prove a success. The labouring classes have fared better than the rest as food which is their main consideration is cheap. There was no improvement in the mining industry in Bhandara and Balaghat, but the bidi industry is doing well and employs a large amount of labour. The condition of the weaving classes in Bhandara district was unsatisfactory in consequence of decline in demand for local cloth. The general health was good and there were no epidemics. Cattle disease was prevalent in Bilaspur and Balaghat, but not markedly so elsewhere. Interest in village uplift work is increasing. In Bilaspur a great deal has already been done by the missionaries at Pendra who held a well attended rally during the year. The District Council is now taking an interest and district and tahsil committees have been formed. Uplift work was extended from 16 to 32 villages in Balod tahsil and committees are being formed, and work reorganized and extended. In Raipur uplift is confined to one village, but nothing has been systematically organized in the Bhandara and Balaghat districts, though the District Council in Bhandara is taking a very keen interest in the spread of compulsory education. No agricultural shows were held but the Agricultural Department continued to demonstrate and encourage improved methods of cultivation. Co-operative Societies generally continued to work satisfactorily.

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Division.

37. Relations between landlords and tenants.—Notwithstanding the fact that economic conditions were no easier, relations between the malguzars and tenants were on the whole satisfactory. In the Saugor district the tenants defied the authority of landlords in a few cases. In Mandla a few disputes are reported to have arisen over grazing rights, but in Narsinghpur sub-division the nistar rights recorded at settlement which had been attacked in suits brought by malguzars have in the later cases in which Government intervened been maintained for the benefit of the tenantry. The problem remains regarding those



17 [Relations between landlords and tenants—*contd.*

villages in which suits had already been decided against tenants and the entry in the *wajib-ul-arz* modified so as to deprive them of their former *nistar* lands. In the latter area the practice has prevailed of charging interest on arrears of rent which have been allowed to accumulate, while in Saugor in several cases suspended rents were recovered. On the other hand one or two reports mention that *malguzars* find increasing difficulty and look for help in realizing rents. In Jubbulpore this is attributed in part to contumacy caused by latent agitation for non-payment of rent, nominally on economic grounds. But for the division as a whole the number of suits for arrears of rent decreased during the year.

38. The relations between *malguzars* and tenants are reported to have been generally satisfactory, but there are indications of some deterioration, the inevitable result of economic stringency, which has forced *malguzars* to employ coercive measures to recover their dues. The all-round increase of about 15 per cent in the number of rent suits, and of over 30 per cent in ejection cases, in spite of a fall in the Nagpur and Chanda districts, is sufficient to account for some strain in the relations between the two classes. Disputes regarding *nistar* rights naturally tend to increase as tenants become more self-assertive and independent. The fragmentation of proprietary right, however, tends to prevent the development of a sharp division between class-conscious proprietors and cultivators. Nagpur Division.

39. The Deputy Commissioners of Nagpur and Chanda districts only deal with this subject in their reports. The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, observes that the transactions recorded by sub-registrars show that there has been no marked fall in the price of land during the past four years. The transactions of the year were not sufficiently numerous to warrant any generalization as to the average rate of *nazarana*. The Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, however, gives some interesting figures, which tend to support the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur's inference from registration figures. The fact is, I think, that voluntary sales were few for want of purchasers and for the same reason the figures of forced sales are not a safe guide.

40. Relations between landlords and tenants were generally satisfactory, except in Bilaspur: There were Chhattisgarh Division.

of course the usual disputes over nistar grazing, and bhet bigar, but these are only to be expected. Though the malguzars still hold the whip hand especially in outlying villages, the tenantry are by no means slow to assert their rights, and not always correctly. The Deputy Commissioner, Drug, reports a case where all the villagers complained against a malguzar for stoppage of their forest nistar and on enquiry it was found that no custom had been violated and that they really objected to the custom as recorded in the wajib-ul-arz. The causes leading to agrarian unrest in the Bilaspur district were stated in last year's report, and except in the Bilaspur tahsil relations continued strained. Punitive police were stationed throughout the year in 28 villages of the Jaijaipur Station-house and 16 villages of the Pamgarh Station-house. This combined with extensive touring by the District Superintendent of Police and his Assistants and by Revenue Officers has prevented the more violent quarrels, and matters have so far quietened down as to justify the withdrawal of the punitive force. Enquiry showed that the custom of free grazing over waste lands had not been properly recorded in the wajib-ul-arz at the recent settlement. A fresh enquiry on this point has now been ordered by Government and it is hoped that this which was one of the causes of friction, will be satisfactorily settled. The main cause of friction is bhet bigar and it is a question whether the enforcement or attempt to enforce bhet bigar on the part of malguzars should not be made punishable under the Land Revenue Act.

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Division.

41. Relation between Government and people.—The relation between the officers of Government and the people were generally cordial. Subversive activities, which declined everywhere during the year, were confined to irresponsible demonstrations in a few town areas and left the countryside unmoved. In the latter half of the year overt agitation was entirely suspended.

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42. With the almost complete cessation of the civil disobedience movement, there was nothing to mar the traditionally cordial relations subsisting between Government officers and the people. The only signs of organized lawlessness were a few individual attempts—at forest satyagraha in Wardha, and some insignificant picketing of foreign cloth—in Nagpur. Prompt measures were taken by Government to check any recrudescence of

political unrest, but even without these I doubt if the infection would have spread. The masses were disillusioned by the failure of Congress to carry out its grandiloquent promises, and disinclined to undergo further sacrifices to no purpose. On the other hand I believe that the cultivating classes recognized with appreciation the efforts made by Government to alleviate their distress by remission and suspension of land revenue and grant of taccavi, forest concessions and the like. Considering the prevailing economic distress the friendliness of the people towards Government officers is a striking tribute to the administration. One has only to recollect the attitude of the people in many parts of the province in 1921-22 to realize the extent of Congress' failure in recent years and the truth of Government's claim that it enjoys the substantial support of the people.

43. The civil disobedience movement has almost entirely died out in the rural areas though it is still kept alive in a mild way in the towns. In the Mungeli tahsil of the Bilaspur district an attempt was made to start a no-rent campaign by a local agitator, but he was promptly dealt with and the attempt failed. In the Drug district propaganda for the non-payment of rent was started by some townspeople and various meetings of agriculturists were held, but counter propaganda by Government officers successfully prevented the movement from getting any hold. Apart from this the relations between Government and the people have been very cordial and friendly. In my opinion this spirit of friendliness should be fostered by extensive touring by officers in the old style with tents, and I am convinced that much of the trouble in the past has been due to the discouragement of touring on the grounds of expense, and the inevitable loss of touch with the countryside.

44. Agricultural improvements.—Despite the financial situation and the unfavourable seasons some progress was made in the improvement of agriculture. Rs. 25,999 were advanced in Jubbulpore district and Rs. 4,171 in Hoshangabad for the purchase of improved seed and implements through the Agricultural Department, but only Rs. 1,952 was advanced for ploughing with steam tackle which is too expensive to be remunerative in present day prices. Rs. 5,000 was also advanced for the purchase of

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a small power plant for a sugar factory in the Narsinghpur sub-division. The demonstration of improved methods of cultivation and the introduction of improved seed and implements were carried on in all districts and in the special uplift area in Sohagpur tahsil. In Saugor Rs. 4,000 was advanced for the purchase of agricultural implements. In Mandla district improved varieties of the various crops and fruit growing are being popularized and are making progress. The number of private seed farms has also increased from 79 to 245, which should materially assist the distribution of seed suited for the varying conditions of the district.

45. 13 sanads were granted for land improvement in Jubbulpore and Saugor districts, while six sanads were granted in Nimar for sinking wells. Five applications are pending local enquiry in Hoshangabad and Niinar districts.

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46. The Agricultural Department continued its usual activities of propaganda and demonstration, especially at fairs. The cultivation of verum cotton is reported to have received a set-back owing to the series of abnormally wet seasons. The use of copper carbonate for treating juar seed is probably becoming more popular. The closure or leasing out of Government farms has curtailed demonstration work. The district reports do not throw much light on the working of the department. The department's own reports deal fully with its activities; Deputy Commissioners should attempt an appreciation of the reactions of the people thereto and the extent to which agricultural practice is being modified as a result of the department's efforts. The Deputy Commissioners of Chhindwara and Betul do not refer to the work of the department at all.

In all 17 sanads were granted during the year, 12 in Chhindwara, 3 in Chanda and one each in Nagpur and Betul as against 9 sanads granted last year. They were given for repairs to existing wells and construction of new wells.

The year was an unhealthy one for cattle. The number of reports increased by 100 to 200 per cent in Nagpur and Chanda. The Wardha figures are not reported, but all forms of cattle-disease prevailed there at various times during the year. The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, estimates the mortality among cattle at 70 per cent above the normal.

47. In Raipur and Bilaspur no sanads were granted <sup>Chhattisgarh</sup> for improvements. In Drug district a sanad was granted <sup>Division.</sup> for improvement of a tank and one case was under enquiry. In Bhandara out of four applications for disposal two were rejected and in two cases sanads were granted for construction of a well and a water-course for irrigation purposes. In Balaghat out of eight applications for disposal, four were granted for improvement to tanks and making embankments at a cost of over Rs. 7,000, three were rejected and one was pending at the close of the year.

48. Destruction of pigs.—Though organized asso- <sup>Jubbulpore</sup> ciations for destruction of pig existed in most districts, <sup>Division.</sup> comparatively few pigs were killed in beats organized by them or by the forest department. The pig killed by local shikaris and licence-holders in each district, as evidenced by the tushes produced, amount to several thousand, the largest number, namely, nearly 7,000 being to their credit in Hoshangabad. There is no question that the insistence on production of tushes, though sometimes criticized, is really accepted by the licensees themselves and is justified as the most effective measure for diminishing the pig nuisance. In Nimar there is a complaint that roaming herds of wild cows and bulls destroy crops, but no satisfactory method has been devised for dealing with this affliction. If the villagers would combine in keddah operations such as proved successful in Hoshangabad some 24 years ago they would probably be able to capture and redomesticate these animals.

49. The production of pigs' tushes as a condition of <sup>Nagpur</sup> the renewal of gun licences for crop-protection was <sup>Division.</sup> enforced in all districts, with varying success. The number of tushes produced increased in Nagpur from 5,469 to 8,188 but fell in Chanda from 10,647 to 4,999. The Deputy Commissioner doubts the accuracy of the figures, but if they are correct there is obviously much scope for increased strictness in enforcing the condition. In Wardha the number was 4,366 and in Chhindwara 6,923. The number of tushes produced in Betul is not reported, but it is stated that 3,813 pigs were destroyed. This represents a much larger number of tushes than in any other district and I doubt if the figure is correct. It is not everywhere recognized that two pairs or four tushes may

represent only one full-grown pig. Pig-killing associations did useful work in Nagpur and Chhindwara. One was established in Betul, but there are none in Chanda and Wardha. Such associations need the encouragement and supervision of district officers and the grant of rewards, and even with the best organization, the number of pigs they destroy is relatively small.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

50. In Mahasamund tahsil of the Raipur district associations were formed in 315 villages and beats organized, approximately 1,000 pigs being killed. There were no organized associations in Bilaspur, but some beats were arranged in the Pandaria and Lormi tracts. The number of pigs killed is not known. In Drug licences have been given to approved *shikaris* for killing pigs with satisfactory results. In the Bhandara district 36 pigs were killed in Government forest. Associations increased from 15 to 17. Permits were also issued to hunt pigs in malguzari lands and the neighbouring Government forests with spears and dogs and 95 pigs were destroyed. In Balaghat there are no organized associations. A few beats were arranged by the Forest Department and 36 pigs killed. Crop protection licences were freely issued in all districts conditional on the production of tushes. The number of tushes produced in Bhandara was 3,680. The number of pigs killed by the holders of these licences was 401 in Raipur and 693 in Balaghat.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

51. Land Alienation Act.—The provisions of the Act extended to the same areas as in the previous year, but the number of applications made increased appreciably. The total number of cases for disposal during the year was 51 of which 32 were disposed of leaving a balance of 19 pending at the close of the year in the Jubbulpore and Nimar districts. The Act is reported to be effective in protecting the proprietary interests of the aboriginal tribes, and it is more necessary than ever in the prevailing economic depression.

Nagpur  
Division.

52. The Land Alienation Act was in force in the Chhindwara, Betul and Chanda districts, and was extended, early in the year, to the greater part of the Nagpur district. Nine cases were instituted in the Court of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Seoni, in none of which was permission to alienate granted. Two cases in the Court of

the Deputy Commissioner, Chhindwara, were rejected. Four cases were disposed of in Betul district. In two, permission was granted to sell small fractional shares in order to pay off debts. One case in Chanda, from a village to which the Act did not apply, was filed. There was no case in Nagpur. The Sub-Divisional Officer, Seoni, remarks that sub-judges and even tahsildars appear to be ignorant of the provisions of the Act, and he had to institute four applications for revision of orders for the sale of shares belonging to aboriginals. The attention of the officers concerned has been drawn to the Act, but the report suggests that such ignorance may prevail in other districts. Enquiries will be instituted with a view to ensure that full effect is given to the beneficent provisions of the Act.

53. The Act applies to the Satgarh Zamindaris in <sup>Chhattisgarh</sup> the Bilaspur district, to the Gondia and Sakoli tahsils of <sup>Division.</sup> the Bhandara district, and the Balaghat and Baihar tahsils of the Balaghat district. The loss of his estate by a Thanwar Chhatri malguzar of the Bilaspur tahsil drew attention to the advisability of extending the Act. It has accordingly been applied since the close of the year to Gonds, Raj-Gonds, Kanwars, Thanwars and Pabs of the Bilaspur tahsil. Including cases pending from the previous year the total number of cases for disposal was 12 (four in Bilaspur, seven in Bhandara and one in Balaghat). Ten cases were disposed of (three in Bilaspur, six in Bhandara and one in Balaghat), leaving two cases pending disposal at the close of the year. Relief was granted in Bhandara in three cases by sanctioning leases of forest produce for varying periods, in one case by granting sanction to mortgage two villages with *sir* and khudkasht for a period of 20 years and in the last case by granting sanction to mortgage 3.17 acres of *sir* land and a portion of proprietary share for 20 years. The debts concerned amounted to Rs. 50,000 in all five cases. In Balaghat the alienation for 11 years of 3.34 acres of malik-makbuza land for the repayment of a debt of Rs. 528 was sanctioned.

54. Loans under the Agriculturists and Land Im- <sup>Jubbulpore</sup>provement Loans Acts.—During the year Rs. 1,26,043 <sup>Division.</sup> was advanced under the Agriculturists and Rs. 13,537 under the Land Improvement Loans Act. The total amount due for collection including arrears under both

the Acts was Rs. 25,69,409, of which Rs. 2,32,161 including advance collections was recovered. In view of the prevailing depression recovery by coercive process was foregone, and of the total outstanding of about 56 lakhs Rs. 12,90,077 was suspended and Rs. 17,15,327 was remitted, the figures of suspensions and remissions being as follows :—

District.	Suspension. Remission.	
	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	... 2,98,941	6,22,161
Saugor	... 5,31,397	9,60,069
Hoshangabad	... 4,59,739	93,868
Nimar	... ..	264
Mandla	... ..	38,965
Total	... 12,90,077	17,15,327

The total outstanding in the division at the close of the year was still in round figures Rs. 38½ lakhs under the former and Rs. 15 lakhs under the latter Act.

Nagpur  
Division.

55. The total amount of loans outstanding under the Agriculturists' Loans Act at the beginning of the year was Rs. 8,44,790. Loans amounting to Rs. 5,13,264 were advanced during the year, the major portion being distributed in Nagpur (Rs. 1,82,326), Chhindwara (Rs. 1,51,805) and Wardha (Rs. 99,641) where both crops had suffered partial failure. The total includes sums advanced through the Agricultural Department for purchase of improved seed, agricultural implements and small power plants, sugarcane mills, Rahats, wire-rolls in Betul, and Persian wheels in Wardha. The total amount due for collection including arrears was Rs. 4,98,987, out of which Rs. 1,60,001 were collected, including advance collection of Rs. 6,839 in Wardha and Betul. Suspensions to the extent of Rs. 42,121 were granted in all districts except Betul, the bulk of them (Rs. 23,008) being in Chhindwara. In addition a sum of Rs. 2,60,591 was remitted in the same district owing to continued failure of crops.

56. The amount overdue at the end of the year was Rs. 43,113. Collections on account of interest amounted to Rs. 19,906 yielding a rate of 2.25 per cent on the mean of loans outstanding at the beginning and close of the



year. The increase in the percentage of interest is due to the recovery of loans of the previous year which were under suspension.

57. Loans amounting to Rs. 2,73,381 were outstanding under the Land Improvement Loans Act at the commencement of the year and fresh loans aggregating Rs. 1,59,327 were advanced during the year. The principal which fell due for recovery during the year amounted to Rs. 1,58,783 of which a sum of Rs. 46,584 was collected, including Rs. 804 on account of advance collections. Suspensions amounted to Rs. 1,04,783 the major portion of which was in Chhindwara (Rs. 1,00,712). The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 3,86,124.

58. The amount of interest collected was Rs. 6,548 which represents 1.99 per cent on the mean of loans outstanding at the beginning and close of the year.

59. No case of misappropriation of loans in any district of the division was noticed. The system of joint responsibility continued to work satisfactorily.

60. The total amount outstanding at the commencement of the year in the division was Rs. 1,22,054 against Rs. 1,20,661 in the previous year. Rs. 86,071 was advanced during the year and Rs. 98,928 fell due for collection, Rs. 86,376 or 87 per cent was collected excluding Rs. 13 suspended in Balaghat and including advance collections of Rs. 570, against Rs. 86,355, or 95 per cent in the previous year. The balance left overdue for collection was Rs. 9,803 (Rs. 5,558 in Raipur, Rs. 385 in Bilaspur, Rs. 1,568 in Drug, Rs. 1,828 in Bhandara and Rs. 464 in Balaghat). The major portion of the arrears was in Raipur tahsil as no coercive action was taken in view of the economic condition of the agriculturists. In Bilaspur Rs. 3,306 was suspended owing to damage by hail to rabi crops in the Mungeli tahsil and in Balaghat the time has been given for payment of arrears.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

61. The balance outstanding at the commencement of the year in the division was Rs. 1,21,736 against Rs. 1,47,985 in the preceding year. The total amount advanced was Rs. 43,802 against Rs. 27,882 in the preceding year, and nearly half of this was in the Bilaspur district. The total amount due for collection was Rs. 52,712. Collections totalled Rs. 44,467 or 84 per

cent excluding advance collections of Rs. 655. Rs. 1,513 was suspended in Bilaspur on account of hail and the amount remaining overdue at the close of the year was Rs. 6,632. No misuse of loans has been reported.

### PART II.—LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS

Jubbulpore  
Division.

62. Demand, collection and balance of land revenue on the roll.—The demand on account of malguzari land revenue on the roll on the 1st October 1932 was Rs. 47,29,626. During the year under report there was a net increase of Rs. 723 on account of resumption of muafi grants especially in the Saugor and Nimar districts. The net revenue on the roll at the close of the year was thus Rs. 47,30,349. Out of the arrear demand of Rs. 25,68,284, Rs. 18,16,225 was remitted, Rs. 2,23,937 suspended and Rs. 4,86,675 collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 41,447 as unsuspended arrears.

63. After adjusting advance collections of Rs. 1,361 the net demand for collection on current account amounted to Rs. 47,28,265. Out of this Rs. 2,60,547 was remitted, Rs. 62,110 suspended and Rs. 40,85,477 collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,20,131 as unsuspended arrears at the close of the year for the division as a whole, chiefly in the Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad districts. Thus the total collections including arrears during the year amounted to Rs. 45,72,152 or about 1½ lakhs less than the normal current demand for the year. The total amounts suspended and remitted on account of current demand as well as arrears in each district were as follows :—

District.	Arrears.		Current.	
	Suspension.	Remissions.	Suspension.	Remissions.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ..	33,704	6,63,062	9,327	1,69,839
Saugor ..	40,382	10,49,374	21,483	9,346
Hoshangabad ...	1,36,057	87,513	45	46,368
Nimar ...	224	...	...	...
Mandla ...	13,570	16,246	31,255	34,974
Total ..	2,23,937	18,16,225	62,110	2,60,547

64. The land revenue demand on the roll outstanding in the division at the beginning of the year was Rs. 39,08,837. There was an increase of Rs. 998 on account of resumption of muafis, enhancement of land revenue on land diverted to non-agricultural purposes in Wardha district and progressive assessment in Chanda district. Thus the total demand at the close of the year rose to Rs. 39,09,835. Excluding Rs. 2,788 collected in advance, the net demand for collection was Rs. 39,06,049 of which a sum of Rs. 37,790 was remitted and Rs. 7,18,336 suspended owing to failure of crops. Collections amounted to Rs. 31,19,984, leaving a balance of Rs. 29,939 at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 8,452 was recovered in advance for the following year.

Nagpur  
Division.

65. There was a balance of Rs. 7,30,599 for collection from the previous year in all five districts. Of this a sum of Rs. 84,868 was remitted, and Rs. 3,80,998 resuspended. Thus the realization of arrears amounted to Rs. 2,62,744 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,989 in all districts except Betul.

66. The land revenue on the roll at the beginning of the year was Rs. 39,49,529. There was a net increase of Rs. 116 as explained in the district reports and the demand at the close of the year rose to Rs. 39,49,645. After adjusting advance collections of Rs. 472, the net current demand for collection was Rs. 39,49,173. Out of this sum, Rs. 10,326 was remitted on account of hail, mainly in Raipur and Bhandara, though some remission was found necessary in every district, and Rs. 39,34,422 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 4,425 against Rs. 5,897 in the previous year, viz., Rs. 482 in Raipur, Rs. 883 in Bilaspur, Rs. 594 in Drug and Rs. 2,466 in Bhandara. Out of the balance, Rs. 591 in Drug and Rs. 138 in Bhandara has been recovered since the close of the year and necessary action has been taken for the recovery of the remainder. No unusual difficulty was experienced in recovering the land revenue and recoveries are highly gratifying. The arrear demand was recovered in full.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

67. Demand, collection and balance of land revenue not on the roll.—Out of the arrear demand of Rs. 71,785 Rs. 9,751 was remitted, Rs. 1,585 suspended and Rs. 53,838 collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,611 for all districts except Jubbulpore. The total demand on current account was Rs. 3,55,429, of which Rs. 8,119 was remitted, Rs. 8,525 suspended and Rs. 13,723 adjusted

Jubbulpore  
Division.

on account of advance collections. The net demand for collection during the year was thus Rs. 3,25,062 of which Rs. 3,14,555 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,507 at the close of the year.

Nagpur  
Division.

68. Out of the arrear demand of Rs. 21,939 a sum of Rs. 9,037 was remitted, Rs. 7,253 suspended and Rs. 5,541 collected. The Seoni sub-division alone was again responsible for the bulk of the arrears, *viz.*, Rs. 9,905 of which Rs. 8,913 was remitted on account of failure of crops. In other districts, the remissions pertained to trifling sums.

69. The total demand for the year under report was Rs. 1,42,582 as against Rs. 1,44,359 in the previous year. The small decrease is due to the general economic depression. Of this a sum of Rs. 3,455 was remitted, Rs. 28,765 suspended, Rs. 600 was adjusted on account of advance collections. The net demand for collection was Rs. 1,09,762 of which Rs. 1,08,498 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 1,264 outstanding.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

70. The total revenue for the division decreased from Rs. 60,201 to Rs. 59,305 during the year under report. The decrease was shared by Raipur (Rs. 940) due to fluctuating items and Bilaspur (Rs. 17) due mainly to the surrender of quarry leases. The increase of Rs. 62 in Balaghat is due to normal fluctuations. Of the current demand, Rs. 59,147 was collected, Rs. 99 remitted, and Rs. 51 remained outstanding—Rs. 44 in Raipur and Rs. 7 in Bhandara. Of the arrear demand of Rs. 548, Rs. 426 was collected, and Rs. 80 remitted in Raipur. Rs. 42 shown as arrears has been written off since the close of the year.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

71. Cesses assessed on land revenue.—The current demand on account of cesses amounted to Rs. 3,50,818 against Rs. 3,51,113 in the previous year. The advance collections during the previous year amounted to Rs. 481 and deducting this amount the net demand for collection including arrears was Rs. 3,77,095. Of this Rs. 3,58,075 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 19,020 at the close of the year in all the districts of the division.

Nagpur  
Division.

72. An advance collection of Rs. 153 was adjusted from 1931-32. The balance of the last year due for collection this year was Rs. 39,874. To this was added a sum of Rs. 3,55,184 for this year's demand. This made up a total for recovery, excluding the advance collection adjusted, of Rs. 3,94,905 as the gross demand against

Rs. 3,57,306 of the previous year. A sum of Rs. 7 was remitted. The total amount collected during the year out of the total demand of the year under report and the previous year, was Rs. 2,89,088 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,05,810. The advance collection made was Rs. 895 due for adjustment in the following year.

73. The current demand decreased from Rs. 2,87,690 to Rs. 2,87,671. The decrease is petty and spread over all districts except Bhandara. It was due to remissions granted in land acquisition cases. After adjusting advance collections of Rs. 72, the net amount for collection was Rs. 2,87,781 of which Rs. 2,87,478 was collected during the year, leaving a small balance of Rs. 121.—Rs. 27 each in Raipur and Bilaspur, Rs. 22 in Drug and Rs. 45 in Bhandara. The arrear demand of Rs. 182 was collected in full.

74. Miscellaneous land revenue.—Out of the arrears of Rs. 2,093, Rs. 1,693 was collected and Rs. 398 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 2 only. The total demand for collection including arrears during the year amounted to Rs. 96,725 against 77,029 in the previous year. Of this Rs. 93,957 was recovered and Rs. 398 remitted. The balance outstanding for recovery was Rs. 2,370 as below :—

		Rs.
Jubbulpore	...	2,334
Saugor	...	24
Hoshangabad	...	10
Nimar	...	2
		<hr/>
Total	...	2,370
		<hr/>

75. The demand outstanding at the commencement of the year was Rs. 13,179, of which Rs. 8,314 were collected. The balance outstanding for recovery amounts to Rs. 4,865. The current year's demand was Rs. 1,73,048, as compared with Rs. 1,66,809 of the previous year. Collections amounted to Rs. 1,60,919. The balance outstanding due for recovery was Rs. 11,979. The arrears are not very heavy and are mostly from mines in Chhindwara and Nagpur districts.

76. The leaking in income from quarries in Wardha reported last year has been stopped by auctioning the quarries, and this in fact accounts for the increase in this year's revenue under this head over that of the previous year.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

77. The arrear demand was Rs. 11,351; Rs. 14 being included by error last year in Drug, Rs. 4,659 was collected and Rs. 6,177 due from Kripa Shankar in the Balaghat district written off under the orders of Government. A balance of Rs. 515 remained, viz., Rs. 45 in Raipur due from the lessee of a stone quarry for the recovery of which suitable action has been taken, and Rs. 470 in Balaghat due from Syed Minhajuddin Ahmad who has filed a civil suit against the Secretary of State, which is pending disposal and hence recovery is stayed. The current demand increased from Rs. 97,258 in the previous year to Rs. 1,07,662 in the year under report. The increase of Rs. 9,298 in Raipur is due to increased income from quarries and mainly to fees for chakbandi operations. The increase of Rs. 7,490 in Drug is also largely due to chakbandi receipts. The fall of Rs. 4,124 in Balaghat was chiefly due to the closure of manganese mines and consequent fall in income from royalty and dead rent which also accounts for the decrease of Rs. 1,788 in Bhandara. The decrease in Bilaspur is trifling. Out of the current demand of Rs. 1,07,662, Rs. 1,03,315 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,217 (Rs. 1,103 in Raipur, Rs. 116 in Bilaspur, Rs. 119 in Bhandara and Rs. 2,879 in Balaghat).

Out of the large balance in Balaghat, Rs. 2,377 is due from the Central India Mining Company, which is under liquidation and Rs. 497 from the Indian Trading Company, Bombay.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

78. Coercive processes.—The total number of processes issued during this and the last year are compared below :—

District.	Year.	Notice of demand.	Warrant of arrest.	Warrant of attachment.	Total.
Jubbulpore	1931-32	25	25	440	490
	1932-33	57	90	814	961
Saugor	1931-32	41	21	1,390	1,452
	1932-33	50	16	819	885
Hoshangabad	1931-32	66	47	764	877
	1932-33	92	26	424	542
Nimar	1931-32	18	37	633	688
	1932-33	14	58	701	773
Mandla	1931-32	27	27	367	421
	1932-33	4	3	257	264
Total	1931-32	177	157	3,594	3,928
	1932-33	217	193	3,015	3,425

193 warrants of arrests were issued against 157 in the previous year and 70 defaulters were brought to the district or tahsil headquarters, the others having paid the land revenue before their arrest. As a whole it is satisfactory to note that despite the continuance of unfavourable economic conditions the number of coercive processes issued again declined. Three defaulters were imprisoned in the civil jail one each in Jubbulpore, Saugor and Nimar districts. Although 3,015 warrants of attachment were issued property was actually attached only in 1,666 cases and only 101 sales of the attached property were held. The defaulters lists are properly maintained and revised in the tahsils. The total percentage of revenue recovered by coercive processes as shown in the district reports was as under :—

Hoshangabad	...	1931-32	29.00
		1932-33	13.00
Nimar	...	1931-32	16.34
		1932-33	13.53
Mandla	...	1931-32	21.00
		1932-33	13.06

Figures for the Jubbulpore and Saugor districts are not available.

79. The following tabular statement shows the details of coercive processes issued during the year under <sup>Nagpur</sup> report as compared with those of the previous year :— <sup>Division</sup>

District.	Year.	Notice of demand	Warrant of arrest.	Warrant of attachment.	Total.	
Nagpur	...	1931-32	5	1	124	130
		1932-33	...	1	148	149
Wardha	...	1931-32	...	...	148	748
		1932-33	21	15	156	192
Chanda	...	1931-32	...	...	533	533
		1932-33	42	4	521	567
Chhindwara	...	1931-32	104	21	1,787	1,312
		1932-33	91	6	587	684
Betul	...	1931-32	16	9	101	126
		1932-33	5	3	139	147
Total	...	1931-32	125	31	2,093	2,249
		1932-33	1.9	29	1,551	1,739

The marked fall in the number of coercive processes, in spite of repeated crop failure and the deepening of economic distress due to the cumulative effect of past bad years, is a satisfactory feature of the year's work and reflects credit on the Tahsildars. The decrease was due

mainly to the fall in the Seoni sub-division, but the number in the Chhindwara and Chanda districts is still high. In Chanda this is probably due to the relatively large area of ryotwari land and in Chhindwara to the severe agricultural depression in the Seoni and Lakhnadon tahsils. Though 1,551 warrants of attachment were issued, it was only in 638 cases that attachment was effected. In only 18 cases was the property put to sale. The warrants of arrest were swelled by an excessive number in Wardha district, but in no case was the defaulter sent to jail. In four cases in the Chhindwara district, malguzari shares were sold for recovery of land revenue. None of the defaulters had to be brought to headquarters.

80. The amounts and percentage of land revenue recovered by coercive processes are as below :—

District.	Amount collected. Rs.	Percentage.
Nagpur	..	...
Wardha	... 62,380	7.62
Chanda	...	...
Chhindwara	.. 123,463	19.77
Betul	... 33,580	9.10

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

81. Total number of mahals is 9,716 against 9,714 of last year. The difference of 2 is due to the fact that in last year's statement the Deputy Commissioner, Drug, had erroneously shown 1,750 mahals instead of 1,752. 32 notices of demand were issued (25 in Bilaspur, 5 in Drug and 2 in Balaghat) against 1 in the previous year. The total number of warrants of arrest issued decreased from 204 to 106. In Raipur it fell from 75 to 40, in Bhandara from 8 to 4 in Balaghat from 52 to 22, while it increased in Bilaspur from 32 to 40. The number of defaulters brought to tahsil headquarters under warrant of arrest decreased from 41 to 24. Only in one case in Bilaspur was the defaulter imprisoned in the civil jail. All the rest were released either on the assurance that they would pay the arrears or on payment after arrest. Among the defaulters brought to the tahsili in Bilaspur under arrest was a rich money-lender owning 60 villages who was well able to pay, but would not until drastic action had been taken. The number of warrants of attachment of moveable property also fell from 2,284 to 1,591, in Raipur from 813 to 512, in Bilaspur from 589 to 452, Drug from 535 to 311, in Balaghat from 133 to 100, while it rose very slightly in Bhandara (214 to 216). The attachments effected, however, rose from 678 to 715, of which nearly half were in Raipur, but in spite of this



property was only sold in 9 cases in all as against 11 in the previous year. There were no sales in Bilaspur, 3 in Raipur and 2 each in Drug, Bhandara and Balaghat. In Raipur shares of villages were attached in four cases. In three sales were effected during the year and in one case after the close of the year. In one of these cases the defaulter paid up in full within 30 days of the sale, but in the other case the shares were heavily mortgaged and in two cases the shares were purchased by the mortgagees. One village share was sold in Drug, but none in the remaining districts. It is gratifying to note that in spite of the unfavourable economic condition of the proprietary and agricultural classes, the percentage of the revenue collected without issue of processes was in Raipur 91, in Bilaspur 86, in Drug 90, in Bhandara 91 and in Balaghat 92. The amount of land revenue collected by coercive processes is compared below:—

District.	1931-32. Per cent.	1932-33. Per cent.
Raipur	16	9
Bilaspur	23	14
Drug	17	10
Bhandara	7	9
Balaghat	10	8

In Raipur about one-third of the amount collected by coercive process was due from well-to-do malguzars, in Bilaspur about two-thirds, in Drug and Balaghat a little over half and in Bhandara a little over one-third.

82. Revenue money orders.—The land revenue collected by revenue money orders is shown in the following table:—

District.	1931-32.		1932-33.		Percentage of collection by Revenue Money Orders to total Land Revenue.
	Number of Revenue Money Orders.	Amount.	Number of Revenue Money Orders.	Amount.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.
Raipur	1,148	1,34,290	1,044	1,17,468	11.1
Bilaspur	903	1,18,615	812	91,630	10.5
Drug	1,232	1,65,769	1,056	1,69,292	19
Bhandara	333	17,310	263	15,624	2
Balaghat	290	20,546	265	20,275	4

The Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, reports that the malguzars who have to pay large sums found it economical to credit the revenue in the treasury rather than remit it by revenue money orders, while the Bilaspur report notes that the system is not gaining popularity partly due to the backwardness and conservatism of malguzars and partly through lack of adequate postal facilities in the interior.

### PART III.—REVENUE COURT WORK

Jubbulpore  
Division.

83. **Transfer of proprietary rights.**—The transfer of proprietary rights continues to increase as a result of the agricultural and economic depression. The number of transfers by private sale rose during the year from 711 to 887. The area involved also increased from 134,964 to 160,947 acres with a corresponding increase of revenue from Rs. 60,232 to Rs. 85,034. The consideration money also increased from Rs. 12,32,314 to Rs. 18,89,873 representing about 22 times the revenue. Sales by order of courts numbered 230 against 154 last year. The area and land revenue consequently increased from 28,785 acres and Rs. 14,749 to 54,352 and Rs. 32,712, respectively. Similarly the consideration money also rose from Rs. 2,98,207 to Rs. 4,03,515 and represents a little over 12 times the land revenue. In the majority of cases purchasers were malguzars and money-lenders. Mortgages with possession and transfers by virtue of leases also increased from 32 to 49. The area and revenue accordingly increased from 14,147 acres and Rs. 5,875, to Rs. 18,866 and Rs. 9,755, respectively. The consideration money also increased from Rs. 36,639 to Rs. 1,37,822 and represents about 14 times the revenue. The increase in the number of these transfers of proprietary rights is mainly due to successive poor seasons with low prices as well as the tightness of the money market and consequent restriction of credit.

Nagpur  
Division.

84. The number of transfers by private sale rose from 733 to 989 and the area sold increased from 85,927 to 110,629 acres, for a total consideration of Rs. 17,71,061, against Rs. 15,46,929 in the previous year. The consideration money represents 39 times the amount of revenue. All districts contribute to the increase.

85. Sales by order of the court also increased from 117 to 160, the area from 15,651 to 27,511 acres, and

consideration money from Rs. 2,31,323 to Rs. 3,37,352 respectively. The consideration money represents 29 times the revenue. In view of the economic conditions every effort was made by Revenue Officers to avoid or postpone sales and the utmost facilities were given to judgment-debtors for payment.

86. No mortgages or transfers by lease were effected in Chanda district. In other districts the number of such transfers increased from 11, with an area of 16,300 acres to 20, with an area of 19,419 acres, while the consideration rose from Rs. 17,279 to Rs. 31,636. The consideration money represents 9 times the revenue affected.

87. Of the total number of 1,169 transfers, as many as 368 were to malguzars, and 578 to other agriculturists, while there were only 147 to money-lenders, and 76 to other non-cultivating classes.

88. The increase in the number of sales was the natural effect of the continued economic depression. Prices in many cases represent accumulated debt rather than present market values.

89. There were 845 transfers by private sales in the division against 633 last year. The transfers increased in Raipur from 153 to 220, in Bilaspur from 111 to 133, in Drug from 158 to 259 and in Bhandara from 114 to 140, while they decreased in Balaghat from 97 to 93. The number of sales by civil courts increased from 130 to 176. Raipur and Bhandara show a slight fall and the other districts show the increase. The majority of private sales were in favour of agriculturists while the majority of sales by the civil courts were in favour of non-agriculturists. The average price per acre obtained by sales is compared below:—

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

District.	Private sales.		Sales by order of Civil Court.	
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Raipur	13	9	9	10
Bilaspur	23	24	27	13
Drug	16	15	17	11
Bhandara	10	9	8	8
Balaghat	11	9	9	4

The multiple of land revenue was as follows :—

District.	Private sales		Sales by order of Civil Courts.	
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Raipur ..	28	26	17	23
Bilaspur ...	56	66	45	28
Drug ...	33	31	37	22
Bhandara ...	25	35	18	16
Balaghat ...	29	39	11	37

Transfers by mortgage with possession and by virtue of leases decreased from 22 to 7, viz., 6 in Bilaspur and 1 in Balaghat.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

#### 90. Work under certain heads—Revenue Court.—

The total number of cases instituted under the special provisions of the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts decreased from 7,522 to 6,150 during the year, the decrease being shared by all the districts except Nimar. It is noticeable in cases instituted under section 157 of the Land Revenue Act which fell from 1,263 to 936, compared with 1,011 in 1930-31, and under section 24 of the Tenancy Act, especially in the Saugor and Hoshangabad districts, and together with fall in suits for arrears of rent from 12,276 to 11,735, indicates some improvement in the position during the year. The district figures for the latter class of cases are interesting, viz. :—

District.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Jubbulpore ...	437	414
Saugor ...	1,911	1,398
Hoshangabad ...	2,655	2,921
Nimar ...	210	200
Mandla ...	80	70
Total ...	5,293	4,113

The number of such cases in 1930-31 was 3,763. The total number of partition cases for disposal during the year was 179, of which 84 were disposed of and 95 remained pending at the close of the year, 64 of these being in Saugor and Hoshangabad districts. Including 830 cases which were pending at the beginning of the year the total number for disposal was 7,980. Out of these 6,395, or about 80 per cent, were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,585 at the close of the year.

91. The number of cases at the beginning of the year was 724. 3,629 cases were instituted during the year, making a total of 4,353 for disposal. Of these 3,510 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 843 at the end of the year. The majority of these cases are from the Nagpur and Chanda districts.

92. Nine cases for protected status were instituted in Chanda district and 14 were pending from the previous year. Of the total of 23, 14 were disposed of leaving 9 pending.

93. There was a marked increase in the number of cases under section 157, Land Revenue Act, by sadar-lambardars for recovery of land revenue in Wardha, Nagpur, Chanda and Betul districts, owing to the failure of patti lambardars to pay their shares of land revenue, which again was due to non-recovery of rents. But there was a fall in the number of these cases in Chhindwara district owing to suspensions and remissions.

94. There was an increase in the number of partition cases under section 164, Land Revenue Act, in Chanda and Betul districts, and a decrease in all other districts. Long pending cases are but few and are pending for appeals to higher courts and the like.

95. The number of applications under section 13 of the Tenancy Act was 101, including 21 cases pending from the previous year, as against 93 in 1931-32. Of these only 68 have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 33 at the close of the year.

96. With 402 applications pending and 1,920 new institutions, the number of applications for ejectment from holdings under section 21, Tenancy Act, was 2,322, as against 1,785 of the last year. The increase which is contributed by all the districts, is significant and must be attributed to crop failure and agricultural depression. Of the total number of cases 1,817 were disposed of, leaving 505 pending at the close of the year.

97. Eighty-three applications for sanction to transfer proprietary rights in *sir* land without reservation of occupancy rights, under section 50 (1) of the Tenancy Act, were brought forward from the previous year, and 621 new applications were received. Of these 659 were

disposed of, leaving a balance of 45 cases. The increase in the institutions under this head also is to be attributed to the agricultural depression.

98. Only one application was pending from the previous year from tenants for imposing penalty on the landlord for levying illegal exactions. Twenty-four new applications were received making a total of 25; all these have been disposed of.

99. Two applications under section 77, Tenancy Act, were pending against landlords for refusing to grant receipts for the rent paid or giving defective receipts. Thirty-eight new applications were received during the year under report, making a total of 40. All but one have been disposed of.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

100. The number of cases instituted during the year under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts increased from 3,105 to 3,456. Including 682 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 4,138, of which 3,273 were disposed of, leaving 865 cases pending at the close of the year. The percentage of cases disposed of was 79 against 80 last year.

101. Including 18 pending applications there were 44 applications for disposal for the grant or for forfeiture of protected status. Twenty-eight were disposed of leaving 16 pending at the close of the year. Protected status was conferred in one case, protection was withdrawn in five cases and 22 applications were either rejected or filed.

The number of applications by sadar-lambardars or lambardars for recovery of arrears of land revenue including 226 pending from last year decreased from 1,149 to 1,088, but last year's figure was unusually high. The decrease was shared by all districts, except Drug, where applications for disposal increased from 75 to 125 including pending cases. In many cases patti lambardars recovered rents, but failed to pay their share of land revenue to the sadar-lambardar.

The total number of applications for imperfect partition including 69 pending cases was 193. All districts except Balaghat show an increase. 103 cases were completed and 90 left pending.

102. Marked variations in the institution of cases are noticed under the following heads :—

	1931-32.	1932-33.
(1) IV—Application by an heir or landlord to set aside transfer of occupancy tenant.	174	315
(2) VI—Application for execution of decree for arrears by ejection of tenant.	541	783
(3) XII—Application for sanction to transfer proprietary rights in <i>sir</i> without reservation of occupancy rights.	609	798
(4) XVI—Application to enhance, alter or commute rent.	58	19
(5) XVII—Application by a tenant to deposit rent.	249	180
(6) XIX—Application for imposing penalty on landlord for refusing to grant receipt.	39	92
(7) XXI—Application by a tenant for illegal distraint or interference by a landlord.	15	27

The increase under head IV is most marked in the Bilaspur district when the increase is 105. It is probable that economic necessity is driving tenants to try and realize something on their tenancy land or transfer it in satisfaction of debt. Under head VI the figure is nearly three times as high as in 1930-31 and is spread evenly over all districts. It is due to the difficult times. There are no figures to show the number of cases in which ejection has been ordered, but at my inspections I have found the number of ejections to be surprisingly small. The increase under head XII is symptomatic of the times. Decreases under heads XVI and XVII do not lend themselves to any ready explanation. Increases under head XIX and XXI though not in themselves very large indicate that tenants are more ready to assert their own rights.

103. Suits between landlords and tenants.—The total number of suits for arrears of rent decreased during the year from 12,276 to 11,735, compared with 10,212 in 1930-31, small increases in Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad being more than compensated by the large decrease in Saugor. Landlords have been unable to collect arrears that have accumulated in the series of unfavourable seasons with indifferent harvests and subnormal prices for produce and have had to bring suits before they become time-barred. 10,241 cases

were decreased in favour of plaintiffs for the whole or part of the claims. 1,093 cases were decided in favour of defendants or dismissed in default and 401 cases were compromised. There were 234 cases instituted under section 25 (b) Tenancy Act for ejectment of tenants from the Saugor district, but no such cases in other districts. The number of suits by tenants for recovery of possession in the Jubbulpore district was 12 against 32 in the previous year.

Nagpur  
Division.

104. The number of suits for arrears of rents increased from 7,153 to 8,008 or by 855. The decrease in Nagpur and Chanda is more remarkable than the large increase in other districts. In Nagpur it is attributed to the large suspensions of 1931-32 and 1932-33. 242 suits were compromised, 6,968 decreed in favour of the plaintiffs and 798 decreed in favour of the defendants or dismissed in default.

As many as 4,161 cases under section 25 (b), Tenancy Act, were instituted in the districts of Nagpur and Wardha alone. The reason for the large number of cases under this section have not been given by the Deputy Commissioners concerned in their reports.

105. There were no suits by tenants for recovery of possession of fields of which they had been illegally dispossessed.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

106. The number of suits for arrears of rent increased from 4,349 to 4,768, of which 355 were compromised, 3,789 were decreed for the plaintiffs and 624 were decreed for defendants or dismissed in default. The increase is shared by all districts and is a natural result of low prices and difficulty of finding ready cash. The malguzars have no alternative but to file suits, in order that their claims may not be barred by time. In the Bhandara district there were 29 suits for ejectment under head 25 (b), Tenancy Act, against 35 in last year. Nine cases were decreed in favour of the plaintiffs, 11 in favour of the defendants and 9 were compromised. There were also 2 suits by tenants for recovery of possession one being decreed for the plaintiff and one for the defendant against 2 and 4 in the previous year. There were no such cases in any other district.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

107. Appeals and applications for revision.—There were 147 appeals and 5 applications for revision under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts pending before the Deputy Commissioners at the commencement of the



year. 580 appeals and 48 applications for revision were instituted making a total of 780 cases for disposal during the year. 613 appeals and 47 applications for revision were disposed of, leaving 120 cases pending at the close of the year.

108. Including 54 cases pending at the commencement of the year, the total number of appeals and applications for revision for disposal in the Commissioner's court was 261 compared with 67, 81 and 221 in 1929-30, 1930-31 and 1932-33 respectively. 242 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 19 cases at the close of the year. Since the abolition of the Nerbudda division the court work of the Commissioner has considerably increased.

109. At the beginning of the year 88 appeals and 18 applications for revision under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts were pending before the Deputy Commissioners; 643 appeals and 115 applications for revision were instituted, making a total of 864 cases for disposal. Of these 597 appeals and 119 applications for revision were disposed of, leaving a balance of 148 cases pending at the close of the year.

110. In the Commissioner's court, there were 98 appeals and applications for revision or review under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts pending at the beginning of the year. 386 appeals and applications for revision or review were instituted during the year making a total of 484 cases for disposal. Of these, 300 were disposed of. Out of the 184 cases pending at the close of the year, 117 nazul cases of Wardha have been referred to the local Government for orders and 67 have since been disposed of.

111. Including 33 pending cases there were 544 appeals or applications for revision for disposal of which 497 were disposed of and 47 (6 in Raipur, 15 in Bilaspur, 8 in Drug, 7 in Bhandara and 11 in Balaghat) remained pending. 187 appeals against 130 of last year were disposed of by the Sub-Divisional Officers. The percentage of disposal was 91 against 93 of last year. The total number of appeals pending for disposal by the Commissioner from previous year was 27. During the year 197 were instituted as against 150 in the previous year. 176 were disposed of and 48 remained pending of which 47 have since been disposed of. One revision case was pending and 3 were instituted all of which were disposed of.

## PART IV.—OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Jubbulpore  
Division.

112. Land acquisition.—Including 33 cases pending from the previous year, there were in all 81 cases for disposal. 50 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 31 cases which includes 8 cases pending over six months.

Nagpur  
Division.

113. Including 17 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 54, out of which 34 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 20 at the close of the year. The oldest pending case, over a year old, relates to Chanda. The incidence of compensation paid per acre varied a good deal from district to district and even in the same district according to the nature of the soil, proximity to markets and other facilities. In Chanda the price varied between Rs. 18 and Rs. 100 per acre for agricultural land and between Rs. 5 and Rs. 13 for other lands, while in Nagpur it varied from Rs. 20 to Rs. 615 for agricultural land, and Re. 0-4-0 to Re. 0-12-0 per square foot for non-agricultural land in Nagpur town.

114. In no case was reference made to civil court for inadequacy of compensation. In Chhindwara district three cases were disposed of by private negotiation.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

115. Cases for relinquishment of land which are registered under head I-6 were erroneously taken into account under this head by the Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, in the report for 1931-32. Excluding these the number of cases for acquisition of land pending from last year was 115. 142 cases were instituted during the year and thus there were 257 cases for disposal, 178 cases were disposed of and 79 (20 in Raipur, 17 in Drug, 18 in Bilaspur and one in Bhandara and 23 in Balaghat) remained pending at the close of the year. The total number of cases pending over six months was 15, i.e., six each in Raipur and Balaghat, one in Bilaspur and two in Drug. In Raipur awards are ready and payments will be made shortly in 4 cases and in the remaining 2 cases final notifications have been issued to the parties to lodge objections. Of the 6 cases in Balaghat, 4 are nearly completed while in the other 2 cases notifications have been sent up. In the one case in Bilaspur an objection made against the acquisition by one village was resented by the adjoining village. A settlement between the

opposing parties was, therefore, being attempted and has since been satisfactorily made. In one of the two cases in Drug, the municipal committee has delayed demarcating the land to be acquired and in the other case objections under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act have been filed by the owners of the land. There were only 2 cases pending over one year. In one case which relates to the Raipur district the question of fixation of the compensation to the owners of the land is still the subject of correspondence with the railway authorities. The other case relates to the acquisition of land in the Bilaspur district for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway for a ballast quarry. The proposed site is too near the abadi and so an alternative site is being sought. No reference under section 18 (2) of the Act was made to the civil court during the year under report. Of the two references (one from Balaghat and one from Bhandara) made to the civil court and pending on 1st October 1932, the case of the Balaghat district was decided on 31st January 1933, by the Additional District Judge, Balaghat, who enhanced the collectors award from Rs. 364-8-0 to Rs. 492. No appeal was preferred against the decision. The case of the Bhandara district is still pending before the Additional District Judge, Bhandara.

116. **Lambardars.**—On the whole landlords as a body are reported to have worked satisfactorily. The district reports show that friction between the sadar and patti-lambardars over payment of land revenue and settlement of village accounts still continues and the office of sadar-lambardar is becoming more unpopular. The safeguards available in the Land Revenue Act fail to satisfy sadar-lambardars who are in difficulties. In fact in these days of depression and periodical no rent agitation there are a number who would willingly abandon their unpaid office and those who wish to resign are not always easy to replace. Measures are being taken in Damoh sub-division to apportion land revenue in and appoint lambardars for pattis in which this has not been done according to the Land Revenue Act.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

117. The lambardars are reported to have discharged their duties well and have paid the land revenue due from them with fair punctuality. The following changes took place among lambardars and lambardar-gumashtas, owing to death, resignation, and changes in

Nagpur  
Division.

proprietary rights, appointment of minors and formation of pattis.

	Appointment of lambardars.	Appointment of lambardar gumashthas.
Nagpur	...	7
Wardha	...	144
Chanda	...	67
Chhindwara	...	134
Betul	...	137
		10

One sadar-lambardar in Wardha and 9, 7 and 2 lambardars in Wardha, Nagpur and Chanda, respectively, had to be removed for non-payment of land revenue. Two lambardars were warned in Betul. In the Seoni sub-division, 7 lambardars resigned as being unable to perform their duties, because the co-sharers would not pay the land revenue. One co-sharer objected to being appointed lambardar for the same reason. The Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, comments on a similar tendency and quotes the case of Mr. M. G. Chitnavis, who appealed (unsuccessfully) against the refusal to accept his resignation of the office of sadar-lambardar. For the protection of sadar-lambardars, apart from the use of section 157 of the Act, Deputy Commissioners can take action against the patti-lambardars direct in suitable cases, and Government has issued instructions on the subject recently. Lambardars are in a weaker position in some ways, where co-sharers do not co-operate with them.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

118. The number of appointments of various classes of lambardars increased in Bilaspur, from 275 to 526. In Drug from 298 to 341 and in Balaghat from 190 to 211, while it decreased in Raipur from 432 to 381 and in Bhandara from 185 to 149. The large increase in Bilaspur is accounted for by the fact that the zamindar of Pendra was appointed lambardar in 192 villages during the year under report as no action was taken for his appointment as such when mutation was effected in his favour. The appointment of protected thekadars as lambardars and of zamindars as sadar-lambardars accounts for the increase in Drug. The increase in Balaghat was due to the death of the zamindar of Bijaiagarh-Saletkri and appointment of his successor as lambardar in 66 villages. Fifteen lambardars (Raipur 3, Bilaspur 8, Drug 2 and Balaghat 2) were removed for habitual default in the payment of land revenue or for failure to perform their duties. In Bilaspur, one lambardar was fined. In

Bhandara no lambardar was either removed or fined. With a few exceptions, the lambardars worked satisfactorily in all districts and paid the land revenue in time. In 2 cases in Raipur and 3 cases in Balaghat the remuneration of lambardars was fixed and one application was rejected in Raipur.

119. Mukaddams.—Mukaddams and their gumashtas generally acquitted themselves well. 144 mukaddams including gumashtas were either removed or dismissed, 207 warned and 40 fined for neglect of duty or otherwise during the year. Help was given, where required, to these village officers in recovering their dues. There was no complaint from gumashtas regarding the inadequacy of their remuneration. Jubbulpore  
Division.

120. It is customary to report that the mukaddams and mukaddam-gumashtas have worked satisfactorily, but it is to be feared that the satisfaction is due mainly to the low standard of work expected from them. I agree with the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, that most of the duties imposed upon them by the Act are neglected, especially those relating to sanitation and public health. Improvement can only be effected by a gradual but steady insistence on a progressively higher standard of performance. 55 mukaddams were fined, 253 warned and only 3 dismissed (one in Nagpur and 2 in Chhindwara) for misconduct or neglect of duty. In Wardha district only one mukaddam applied for help to recover his dues. The remarks of the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, regarding the appointment of gumashtas and their remuneration are worthy of attention. I think the time has come when greater control should be exercised by the revenue authorities. It is to Government's interest to see that the actual incumbent of the office is competent, suitable and adequately paid. The qualifications at present prescribed are negative and some amendment of the Act may be necessary. The question will be examined. Nagpur  
Division.

121. The number of changes in mukaddams increased in Raipur from 346 to 423 in Drug from 181 to 277, and in Bhandara from 98 to 240. In Bilaspur the number fell from 340 to 257. This information is not given in the Balaghat report. 165 mukaddams were either removed or dismissed, 66 fined departmentally, 177 warned and 4 suspended. Four were criminally prosecuted (one in each of the districts of Raipur, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh  
Division.

Drug and Balaghat), 3 under section 176 Indian Penal Code, and one under the Excise Act for failure to report offences. There were 105 applications for recovery of mukaddam's dues against 52 of last year. Recovery was effected in 41 cases, 60 applications were rejected or struck off in default and 4 remained pending. With a few exceptions, mukaddams and their gumashtas worked well and rendered the necessary help to the touring officers.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

122. Kotwars.—Kotwars as a body gave satisfaction in the discharge of their duties. 93 kotwars were dismissed or otherwise removed, 548 warned and 165 fined for the usual misdemeanours or neglect of their duties. Rs. 345 were distributed in rewards to these humble village officers in the Jubbulpore, Saugor and Mandla districts for assistance in the detection of crime.

Nagpur  
Division.

123. The kotwars as a body are reported to have performed their duties well. The Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, reports instances of the complicity of kotwars in criminal gangs and in illicit distillation. Such cases are on the whole exceptional and are not surprising among such humble and low-paid people, who are often under the control of influential persons in the neighbourhood. Eight kotwars in Chhindwara and 2 in Nagpur were dismissed, 3 in Nagpur and one in each of the two districts of Chhindwara and Wardha were suspended, while 202 kotwars were fined and 508 were warned for laxness in their duties.

124. The number of applications for recovery of kotwar dues has greatly increased in all the districts of the division, and it is to be feared that there were many more cases of non-payment of dues, in which kotwars did not venture to move the courts. The case quoted by the Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, of the Zamindar of Palasgarh, who had not paid any of his kotwars since settlement, illustrates the desirability of instituting enquiries into this matter, especially in backward areas.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

125. The number of appointments of kotwars increased in Raipur from 270 to 272, in Bhandara from 47 to 78, and in Balaghat from 51 to 285, while it decreased from 349 to 256 in Bilaspur, and from 188 to 171 in Drug. The punishments inflicted on kotwars and kotwar

gumashtas for neglect of duty or otherwise are as follows :—

District.	Removed or dismissed.	Fined.	Warned.	Suspended.	Prosecuted.
Raipur	129	59	134	...	3
Bilaspur	63	77	18	3	...
Drug	44	28	114	1	...
Bhandara	1	52	...	...	...
Balaghat	36	52	104	1	...

Out of three prosecuted in Raipur district, one was guilty of hiding an offence of theft. His conviction under sections 201 and 202, Indian Penal Code, was, however, set aside in appeal. Another kotwar was fined Rs. 20 under section 176, Indian Penal Code, for failure to report a theft and the third was fined Rs. 50 under section 384, Indian Penal Code, for extortion. There were 577 applications for recovery of Kotwar's dues. In 325 cases recovery was effected, 202 applications were rejected and 50 were pending disposal. As a body the kotwars have done their work well.

126. General revenue business.—With 8,742 cases pending from the last year and 52,213 instituted during the year, compared with 53,784 in 1931-32, the total number of revenue cases of all kinds for disposal decreased from 62,263 to 60,955. The number of cases decreased in Saugor, Hoshangabad and Mandla by 2,126, 1,071 and 335, respectively, while the number in Jubbulpore and Nimar increased by 1,201 and 1,023 owing to the increase of C form cases. Of the total number of 60,955, 51,810 were disposed of leaving 9,145 pending at the close of the year. Amongst the latter the number of collectors' cases is conspicuous, the delay in disposal of which is due to the necessity for avoiding sales wherever possible and for securing a reasonable price where sale is inevitable, both of which involve patience and take time in the prevailing depression.

127. The number of cases instituted during the year under report rose from 55,980 in 1931-32 to 57,017. 10,288 cases were pending at the commencement of the year. The increase is contributed by the Chanda, Chhindwara and Betul districts; in the other two districts there was a decrease in the number of institutions. The

increase is due to transfer of civil court decrees to the Collector. There were 67,305 cases for disposal; of these 56,785 cases were disposed of and 10,520 cases were left pending. With an increase of over 1,000 in the number of cases instituted, the increase in the pending file of 232 was significant. As many as 877 cases, however, insignificant. As many as 877 cases, however, were pending for over 9 months and 2,155 for over a year. Nagpur and Wardha districts as usual are responsible for the majority of these cases. The delay was due largely to the postponement of sales in Collector's cases owing to poor crops.

128. The number of letters issued and received during the current year were 17,239 and 14,727 as against 16,831 and 13,836 respectively of the last year. In my office the receipts and issues were 7,501 and 6,508, respectively.

129. Nazul.—The total number of nazul cases in Nagpur rose from 5,146 to 5,862. 2,403 encroachments were detected in Nagpur town and 859 in Kamptee, showing a substantial drop from the figures of the previous year. The total number of encroachments for disposal were 4,549 in Nagpur and 1,531 in Kamptee. Of these only 1,382 were reported on in Nagpur and 605 in Kamptee, leaving a balance of 3,167 and 881 respectively in the two towns. The rapid increase in the pending file is serious and calls for special remedies. It is understood that the revision of the nazul rules and the question of giving them legal sanction under the Land Revenue Act is under the consideration of Government. There is an urgent need for simplification of the present procedure. The income from nazul in the towns of Nagpur and Kamptee is given below :—

	1931-32	1932-33.
Nagpur	... 45,686	42,371
Kamptee	... 7,521	8,945

These figures represent rents only from permanent and temporary leases.

Though the income from permanent leases is steadily increasing, that from temporary leases has decreased in Nagpur from Rs. 12,247 to Rs. 7,859, a fall which is due probably to the general depression. This loss is, however, compensated by the increase in the income from premia from Rs. 29,279 to Rs. 39,043. In Kamptee also this income has increased from Rs. 3,735 to Rs. 6,665. Besides this the commutation of rents brought in Rs. 1,921



and Rs. 2,486 as against Rs. 3,231 and Rs. 3,959 in Nagpur and Kamptee, respectively.

130. The cultivated area decreased by 41 sq. miles from 12,178 to 12,137, for which Drug alone is responsible. It was stationary in Raipur and Bhandara, and the variations in Bilaspur and Balaghat are trifling. The number of the villages increased by one from 13,482 to 13,483. The increase is due to the nazul of Chatapara village which forms part of Bilaspur town being treated as a separate village at last settlement. The omission was detected during the year under report. The number of cases instituted increased by 2,144 from 41,672 to 43,821, viz., in Raipur by 241, in Bilaspur by 1,649, in Drug by 940 and in Bhandara by 404 while the number decreased in Balaghat by 1,085. The increase in Raipur and Bilaspur has not been explained. The increase in Drug is due to the fact that settlement operations closed recently and there were numerous applications for correction of the record of rights partition, etc. The increase in Bhandara is in mutation cases, as one of the shareholder of a big zamindari in Sakoli tahsil died, in collector's cases, in cases under Malguzari Forest Rules and in appointments of mukaddam gomastas. The decrease in institutions in Balaghat is ascribed to the fall in recovery cases due to the more prompt payment of Land Revenue and irrigation dues. At the beginning of the year 6,086 cases were pending and 43,821 cases were instituted during the year. Thus there were 49,907 cases for disposal, of which 43,417 were disposed of and 6,490 remained pending. The percentage of cases disposed of was 87 the same as the last year. The number of cases pending over six months rose from 537 to 623 and over 12 months from 445 to 515, respectively. The increase is in execution and partition cases. The number of issues and receipts of English letters decreased from 14,831 to 13,199, the decrease being shared by all the districts except Drug where it increased slightly from 2,057 to 2,068.

131. Delegation of enhanced powers to subordinate officers.—The powers delegated to subordinate revenue officers are being exercised with discretion, and the arrangement is reported to facilitate the disposal of revenue business.

132. Co-operative credit societies.—The condition of the co-operative movement, as could only be expected

in the prevailing depression, remained unchanged and showed no improvement except in Nimar, where the season was rather more favourable and the position of the bank was strengthened by better recoveries of outstandings, a reduction of bad debts and an increase of deposits on lower rates of interest. Elsewhere the condition of the movement can only be described as depressing, the banks have ceased to function as a source of credit for agriculturists and have failed to recover more than a nominal fraction of outstandings and liquidation of societies is only effected with difficulty and after long delay.

Jubbulpore  
Division,

133. Irrigation.—No irrigation project was investigated nor was any new construction contemplated or undertaken during the year. Past history and present experience prove that there is little or no scope for irrigation in the prevailing economic and agricultural conditions. There was a small increase in the area irrigated and in irrigation revenue in Jubbulpore district during the year, but irrigation is not popular and the area under agreement is small compared with the commanded and irrigable areas. The difficulties at present arise chiefly from the economic conditions, but with a view to exploring means for recouping a portion of the annual loss entailed the Deputy Commissioner advocates closer co-operation between the departments of Revenue, Agriculture and Irrigation and a joint enquiry with representatives of the landowning and cultivating interests. The Deputy Commissioner is being asked to indicate the lines of enquiry and the procedure which he suggests such a committee should follow.

Jubbulpore  
Division,

134. Communications.—Communications in Nimar district have been greatly improved by the construction of the arterial roads to the south-west of the district. The main requirement of the division is the completion of lateral communication throughout the lengthy corridor stretching from Jubbulpore to Nimar, but this, like the opening up of the raiyatwari areas in Harsud tahsil and Mandla district, will have to wait for better times.

135. Protection of malguzari forests.—The statistics of forests under protection, excluding those under direct management, are as follows :—

Jubbulpore  
Division.

Name of district.	At commencement of the year.	Taken under protection during the year.	Total.	Released during the year.	Balance at the close of the year.
Jubbulpore ...	6	...	6	...	6
Saugor ...	19	2	21	1	20
Hoshangabad ...	18	1	19	2	17
Nimar ...	20	...	20	...	20
Mandla ...	4	1	5	1	4
Total ...	67	4	71	4	67

The forests under protection were generally inspected by revenue and forest officers and only in one or two instances were breaches of the restrictions imposed detected. In the Saugor district five forests escaped inspection by Tahsildars and the Deputy Commissioner has drawn the attention of the officers concerned. There were 62 cases for breaches of malguzari forest rules in the Hoshangabad, Nimar and Mandla district, all of which except 10 cases in the Mandla district have been disposed of. The rules under section 202, Land Revenue Act were amended and supplementary instructions issued last year, but cases still occur in which the reports of breaches of rules and especially the notes of spot inspections recorded are not sufficiently detailed and precise to sustain disciplinary action against offenders, who are not slow to take advantage of such deficiencies.

136. There is no mention of forests in the Raipur and Drug reports. In the Bilaspur district no new forests were declared protected and no complaints of bad management of zamindari forests were received. The management of the Jhargan forest in the Padampur tract was entrusted to the Revenue Department (*vide* Revenue Department letter No. 2868-1854-XII, dated the 1st September 1932), and is being satisfactorily managed under the direct supervision of the Tahsildar, Janjgir. In one case a warning was issued and in 14 cases a total fine of Rs. 334 was inflicted for infringement of malguzari forest rules. In Bhandara two new forests were taken under protection and in Balaghat one. One forest in Bhandara and 3 in Balaghat were released from protection, leaving 22 under protection in Bhandara and 23 in Balaghat. Inspections of protected malguzari forests

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

were made by Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars. The Deputy Commissioner, Bhandara, remarks that the inspections of these forests by revenue officers were inadequate and doubts whether such nominal Government protection does any good in the absence of adequate check through a trained agency. To some extent this is true but such inspection should be sufficient to ensure that the forests are not irretrievably damaged by excessive and indiscriminate cutting and that is really all that is required.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

137. Village panchayats.—The statistics of the establishment of village panchayats are given below:—

Name of district.	At commencement of the year.	Established during the year.	Total.	Disestablished during the year.	Balance at the close of the year.
Jubbulpore ...	45	3	48	...	48
Saugor ...	23	...	23	1	22
Hoshangabad ...	47	2	49	...	49
Nimar ...	24	1	25	1	24
Mandla ...	11	1	12	...	12
Total ...	150	7	157	2	155

During the year 11 applications were received in the Jubbulpore district, of which 8 are still pending enquiry. All the 5 applications received in the Hoshangabad district are pending enquiry with the district council, Narsinghpur. The Deputy Commissioner, Saugor, considers that in only a small number of panchayats the working can be said to be satisfactory and the backwardness of the cultivating classes combined with the existence of party feelings in villages is a hindrance to the rapid development of the panchayat system in his district. The same difficulty is experienced in Mandla where the Deputy Commissioner also notes instances in which influential people withheld co-operation with panchayats unless they are given undue advantage in the matter of assessment of taxation by these bodies. Subject to such criticisms the reports indicate that the condition and working of panchayats remained much the same so far as village courts and benches are concerned. But there is little evidence of development on the administrative side of their functions, largely owing to the difficulty of imposing, assessing or collecting the necessary taxation. With the return of more favourable conditions the effect of this

handicap will, it may be hoped, steadily diminish. The prime need of panchayats at this stage is sustained and competent encouragement and instruction for which the ordinary revenue staff, who inspect them once a year, has not the necessary leisure, and the deputation of a special officer for a particular area is desirable to visit panchayats at regular intervals and to supervise them and advise the Deputy Commissioners concerned regarding their working. This arrangement would also increase the effectiveness of the panchayats as a nucleus in the promotion and organization of village uplift. The question of the audit of panchayat funds has been raised by the district councils, but in the absence of a special officer, as proposed above, it should be possible for the district council or local board to depute one of its own officials for the purpose and to provide the extra cost of travelling expenses involved.

138. Twelve new panchayats were established <sup>Nagpur</sup> during the year under report as follows :—  
Division.

- Five in Chanda district.
- Two in Chhindwara district.
- Two in Nagpur district.
- Two in Betul district.
- One in Wardha district.

The progress of the movement differs greatly from district to district, the total number of panchayats varying from 51 in Chhindwara of which 48 are in the Seoni sub-division, to 11 in Wardha. Only one was disestablished, but proposals for the disestablishment, suspension or deprivation of jurisdiction of several others have been received since the close of the year. One newly established panchayat in the Wardha district has been unable to function because the equal strength of parties has prevented the election of a sarpanch: a good illustration of the unwisdom of establishing a panchayat where party factions prevail. This factor has militated against the smooth working of these institutions in most districts. Complaints against the decision of village benches and courts are becoming more numerous. There is also a general failure to undertake the administrative duties for which the panchayat as much really exists. The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, remarks that other villages fight shy of panchayats when they see them accentuating party-strife in the villages where they already exists. Mr. Desai in Chanda is the only Deputy Commissioner who expresses any optimism about the movement. There

are indications that expansion has been too rapid in some districts and panchayats have been established in villages where the conditions requisite for success did not exist. In my opinion there should be no hesitation in dis-establishing those whose working is vitiated by party-strife, and far greater emphasis should be laid in future on the administrative functions of these bodies.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

139. There were 84 village panchayats in the division at the beginning of the year (13 in Raipur, 40 in Bilaspur, 17 in Drug, 3 in Bhandara and 11 in Balaghat). Eight new panchayats were established (4 in Bilaspur, 2 each in Drug and Bhandara) making a total of 92. All the panchayats in Raipur exercise judicial powers, and in four cases their powers recently been enhanced. Five of the panchayats do administrative work and impose taxes. The necessity of doing administrative work is being impressed upon members of the other panchayats also and some of them have promised to put up schemes for consideration. All the panchayats except two were inspected by the Deputy Commissioner, Sub-Divisional Officers and Tahsildars. In Bilaspur all panchayats, except at Khokhira and Dhulenda, are exercising judicial powers. These powers were withdrawn from the Dhulenda panchayat owing to its inability to transact business in Oriya and from Khokhira panchayat, on account of party factions. Four panchayats are doing administrative duties but the remainder are reluctant to impose taxes. A village panchayat conference was held in May at Katghora and instructions were issued for their improved working. The Deputy Commissioner does not consider that the panchayats have proved a success but hopes their utility will improve with the passage of time and growth of experience. In Drug no enhanced powers were conferred. The panchayat at Balod continued to exercise enhanced powers conferred upon it under section 32(2) of the Act. Most of the panchayats were inspected by the Revenue Officers. In Bhandara only one panchayat at Sakoli is working satisfactorily. The other panchayats at Sehora and Mohgaon are taking very little interest in their work. There was little competition in the newly established panchayats at Amgaon and Kati, and attempts to establish panchayats in 3 other villages failed owing to the opposition of the villagers. During the year under report the panchayat at Sakoli was inspected by the Deputy Commissioner and invested with enhanced powers under section 18 (1) of the

Act. In Balaghat, no panchayat was recommended for enhanced powers. Inspections were made by the Sub-Divisional Officers and Tahsildars. The relations between panchayats and District Councils were generally satisfactory.

140. District Gazetteers.—The B volume of the gazetteers of all the districts are reported to have been brought up to date. Nagpur Division.

141. The B volume of the district gazetteers of all the districts have been brought up to date. Chhattisgarh Division.

142. Effect of recent land revenue legislation.—No special comments have been made on the effects of recent legislation. Jubbulpore Division.

143. The Deputy Commissioners have practically no comment to make on the effects of recent legislation, though some reference to the progress of the enquiries into the profits of the agriculture under the Central Provinces Settlement Act, VI of 1929, would have been of interest. The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, has some interesting remarks on the assessment and recovery of the special school rate for the District Council. His proposals should have been made the subject of a special reference and will be examined in due course. The same remark applies to his suggestions for the delegation of additional powers. Nagpur Division.

144. No important legislation was enacted during the year under report, nor were any fresh powers delegated to the Tahsildars and Sub-Divisional Officers.

145. No new legislation was enacted during the year. The district reports make no mention of the effect of changes in the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts referred to in the last year's reports. Chhattisgarh Division.

146. Working of section 203 of the Land Revenue Act.—In Raipur, Bhandara and Balaghat the restrictions imposed by the section worked satisfactorily and no instances of exorbitant demand of nazrana by malguzars for leases of house sites were brought to notice. In Bilaspur six applications were instituted, one was disposed of and five remained pending at the close of the year. There is no mention in the Drug report. Chhattisgarh Division.

147. Consolidation of holdings.—The Act only applies to the old Chhattisgarh division and not to the Bhandara and Balaghat districts. Work was concentrated in the Drug and Raipur districts and in spite of the fact that consolidation has now to be paid for its popularity Chhattisgarh Division.

is in no way diminished. In Drug it has taken firm hold and in Raipur its popularity is increasing as will be seen from the figures. In Bilaspur no new work was done, nor does that district lend itself to consolidation work especially in its present disturbed state. 338 new applications were registered during the year, 190 in Drug and 148 in Raipur. Part of this was due to special propaganda to provide work in case a second party was formed. 116 applications were admitted. 186 old applications were filed as they were registered without any condition of payment of costs, and in over half these cases fresh applications have been received on condition of costs being paid. New schemes were prepared in 121 villages with an occupied area of 115,464 acres and 10,860 permanent holders, and in 110 villages possession of new chaks was given. The latter villages covered an area of 101,976 acres with 263,063 khasra numbers. These have now been reduced to 37,701, which includes 11,065 on account of baris, kothars, etc., which could not be reduced. Including pending scheme the total to be recovered on account of costs was Rs. 30,527 of which Rs. 28,222 or 92 per cent was recovered.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

148. Revision of the patwari halkabandi.—The revised patwari halkabandi came into force in the Jubbulpore district only with effect from the 1st October and effected a drastic reduction of patwari circles from 400 to 262 and enhanced the pay of the patwari retained. At the same time a reduction has been effected in the number of Revenue Inspectors in the several districts. The Deputy Commissioner notes that most of the patwaris employ relatives as madadgars to help them during the working season in managing their enlarged circles, which now comprise, on the average, some 10 villages and doubts whether the economy of about a thousand rupees justifies the disturbance and inconvenience entailed by this reform. The revision of the halkabandi in Saugor was again postponed. Until conditions approximate to the normal and a limit can be placed on the extraneous duties ascribed to the patwari staff I doubt the wisdom of any further reduction of the establishment.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

149. The revision of halkabandi has been postponed in the Raipur, Drug and Bilaspur districts. In Bhandara, the halkabandi was revised in 1930. One more patwari circle was created during the year in the southern part of the Sakoli tahsil in order to reduce the



size of some of the circles in the jungly tracts. No revision was made during the year in Balaghat.

150. Effect of changes in the pay or emoluments of the land revenue staff.—It is too early to gauge the effect of the revised scales of pay introduced last year for new entrants. But it has apparently had no effect on recruitment, as equally well, if not better, qualified candidates are forthcoming for appointment, and in the absence of alternative avenues of employment the supply is likely to meet if not exceed the demand. Jubbulpore  
Division.

151. The new scales of pay introduced by Government were applied only to new entrants and this decision was hailed with satisfaction and relief. The 10 per cent cut in salaries was reduced to 5 per cent during the year. Chhattisgarh  
Division.

152. Construction of buildings for the use of land revenue staff.—No residential buildings were under construction during the year. The irrigation department bungalow at Saugor however was adapted for an Extra-Assistant Commissioner. The Agricultural Department farm buildings near Damoh were converted into quarters for the Tahsildar, Naib-Tahsildar and Additional Naib-Tahsildar. The former offices of the Commissioner and Executive Engineer at Hoshangabad are being utilized so as to leave more room available in the district office buildings. As the Deputy Commissioner remarks, the district office building at Saugor is seriously congested and the improvement of the accommodation should be undertaken as soon as funds are available. Jubbulpore  
Division.

153. No new quarters for Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars were constructed during this revenue year. The proposal to convert the old tahsili at Hinganghat into quarters for the Tahsildar was finally dropped by Mr. Waterfall, after personal inspection, as impracticable. I have also examined the proposal on the spot and agree with him. This has reopened the question of constructing quarters for Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars both at Hinganghat and Wardha, where it is reported that suitable houses are not available for these officers. A proposal to convert the old warehouse building at Katol into Tahsildar's quarters has been sent up for approval. These with the construction of a new or extension of the old district office at Chhindwara and a new tahsili at Arvi, are urgent needs. The congestion in the Chhindwara district office, which has been acute for many years, Nagpur  
Division.

Construction of buildings for land 58  
revenue staff—*concl.*]

has been intensified by the amalgamation of the Chhindwara and Seoni districts and extension or reconstruction cannot, in my opinion, be any longer postponed. I propose to submit definite recommendations after personal inspection shortly. The work of repairs and remodeling Ramtek tahsil building has been completed.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

154. No new quarters for land Revenue Staff were constructed during the year. The Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, mentions the necessity of quarters for officials at Dhamtari and Baloda-Bazar for which plans and estimates have been prepared already, but nothing can be done so long as the financial crisis prevails.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

155. Famine programme.—The famine programmes of the Bilaspur, Drug and Balaghat districts have thoroughly rechecked, revised and brought up to date in consultation with the Superintending Engineer, Mahanadi Circle, to whom I am much indebted for the assistance he has given. I hope that there will be no need to alter these programmes for some years to come at any rate. The Bhandara programme is also under revision and Raipur will be tackled shortly.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

156. Tours and inspections.—The amount of touring done by district officers, their assistants, Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars is detailed in the district reports. In Jubbulpore district the touring by the Tahsildars of Patan and Murwara was inadequate. In the Nimar district also the touring done by subordinate officers was generally insufficient, and the Deputy Commissioner has taken suitable action to improve it. Elsewhere also I consider that more systematic touring could have been undertaken with advantage by some of the tahsil staff and sub-divisional officers. A rough standard might be fixed and its attainment insisted on within definite periods. All district offices were inspected by Deputy Commissioners except Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad. Tahsil offices were inspected by the Deputy Commissioners except Rehli, Narsinghpur, Harda and Seoni-Malwa. The sub-divisional officers have also inspected their respective tahsils but inadequate attention was paid by these officers to inspection in Mandla. The attention of the Deputy Commissioners concerned is being drawn to these shortcomings. Mr. Irwin inspected both the sub-divisional offices and half the tahsil offices and I inspected three district offices.

157. The year was marred by two terrible tragedies. On 17th December 1932, Mr. Bourne, Deputy Commissioner, Betul, died as the result of being severely mauled by a tiger, and on 28th December 1932, Mr. Bailey, Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, was killed in a motor accident, and his wife was injured.

Nagpur  
Division.

158. In Betul Mr. Bourne was succeeded by Mr. M. A. S. Khan for the short period from 18th December 1932 to 31st December 1932. He was relieved by Mr. Smellie, who remained in charge till nearly the end of the year, when, on 29th September 1933, Mr. Lee relieved him. In Chanda, after a short period during which Mr. V. V. Vaidya, Extra-Assistant Commissioner officiated, he was succeeded by Mr. Desai, who remained in charge, but for one month, when Mr. Nagarkatti, Assistant Commissioner, officiated till the end of the year. In Chhindwara, Mr. Bree was succeeded on 15th March 1933, by Mr. Nehru who remained in charge till the end of the year. Mr. Grigson and Rai Bahadur C. L. Verma held charge of the Nagpur and Wardha districts respectively throughout the year. There were many changes in the Seoni sub-division between Messrs. Dewey, Mitchell and Hyde. Mr. Hyde held charge for the latter half of the year.

159. Though the virtual cessation of the civil disobedience movements gave district officers a welcome respite from the activities connected therewith, the failure of crops necessitated elaborate enquiries and extensive touring, and made the year scarcely less strenuous than the preceding one. There was a general improvement in the touring of Sub-Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars, but that of some of the Deputy Commissioners was not entirely satisfactory. The Deputy Commissioners spent the following number of days on tour :—

		Days.
Nagpur	... Mr. Grigson ...	64
Wardha	... Rao Bahadur C. L. Verma...	54
Chanda	... { Mr. Bailey Mr. Vaidya Mr. Desai Mr. Nagarkatti } ...	84
Chhindwara	... { Mr. Bree Mr. Nehru } ...	26
Betul	... { Mr. Bourne Mr. M. A. S. Khan Mr. Smellie } ...	53

Mr. Grigson spent only 9 of his 64 days on tahsil inspection and with the heaviest district in the province, his touring was creditable, but the touring of the Deputy Commissioners of Wardha, Betul, and especially Chhindwara, was in my opinion, inadequate.

160. All the district offices and tahsils were inspected by the Deputy Commissioners except the district office, Wardha. The Sub-Divisional Officers inspected all the tahsil offices in their charges.

Mr. G. A. Khan was Commissioner, Nagpur division, till the 13th March 1933, when he proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement. He was succeeded by Mr. Roughton who was appointed Chief Secretary to Government and was succeeded on 13th May 1933 by Mr. Greenfield. Mr. Greenfield fell ill suddenly and had to proceed on leave on 8th July 1933. He was relieved by Mr. Waterfall, who remained in charge of the division till the end of the year under report. He went on leave on 15th December 1933, when I took charge of the division.

Mr. Khan toured for 27 days, Mr. Roughton for six days and Mr. Waterfall for 14 days. They inspected the following offices :—

Mr. Khan.—Chanda District Office, Chanda, Brahmapuri, Garchiroli and Arvi tahsils.

Mr. Roughton.—Seoni Sub-Divisional Office and Seoni tahsil.

Mr. Waterfall.—Betul and Wardha District Offices, and Wardha, Betul and Multai tahsils.

Chhattisgarh  
Division.

161. The amount of touring done by each officer is given in the statements appended to the district reports. Owing to restrictions placed on touring by limiting allotments most of the officers toured less than the prescribed number of days. Touring by the Deputy Commissioners was adequate, except in Raipur, where the Deputy Commissioner has a heavy charge and finds difficulty in arranging a prolonged tour. In Bilaspur the touring of some officers was inadequate. In Bhandara Sub-Divisional Officers were asked to minimize touring on the ground of economy, but I consider it was overdone and more touring should be insisted on. In Balaghat and Drug touring done is adequate. The number

of khasra entries checked by various revenue officers was as follows:—

District.	1931-32	1932-33
Raipur	... 5,022	6,487
Bilaspur	... ..	3,799
Drug	... 497	4,043
Bhandara	... 1,087	1,318
Balaghat	... 6,234	8,922
Checking by Land Record Staff (S. L. R)	4,943	7,666

The checking in Bhandara is becoming increasingly difficult as patwaris are unable to meet officers owing to the circles being enlarged.

All tahsils were inspected by the Deputy Commissioners except the Dhamtari tahsil in the Raipur district and the Bilaspur and Jangir tahsils in the Bilaspur district. Except the Raipur tahsil all tahsils were inspected by their sub-divisional officers. During the year under report, I inspected the Bilaspur and Bhandara district offices and Dhamtari and Mahasamund tahsils of Raipur district, Bilaspur and Janjgir tahsils of the Bilaspur district, Balod tahsil of Drug district, all the tahsils of Bhandara district and Baihar and Waraseoni tahsils of the Balaghat district. The Drug and Balaghat district and tahsil offices were inspected after the close of the revenue year.

162. Settlement operations.—Settlement operations were not in progress in any district in the division. Jubbulpore Division.

163. No district was under settlement during the year under report. Chhattisgarh Division.

164. Notice of officers.—Mr. Irwin was in charge of the division till the 26th April 1933, when I relieved him. Jubbulpore Division.

There were several changes among Deputy Commissioners as shown below:—

<i>Saugor.</i>		
S. H. Oulsnam	... 1-10-32	to 4-10-32
H. C. Greenfield	... 5-10-32	to 2-11-32
S. H. Oulsnam	... 3-11-32	to 18-12-32
H. C. Greenfield	... 19-12-32	to 11-4-33
S. H. Oulsnam	... 12-4-33	to 30-9-33

<i>Hoshangabad.</i>		
D. J. N. Lee	... 1-10-32	to 16-8-33
Saiyid Ahmad Husain	... 17-8-33	to 6-9-33
R. J. J. Hill	... 7-9-33	to 30-9-33

<i>Mandla.</i>		
D. V. Rege	... 1-10-32	to 21-3-33
M. I. Rahim	... 22-3-33	to 30-9-33

There was no change in the Jubbulpore and Nimar districts.

165. I have not been in charge of the division long enough to enable me to mention specially the services of individual officers. But I may express my appreciation of the Deputy Commissioners' efficient and smooth administration of their charges during the year, and I have pleasure in bringing to the notice of Government the services of the officers commended by them.

Nagpur  
Division.

166. As I took charge of the division after the close of the year, I cannot comment personally on the work of individuals, but I feel sure that my predecessor would have desired to pay some tribute to the excellent work done by Mr. Grigson in his 3 years' tenure of the charge of the Nagpur district. Mr. Grigson has since proceeded on well earned leave, and his departure was marked by many spontaneous expressions of the affection and esteem in which he was held by all classes of the people. I should like to record here my own appreciation of the interesting and valuable report submitted by him. Among Assistant Commissioners, the work of Messrs. Hyde and Mitchell is commended by the Deputy Commissioner, Chhindwara, and that of Mr. V. G. Mathews by the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur.

167. Of the assistants, the names of the following are mentioned in the district reports by the Deputy Commissioners :—

1. Khan Sahib F. K. Khan
2. Mr. Alay Hassan
3. Mr. K. M. Dastur
4. Mr. R. D. Beohar
5. Mr. K. D. Banerjee
6. Mr. S. S. Parkhie
7. Mr. N. L. Khan
8. Mr. M. P. Dwiwedi
9. Mr. C. J. R. Naidu
10. Mr. V. B. Bangale
11. Mr. Wahab
12. Mr. M. R. Dube

The title of Khan Sahib was conferred on Mr. F. K. Khan in recognition of his valuable services as City Magistrate, Nagpur, and in other spheres of duty.

168. Of the Tahsildars and Naibs, the following have received special mention for their good work :—

Tahsildars	Naib-Tahsildars
Mr. R. P. Kolte	Mr. S. K. Siras
Mr. Ağa Ali Hyder	Mr. H. L. Verma
Mr. T. S. Harkare	Mr. M. L. Bhuskute
Mr. L. M. Khandwe	Mr. S. D. Koner
Mr. Pendharkar	Mr. Mohammad Khan
Mr. V. E. Ashtaputre	Mr. G. G. Todkar
Mr. G. V. Kali	Mr. A. Rahman
Mr. D. P. Dixit	
Mr. T. R. Deshpande	

169. Mr. Drake held charge of the division in addition to his duties as Political Agent from 1st October 1932 to 12th November 1932, when I relieved him on return from leave. I held charge for the rest of the year. Mr. C. J. W. Lillie, I.C.S., held charge of the Raipur district from the beginning of the year till the 14th May 1933, when Mr. W. A. Bambawale relieved him for 2 days. Mr. Skinner, I.C.S., took over from Mr. W. A. Bambawale on the 17th May 1933 and held charge for the rest of the year. Mr. H. E. St. G. McClenaghan was in charge of the Bilaspur district till the 21st April 1933, when he was relieved by Mr. A. G. F. Farquhar who remained in charge of the district till the end of the year. Mr. B. A. Smellie, held charge of the Drug district till the 17th November 1932 on which date he was relieved by Mr. T. C. S. Jayaratnam, I.C.S., who held charge till the 28th February 1933. Mr. B. A. Bambawale, I.C.S., relieved Mr. Jayaratnam and remained in charge till the end of the year. Khan Bahadur K. E. J. Sanajana and Mr. M. C. Comrie, I.C.S., held charge of the Bhandara and Balaghat districts, respectively, throughout the year.

Among the Deputy Commissioners, I desire to bring to notice the good work of Mr. Lillie in Raipur. Always a heavy charge the work of Raipur has been much increased by the large area under Court of Wards management.

The following officers have been specially mentioned by Deputy Commissioners for good work and I endorse their recommendations :—

*Raipur.*

- (1) Mr. G. P. Saraiya, Extra-Assistant Commissioner and Sub-Divisional Officer, Dhamtari, and Nazul Officer.

the

- (2) Mr. G. P. Bhargava, Tahsildar, Dhamtari.

*Bilaspur.*

- (1) Khan Sahib Izzuddin Ahmad, Extra-Assistant Commissioner and Sub-Divisional Officer, Bilaspur.

*Drug.*

- (1) Mr. P. V. Paḡay, Extra-Assistant Commissioner.  
(2) Mr. A. K. Abbasi, Tahsildar, Drug.

*Bhandara.*

- (1) Mr. N. P. Shrivastava, Extra-Assistant Commissioner and Sub-Divisional Officer, Gondia.  
(2) Mr. M. L. Kapoor, Tahsildar, Gondia.

*Balaghat.*

- (1) Mr. Madho Rao, Tahsildar, Waraseoni.



Statement showing the account of the Local Government with agriculturists' borrowers in Central Provinces for the revenue year ending the 30th September 1933.

		Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Total both Acts.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Principal	Outstanding at the commencement of the year.	(a) 19,96,624	65,65,079	85,61,703
	Advanced during the year ...	2,16,666	7,25,378	9,42,044
	Total advanced ...	22,13,290	72,90,457	95,03,747
	Amount due for collection within the year (including arrears).	9,10,347	41,01,791	50,12,138
	Remitted during the year ...	764	19,75,167	19,75,931
	Collected during the year ...	1,80,241	3,90,003	(b) 5,70,244
	Total remitted and collected ...	1,81,005	23,55,170	25,46,175
	Balance outstanding at the end of the year.	20,32,285	49,25,287	69,57,572
	Amount suspended by competent authority.	2,57,341	11,84,559	14,41,900
	Amount overdue ...	4,75,854	5,60,006	10,35,860
Collected during the year ...	57,973	42,623	1,00,596	
Interest	Rate of interest recovered on mean of loan outstanding at the commencement and close of the year.	2.88	0.74	1.33

(a) Last year's figure was wrong.

(b) Includes on account of advance collections of principal not fallen due—

	Rs.
Land Improvement Loans Act ...	3,853
Agriculturists' Loans Act ...	7,944
Total ...	11,797

NOTE.—The statement is prescribed by Government of India letter No. 2-138-2, dated the 15th February 1906.

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STATEMENT A

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STATEMENT A.—Showing the area held by the several classes  
Central Provinces during the

(1)—DETAILS OF

District.	Total occupied area.	Land held by malguzars.		
		Area held as sir.	Area cultivated other than sir.	Percentage of occupied area held by malguzars.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Jubbulpore ...	1,421,206	147,483	81,361	16
Saugor excluding Damoh ...	1,243,501	128,409	86,496	17
Damoh ...	742,013	86,065	40,465	17
Hoshangabad excluding Narsinghpur ...	1,196,734	179,273	62,308	20
Narsinghpur ...	740,177	94,842	33,937	17
Nimar ...	811,804	53,607	30,729	10
Mandla ...	938,508	58,665	35,790	10
<b>Total Jubbulpore Division</b> ...	<b>7,093,943</b>	<b>748,344</b>	<b>371,086</b>	<b>15</b>
Nagpur ...	1,636,031	195,593	69,143	16
Wardha ...	1,184,490	148,289	87,421	20
Chanda ... { Khalsa	1,021,762	92,300	27,133	12
Chhindwara (excluding Seoni). { Zamindari	165,177	10,243	2,446	8
Seoni). { Khalsa	1,029,356	123,572	105,412	22
Betul ... { Jagir	304,790	13,235	5,727	6
Seoni ...	985,470	136,818	74,539	21
Betul ...	1,122,934	78,247	35,372	10
<b>Total Nagpur Division</b> ...	<b>7,450,010</b>	<b>798,298</b>	<b>407,193</b>	<b>16</b>
Raipur ... { Khalsa	1,560,834	267,591	134,528	26
... { Zamindari	1,072,528	107,153	33,297	13
Bilaspur ... { Khalsa	1,315,730	217,662	109,430	25
... { Zamindari	758,410	75,779	17,892	12
Drug ... { Khalsa	1,323,781	270,049	139,476	31
... { Zamindari	463,306	53,708	14,880	15
Bhandara ... { Khalsa	675,095	104,170	24,259	19
... { Zamindari	348,372	46,873	10,939	17
Balaghat ... { Khalsa	497,129	75,487	18,785	19
... { Zamindari	125,375	17,406	3,774	17
<b>Total Chhattisgarh Division</b> ...	<b>8,140,560</b>	<b>1,235,878</b>	<b>507,260</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ...	<b>22,684,513</b>	<b>2,782,520</b>	<b>1,285,539</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>TOTAL FOR PRECEDING YEAR</b> ...	<b>22,694,016</b>	<b>2,805,873</b>	<b>1,279,212</b>	<b>18</b>

of landlords and tenants and also the rental in each district of the agricultural year ending the 31st May 1933.

## PROPRIETORS

Land held by malik-makbuzas.			Land held completely or partially revenue free.				Total area held by proprietors, i.e., total of columns 3, 4, 7 and 10.
Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue assessed.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue assigned (not for realization).	Revenue demanded (for realization).	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
12,861	57,035	80,903	530	2,773	5,697	624	288,652
4,858	43,668	54,359	730	7,613	8,629	5	266,185
4,289	31,300	30,035	123	1,598	2,047	...	159,428
1,343	26,126	35,067	73	982	1,942	65	268,689
1,650	20,636	39,590	153	1,812	3,179	1,259	151,227
18,864	178,896	2,51,466	1,336	19,720	36,616	1,688	282,952
438	3,238	2,808	29	101	117	43	97,794
44,333	360,899	4,94,228	2,974	34,599	58,227	3,684	1,514,928
12,179	111,121	2,27,156	435	6,709	14,392	107	382,566
5,712	54,872	83,023	382	4,658	9,072	114	295,240
7,064	77,480	64,720	439	6,832	5,601	1,805	203,745
104	2,568	1,315	...	...	...	...	15,257
555	5,518	6,118	249	2,070	1,670	1,091	236,572
1	17	3	...	...	...	...	18,980
668	8,390	7,696	5	129	166	94	219,876
596	8,498	8,295	100	2,732	832	1,580	124,849
26,875	268,464	3,98,326	1,610	23,130	31,733	4,791	1,497,085
2,263	6,450	7,963	15	541	714	...	409,110
18	75	...	...	...	...	...	140,525
9,295	29,404	31,023	8	146	124	...	356,642
105	905	702	...	...	...	...	94,576
2,295	8,361	9,258	25	122	126	...	418,008
187	7,247	2,513	...	...	...	...	75,835
6,457	50,252	70,570	52	572	898	...	179,253
733	7,890	8,936	...	...	...	...	65,702
2,170	17,675	22,360	...	...	...	...	111,947
89	1,440	1,970	1	8	10	...	22,628
23,412	129,699	1,55,295	101	1,389	1,872	...	1,874,226
94,625	759,062	10,47,819	4,685	59,118	91,832	8,475	4,886,239
92,954	757,372	10,45,607	4,611	59,602	92,418	8,702	4,902,059

STATEMENT A.—Showing the area held by the several classes  
Central Provinces during the

(2)—DETAILS OF

District.	Land held by absolute occupancy tenants.			
	Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.
1	14	15	16	17
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Jubbulpore ...	33,144	184,081	3,07,519	1 10 9
Saugor excluding Damoh ...	21,727	146,901	2,20,268	1 8 0
Damoh ...	21,266	107,473	1,35,739	1 4 3
Hoshangabad excluding Narsinghpur ...	19,411	265,545	4,35,691	1 10 3
Narsinghpur ...	14,323	133,883	2,90,291	2 2 8
Nimar ...	561	5,462	5,639	1 0 6
Mandla ...	1,609	10,406	13,448	1 4 8
<b>Total Jubbulpore Division ...</b>	<b>1,112,041</b>	<b>853,751</b>	<b>14,08,595</b>	<b>1 10 5</b>
Nagpur ...	23,187	241,048	4,32,309	1 12 8
Wardha ...	12,204	152,855	2,09,897	1 6 0
Chanda ... { Khalsa	11,143	110,912	99,635	0 14 4
... { Zamindari	209	1,883	1,238	0 10 6
Chhindwara (excluding Seoni). { Khalsa	12,068	96,085	1,37,406	1 6 11
... { Jagir	...	...	...	...
Seoni ...	3,510	39,466	43,975	1 1 10
Betul ...	12,871	155,581	1,26,263	0 13 0
<b>Total Nagpur Division ...</b>	<b>75,212</b>	<b>797,830</b>	<b>10,50,723</b>	<b>1 5 0</b>
Raipur ... { Khalsa	23,448	125,696	1,60,024	1 4 4
... { Zamindari	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur ... { Khalsa	26,790	76,298	87,311	1 2 4
... { Zamindari	...	...	...	...
Drug ... { Khalsa	24,541	139,909	1,68,420	1 3 3
... { Zamindari	109	1,985	1,047	0 8 5
Bhandara ... { Khalsa	10,748	70,641	1,00,811	1 6 10
... { Zamindari	3,068	23,865	31,916	1 5 5
Balaghat ... { Khalsa	7,370	44,261	68,470	1 8 9
... { Zamindari	1,116	7,476	11,886	1 9 5
<b>Total Chhattisgarh Division ...</b>	<b>97,160</b>	<b>490,131</b>	<b>6,29,885</b>	<b>1 4 7</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>1,284,413</b>	<b>2,141,712</b>	<b>30,89,203</b>	<b>1 7 0</b>
<b>TOTAL FOR PRECEDING YEAR ...</b>	<b>277,327</b>	<b>2,146,730</b>	<b>31,01,817</b>	<b>1 7 1</b>

of landlords and tenants and also the rental in each district of the agricultural year ending the 31st May 1933--contd.

## TENANTS

Land held by occupancy tenants.				Total of tenant area, i. e., total of columns 15 and 19.
Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent	Incidence per acre.	
18	19	20	21	22
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.
171,646	936,341	11,27,530	1 3 3	1,120,422
120,380	821,192	10,42,593	1 4 4	968,073
79,142	468,411	5,53,721	1 3 11	575,884
132,350	656,464	9,27,718	1 6 7	922,009
56,121	445,545	8,27,238	1 13 8	579,428
44,629	513,972	4,14,713	0 12 11	519,434
58,464	823,303	4,05,702	0 7 11	833,709
662,732	4,665,228	52,99,215	1 2 2	5,518,979
80,498	990,781	12,80,458	1 4 8	1,231,829
55,736	735,057	8,09,547	1 1 5	887,912
81,704	692,646	5,79,059	0 13 5	803,558
15,963	146,193	73,059	0 8 0	148,074
85,800	695,252	4,69,915	0 10 10	791,337
14,543	284,634	81,748	0 4 7	284,634
80,369	723,108	5,98,748	0 13 3	762,574
71,820	832,795	4,16,929	0 8 0	983,376
486,432	5,100,466	43,09,462	0 13 6	5,898,296
155,930	1,010,412	11,19,157	1 1 8	1,136,108
68,779	905,294	3,94,936	0 7 0	905,294
227,059	864,558	8,29,568	0 15 0	940,856
61,658	655,792	3,70,919	0 9 1	655,792
111,236	756,565	8,49,583	1 2 0	896,474
25,345	382,486	2,20,995	0 9 3	384,471
65,751	423,769	5,28,877	1 4 0	494,410
38,108	258,069	2,76,372	1 1 2	281,894
71,017	340,272	4,31,717	1 4 4	384,533
16,899	95,074	1,14,204	1 3 3	102,550
841,782	5,692,251	51,36,325	0 14 5	6,182,382
1,990,946	15,457,949	1,47,45,002	0 15 3	17,599,657
1,903,142	15,445,013	1,48,12,916	0 15 4	17,591,743

STATEMENT A.—Showing the area held by the several classes  
Central Provinces during the

(2)—DETAILS OF

District.	Total rental, i. e., columns 16 and 20.	Incidence per acre.	Rents actually collected.	
			On account of current year.	On account of previous year.
I	23	24	25	26
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ...	14,35,019	1 4 6	8,16,563	4,06,242
Saugor excluding Damoh ...	12,62,161	1 4 10	6,95,861	4,09,975
Damoh ...	6,89,460	1 3 2	4,69,737	3,57,875
Hoshangabad excluding Narsinghpur ...	13,63,409	1 7 8	7,78,258	7,18,857
Narsinghpur ...	11,77,529	1 14 10	5,64,023	5,43,032
Nimar ...	4,20,352	0 13 0	2,77,240	1,98,035
Mandla ...	4,19,150	0 8 1	1,98,542	93,955
<b>Total Jubbulpore Division</b> ...	<b>67,07,810</b>	<b>1 3 5</b>	<b>37,31,224</b>	<b>27,27,972</b>
Nagpur ...	17,12,767	1 6 3	8,67,439	4,11,903
Wardha ...	10,19,444	1 2 4	6,11,001	3,56,140
Chanda ... { Khalsa	6,78,693	0 13 6	5,71,329	3,35,115
... { Zamindari	74,297	0 8 0	59,480	13,880
Chhindwara (excluding { Khalsa	6,07,321	0 12 3	4,35,728	1,07,317
Seoni). { Jagir	81,748	0 4 7	60,473	17,142
Seoni ...	6,42,723	0 13 6	1,59,530	1,58,904
Betul ...	5,43,192	0 8 10	3,68,752	1,59,352
<b>Total Nagpur Division</b> ...	<b>53,60,185</b>	<b>0 14 6</b>	<b>31,33,732</b>	<b>15,09,753</b>
Raipur ... { Khalsa	12,79,181	1 2 1	10,16,136	1,33,878
... { Zamindari	3,94,936	0 7 0	3,48,685	34,769
Bilaspur ... { Khalsa	9,16,879	1 0 0	7,78,053	48,322
... { Zamindari	3,70,919	0 9 1	2,15,358	18,848
Drug ... { Khalsa	10,18,003	1 2 2	8,84,809	62,645
... { Zamindari	2,22,042	0 9 3	1,89,743	18,236
Bhandara ... { Khalsa	6,29,688	1 4 5	5,51,990	96,268
... { Zamindari	3,08,288	1 1 6	2,16,646	72,991
Balughat ... { Khalsa	5,00,187	1 4 10	4,22,822	58,486
... { Zamindari	1,26,087	1 3 8	1,07,283	14,608
<b>Total Chhattisgarh Division</b> ...	<b>57,66,210</b>	<b>1 1 11</b>	<b>47,31,525</b>	<b>5,28,451</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ...	<b>1,78,34,205</b>	<b>1 0 2</b>	<b>1,15,96,481</b>	<b>48,26,176</b>
<b>TOTAL FOR PRECEDING YEAR</b> ...	<b>1,79,14,733</b>	<b>1 0 4</b>	<b>1,24,11,445</b>	<b>35,80,508</b>

(a) Exclude

of landlords and tenants and also the rental in each district of the agricultural year ending the 31st May 1933—concl'd.

## TENANTS—concl'd.

Land held rent-free.		Land held by sub-tenants.				
Area held as grant from proprietors.	Area held in lieu of service.	Number of holdings.	Area sublet for cash.	Area sublet for grain.	Total cash sub-rent.	Valuation of total grain sub-rent.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1,379	10,753	46,080	121,475	2,555	3,57,208	7,342
1,260	7,962	30,773	127,061	1,055	2,94,986	4,671
3,741	2,960	23,942	65,315	2,373	1,62,043	8,248
801	5,235	27,025	209,865	59,695	8,49,554	2,05,376
1,817	7,705	23,846	135,525	7,942	5,46,140	21,351
1,302	8,116	8,397	66,958	146	3,58,637	705
3,858	3,147	9,534	22,954	129	27,835	85
14,158	45,878	169,597	719,153	73,895	25,96,403	2,47,778
5,616	16,020	56,919	352,700	439	16,68,133	1,789
612	726	26,605	265,017	...	12,57,277	...
10,146	4,313	54,361	281,357	40,886	6,18,397	69,421
190	1,654	7,235	19,027	105	15,230	90
567	880	42,243	109,471	80,053	1,23,103	1,14,461
447	729	4,700	11,528	7,209	7,169	993
1,725	1,295	25,229	116,373	...	1,55,929	...
4,498	5,211	11,403	47,202	28,279	1,56,879	80,712
23,801	30,828	228,695	1,202,678	156,971	40,92,117	2,87,466
5,105	10,511	28,450	32,300	115	1,24,809	641
13,941	12,768	28,747	28,706	462	73,739	1,247
8,795	9,437	13,837	12,790	5,412	15,356	10,824
4,423	3,619	8,872	17,009	3,678	17,564	6,436
4,190	5,109	20,813	33,847	...	1,15,560	...
1,109	1,891	8,670	36,714	...	70,892	...
830	612	17,729	80,877	9,075	3,62,793	44,832
329	447	8,509	25,884	752	1,05,766	2,745
382	267	16,951	32,425	3,502	84,211	12,229
29	168	1,741	6,529	2,852	31,834	13,839
39,123	41,829	154,319	307,081	25,848	10,04,724	92,793
77,082	121,535	552,611	2,258,912	256,714	76,03,244	6,28,037
80,944	118,832	589,093	2,519,810	439,412	85,47,075	18,02,827

Rs. 8,370 remitted.



STATEMENT B-I.—Showing the progress made in the allotment of

Division.	District.	Total number of survey numbers, area and assessment in raiyatwari tract.			Available for allotment at commencement of the year under report.			
		Number of survey numbers.	Area.	Assessment.	Number of survey numbers.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore	735	Acres. 2,071	Rs. (a) 1,459	9	Acres. 13	Rs. 3	
	Saugor excluding Damoh.	1,479	8,212	6,379	201	1,117	941	
	Damoh	2,163	16,704	9,190	450	4,238	1,706	
	Hoshangabad excluding Narsinghpur.	(b) 1,727	(b) 23,929	(b) 8,591	(b) 71	(b) 1,086	(b) 183	
	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nimar	(c) 27,057	(c) 394,063	(c) 187,127	(c) 934	(c) 12,157	(c) 2,666	
	Mandla	88,080	384,594	150,911	16,320	62,156	18,813	
	Total	121,241	829,573	363,657	17,985	80,767	24,312	
	Nagpur	Nagpur	180	2,212	1,798	...	...	...
	Wardha	...	...	...	...	...	...	There are no
Nagpur	Chanda	29,653	242,658	1,05,037	9,367	82,246	26,085	
	Chhindwara excluding Seoni.	2,918	29,658	8,166	28	15	51	
	Seoni	9,259	84,967	34,291	290	2,971	824	
	Betul	8,070	66,345	16,198	238	1,610	275	
	Total	50,080	425,871	1,65,490	9,923	86,952	27,235	
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	(a) 6,161	11,441	6,259	(b) 30	(b) 129	(b) 38	
	Bilaspur	(d) 2,168	2,692	2,316	37	48	(c) 36	
	Drug	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bhandara	296	2,446	904	37	306	8	
	Balaghat	12,341	156,630	32,973	2,729	35,843	4,639	
	Total	20,966	173,209	43,182	2,833	36,326	4,794	
GRAND TOTAL		192,287	1,428,653	5,72,329	30,711	204,045	56,311	

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.—(a) The decrease is due to transfer of 0.42 acre of land rental is due to conversion of cultureable area

CHHATTISGARH DIVISION —(a) Partition in the families of raiyats account for the those of columns 14 to 16 of last year's statement as two newly created survey (d) Last year's figure was

waste land during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1933.

Allotment during the year under report.			Relinquished during the year under report.			Balance for allotment at the end of the year under report.		
Number of survey numbers.	Area.	Assessment.	Number of survey numbers.	Area.	Assessment.	Number of survey numbers.	Area.	Assessment.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.
30	86	38	30	101	42	9	28	7
33	131	146	96	458	548	264	1,444	1,343
85	661	358	101	679	453	465	4,256	1,801
45	669	121	28	410	83	54	827	145
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
431	6,095	2,193	248	3,369	1,448	751	9,431	1,921
2,817	12,828	4,680	4,120	11,042	8,119	17,623	60,370	22,252
3,442	20,470	7,536	4,623	16,059	10,693	19,166	76,356	27,469
3	75	44	3	75	44	...	...	...
raiyatwari villages in the Wardha district.								
638	5,052	2,282	588	5,008	2,061	9,317	82,202	25,864
7	30	16	4	8	7	25	103	42
97	686	417	128	866	293	325	3,151	700
129	777	168	120	839	229	229	1,672	336
870	6,620	2,927	843	6,796	2,634	9,896	87,128	26,942
14	56	17	14	90	22	30	163	43
1	7	3	...	...	...	36	41	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	116	38	20	141	47	42	331	90
408	5,462	1,365	302	4,070	1,108	2,623	34,451	4,382
438	5,641	1,423	336	4,301	1,177	2,731	34,986	4,548
4,750	32,731	11,836	5,802	27,156	14,504	31,793	198,470	58,959

Rs. 12 to nazul. (b) Increase is due to excession of area from Minhai and abadi. (c) Decrease to minhai in Burhanpur tahsil.

increase of 7 and 2 were merely created. (b) The figures in columns 5 to 7 do not agree with numbers and their areas have been added. (c) Last year's figures was incorrectly reported, incorrectly reported as 2,167.

STATEMENT B-II. — Showing the area held by the several

Division.	District.	Total area included in occupied survey numbers.	Held by patels and	
			Number of holdings.	Area.
1	2	3	4	5
		Acres.		Acres.
Jubbulpore ...	Jubbulpore ...	2,045	216	2,042
	Saugor excluding Damoh ...	6,384	610	6,384
	Damoh ...	9,381	820	9,223
	Hoshangabad excluding Narsingpur (a) ...	23,071	1,046	23,001
	Narsingpur ...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	383,620	15,861	380,592
	Mandla ...	324,224	16,837	318,234
	Total ...	748,725	35,390	739,476
Negpur ...	Nagpur ...	2,242	104	2,242
	Wardha ...	...	...	There are no
	Chanda ...	160,456	11,671	159,716
	Chhindwara excluding Seoni ...	29,555	1,496	9,500
	Seoni ...	81,816	3,416	81,255
	Betul ...	65,967	3,076	65,470
	Total ...	340,036	19,763	338,183
Chhattisgarh...	Raipur ...	11,278	846	11,278
	Bilaspur ...	2,642	350	2,597
	Drug ...	135	16	135
	Bhandara ...	2,113	150	2,123
	Balaghat ...	127,929	18,456	126,940
	Total ...	144,107	19,818	143,073
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,232,868	74,971	1,220,732

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.—(a) Increase is due to  
CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.—(a) The figure of

## classes of holders in raiyatwari villages and the revenue.

Government raiyats.		Service grants.			Sublet by patels and raiyats.	
Revenue.	Rate per acre.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Rent.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
1,449	0 11 4	1	3	1	342	138
5,614	0 14 1	...	...	...	445	500
5,897	0 10 3	23	158	93	533	443
8,435	0 5 10	4	70	20	720	312
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,83,566	0 7 9	172	3,028	1,369	14,629	56,097
1,26,028	0 6 4	411	5,990	2,658	3,716	1,380
3,30,989	0 7 2	611	9,249	4,141	20,385	58,870
1,797	0 12 10	...	...	...	480	270
raiayatwari villages in the Wardha district.						
78,844	0 7 11	64	740	384	14,171	14,938
8,158	0 4 5	4	55	12	3,394	1,389
33,268	0 6 7	42	561	209	3,232	5,522
16,103	0 3 11	36	497	136	1,070	423
1,38,170	0 6 6	146	1,853	741	22,348	22,542
6,946	0 9 10	...	...	...	126	210
(a) 2,253	0 13 11	8	45	28	33	47
82	0 9 9	...	...	...	...	...
816	0 6 2	...	...	...	62	81
47,274	0 6 0	67	989	302	5,658	4,150
57,371	0 6 5	75	1,034	330	5,879	4,488
6,26,530	0 8 2	832	12,136	5,212	48,612	85,900

incorrect area reported by the Deputy Commissioner, last year.  
2,254 of last year was a clerical mistake for 2,252.

STATEMENT C.—Showing the demand, collection and balance of  
30th September

Division.	District.	De	
		Current.	
		Land revenue on roll on 1st October 1932.	Increase or decrease during the year.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore	10,42,352	+57
	Saugor	13,11,342	+285
	Hoshangabad	16,78,770	+39
	Nimar	4,36,425	+342
	Mandla	2,60,736	...
	Total	47,29,626	+723
Nagpur	Nagpur	13,73,248	-129
	Wardha	8,17,757	+829
	Chanda	4,80,069	+172
	Chhindwara	8,86,234	+125
	Betul	3,51,529	...
	Total	39,08,837	+997
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	10,56,642	(a) +298
	Bilaspur	8,71,357	-149
	Drug	8,80,793	+133
	Bhandara	6,82,350	(c) +44
	Balaghat	4,58,387	(b) -210
	Total	39,49,529	+116
	GRAND TOTAL	1,25,87,992	+1,836

NAGPUR DIVISION.—(a) Suspension sanctioned *vide* Central Provinces Secretariat dated the 3rd

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.—(a) Included Rs. 73 on account of revised demand due to resettlement

CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.—(a) The net increase is due to resumption of maufi-takoli of the seven aliivated villages of the Amgaon Zamindari since treated as revision of land revenue of two villages

land revenue on the roll during the revenue year ending the 1933.

mand.		Collection.		
Arrear.		Arrear.		
Land revenue on roll on 1st October 1933.	Balance for collection from previous year.	Remitted during the year.	Suspended during the year.	Collected.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10,42,409	8,35,525	6,63,062	33,704	1,19,612
13,11,627	(a) 11,15,614	10,49,374	40,382	25,811
16,78,809	4,65,680	84,543	1,35,057	2,22,906
4,36,768	1,11,418	...	224	1,10,606
2,60,736	(b) 40,047	16,246	13,570	7,740
47,30,349	25,68,284	18,16,225	2,23,937	4,86,675
13,73,119	3,02,872	4,318	2,73,738	23,881
8,18,586	2,02,781	...	(a) 33,921	1,68,495
4,80,241	61,586	...	9,523	51,846
8,85,359	1,62,906	80,550	63,816	18,068
3,51,529	454	...	...	454
39,09,834	7,30,599	84,868	3,80,998	2,62,744
10,56,940	1,295	...	...	1,295
8,71,208	3,919	...	...	3,919
8,80,926	511	...	...	511
6,82,394	(c) 210	...	...	210
4,58,177	...	...	...	...
39,49,645	5,935	...	...	5,935
1,25,89,828	33,04,818	19,01,093	6,04,935	7,55,354

Memorandum No. 1348-1003-XII, dated the 24th April 1933 and No. 3419-2129 XII, August 1933.

of ten villages in Damoh sub-division. (b) This is correct. Last year's figure was wrong. (b) The increase of Rs. 1,142 represent the differences between the kamil jama and malguzari. (c) Decrease of Rs. 14 due to land acquisition and of Rs. 196 due to in a zamindari due to transfer of Re. 0-15 0 share.

*STATEMENT C.—Showing the demand, collection and balance of  
the 30th September*

Division.	District.	Collection—concl'd.			
		Current.			
		Abate- ment or remissions granted during the year.	Suspen- sions granted during the year.	Collected in advance during the previous year and adjusted during the year.	Collected.
1	2	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore	1,69,839	9,327	334	7,80,904
	Saugor	9,366	21,483	722	12,75,837
	Hoshangabad	46,368	45	249	14,30,556
	Nimar	...	...	(c) 2	4,10,268
	Mandla	34,974	31,255	54	1,87,912
	Total	2,60,547	62,110	1,361	40,85,477
Nagpur	Nagpur	2,511	3,85,262	153	9,69,524
	Wardha	114	(a) 65,127	16,608	7,44,899
	Chanda	295	12,634	493	4,65,808
	Chhindwara	34,373	2,55,313	520	5,89,293
	Betul	494	...	14	3,50,460
	Total	37,790	7,18,336	2,788	31,19,984
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	4,436	...	66	10,51,956
	Bilaspur	235	...	290	8,69,800
	Drug	1,876	...	102	8,78,354
	Bhandara	3,222	...	...	6,76,706
	Balaghat	557	...	14	4,57,606
	Total	10,326	...	472	39,34,422
	GRAND TOTAL	3,08,663	7,80,446	4,621	1,11,39,883

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.—(c) Out of Rs. 4,031 shown in column 18 of last year's statement

CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.—(a) The net increase due to  
(b) Decrease of Rs. 14 due to land acquisition and of Rs. 196 due to revision of  
(c) The increase of Rs. 1,142 represents the difference between the kamal jama and

land revenue on the roll during the revenue year ending  
1933—concl'd.

Balance.					Collected in advance on account of the following year
Arrears.		Current.			
Suspended.	Un- suspended.	Suspended.	Un- suspended.	Total.	
14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
33,704	19,147	9,327	81,948	1,44,126	4,703
40,382	47	21,483	3,934	65,846	696
1,36,057	19,174	45	2,01,552	3,56,828	831
224	588	...	26,156	26,968	81
13,570	2,491	31,255	6,541	53,857	18
2,23,937	41,447	62,110	3,20,131	6,47,625	6,329
2,73,738	935	3,85,262	15,795	6,75,730	1,377
(a) 33,921	365	(a) 65,127	6,009	1,05,422	2,317
9,523	217	12,634	839	23,213	834
63,816	472	2,55,313	6,735	3,26,336	3,907
...	...	...	561	561	17
3,80,998	1,989	7,18,336	29,939	11,31,262	8,452
...	...	...	482	482	345
...	...	...	883	883	322
...	...	...	594	594	68
...	...	...	2,466	2,466	...
...	...	...	...	...	21
...	...	...	4,425	4,425	756
6,04,935	43,436	7,80,446	3,54,495	17,83,312	15,537

Rs. 4,021 has been adjusted in column 8 on account of suspended amount of last year.

the resumption of maufi.

land revenue of two villages in a zamindari due to transfer of Re. 0-15-0 share.

takoli of the 7 alienated village of the Amgaon Zamindari service treated as malguzari.



**STATEMENT D-I.—Showing the demand, collection and balance of  
30th September**

Division.	District.	Demand.		Collec			
		Arrear.	Current.	Area.		Abate- ment of remis- sions granted during the year.	
		Balance for collection from previous year.	For year under report.	Remit- ted during the year.	Sus- pended during the year.		Collec- ted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ...	Jubbulpore ...	236	2,421	207	...	29	25
	Saugor ...	8,933	13,302	7,537	1,122	226	197
	Hoshangabad ...	1,886	8,809	1,123	...	699	16
	Nimar ...	56,846	1,87,725	430	...	50,902	489
	Mandla ...	3,884	1,43,172	454	463	1,982	7,392
	Total ...	71,785	3,55,429	9,751	1,585	53,838	8,119
Nagpur ...	Nagpur ...	746	1,823	64	648	34	297
	Wardha ...	32	2,020	...	...	32	...
	Chanda ...	9,660	79,850	10	5,187	4,455	101
	Chhindwara ...	*11,368	42,838	8,931	1,418	1,019	3,057
	Betul ...	33	16,051	32	...	1	...
	Total ...	*21,839	1,42,582	9,037	7,253	5,541	3,455
Chhattisgarh...	Raipur ...	538	(b) 8,391	80	...	415	93
	Bilaspur ...	...	(c) 2,296	...	...	...	...
	Drug ...	...	82	...	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	10	1,137	...	...	10	3
	Balaghat ...	...	(d) 47,399	...	...	...	3
	Total ...	548	59,305	80	...	426	99
<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>		<b>94,172</b>	<b>5,57,316</b>	<b>18,868</b>	<b>8,838</b>	<b>59,805</b>	<b>11,673</b>

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.—(a) Out of Rs. 15,595 shown in column 16 of last year's statement

NAGPUR DIVISION.—\*Rs. 547 were wrongly shown in the last year's statement as deducted this year

CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.—(a) Written off since the close of the year. (b) Decrease due account of kotwari maufi holding in ryotwari villages wrongly

land revenue not on the roll during the revenue year ending the 1933.

tion.			Balance.				Total.	Collected in advance on account of the following year.
Current.			Arrear.		Current.			
Suspended during the year.	Collected in advance during the previous year and adjusted during the year.	Collected.	Suspended.	Un- suspended.	Suspended.	Un- suspended.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	16	2,357	...	...	...	23	23	16
1,580	14	11,217	1,122	48	1,580	291	3,044	3
...	...	7,569	...	64	...	1,224	1,288	...
...	(a) 13,533	1,67,006	...	5,514	...	6,697	12,211	271
6,945	160	1,26,406	463	985	6,945	2,269	10,662	333
8,525	13,723	3,14,555	1,585	6,511	8,525	10,507	27,228	623
1,146	...	351	648	...	1,146	29	1,823	...
62	...	1,856	...	...	62	102	164	...
4,439	71	74,233	5,187	8	4,439	1,006	10,640	295
23,118	523	16,020	1,418	...	23,118	120	34,656	132
...	6	16,038	...	...	...	7	7	2
28,765	600	1,08,498	7,253	8	28,765	1,264	37,290	429
...	...	8,254	...	(a) 42	...	44	86	...
...	1	2,295	...	...	...	..	..	1
...	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,127	...	...	...	7	7	...
...	7	47,389	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	8	59,147	...	42	...	51	93	9
37,290	14,331	4,82,200	8,838	6,661	37,290	11,822	64,611	1,661

Rs. 2,062 has been adjusted in column 6 on account of suspended amount of last year. fluctuating land revenue in the Chhindwara district. This sum has since been and hence a difference.

to fluctuating items. (c) Decrease due to surrender of quarry leases Rs. 15 and due on included last year. (d) Increase due to fluctuating items.

*STATEMENT D-II.—Showing demand, collection and balance  
30th September*

Division.	District.	Demand.		Collected in advance during the previous year.	Net demand.
		Balance from previous year.	For year under report.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ...	Jubbulpore ...	11,424	69,087	72	80,439
	Saugor ...	(a) 4,455	86,399	316	90,538
	Hoshangabad ...	7,837	1,10,126	65	1,17,898
	Nimar ...	2,636	59,207	25	61,818
	Mandla ...	406	25,999	3	26,402
	Total ...		26,758	3,50,818	481
Nagpur ...	Nagpur ...	37,559	1,71,726	78	2,09,207
	Wardha ...	...	54,059	15	54,044
	Chanda ...	233	40,827	47	41,013
	Chhindwara ...	2,055	65,466	11	67,510
	Betul ...	27	23,106	2	23,131
	Total ...		39,874	3,55,184	153
Chhattisgarh...	Raipur ...	66	(a) 80,526	1	80,591
	Bilaspur ...	106	(b) 63,154	63	63,197
	Drug ...	10	(a) 61,038	2	61,046
	Bhandara ...	...	48,926	1	48,925
	Balaghat ...	...	(a) 34,027	5	34,022
	Total ...		182	2,87,671	72
GRAND TOTAL ...		66,814	9,93,673	706	10,59,781

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.—(a) Includes Rs. 4 on account of revised demand due to re- columns 5 and 6 respectively remitted vide paragraph 20-R. B. C. 1-1

NAGPUR DIVISION.—(a) Remitte

CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.—(a) Decrease is petty. (b) Decrease

of cesses assessed on the land revenue during the year ending the 1933.

Collection.		Balance.		Collected in advance on account of the year following.	Remarks.
On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.		
7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
10,300	63,029	1,124	5,986	339	
(b) 4,375	(b) 85,966	80	117	289	
7,350	1,01,619	187	8,442	38	
(c) 2,493	(c) 57,339	143	1,843	27	
282	25,322	124	674	22	
24,800	3,33,275	1,958	17,062	715	
3,241	1,19,919	34,318	51,729	327	
...	53,593	...	(a) 444	13	
233	40,655	...	125	46	
848	47,489	1,207	17,966	484	
25	23,085	2	19	25	
4,347	2,84,741	35,527	70,283	895	
66	80,498	...	27	2	
106	63,064	...	27	116	
10	61,014	...	22	2	
...	48,880	...	45	...	
...	34,022	...	...	2	
182	2,87,478	...	121	122	
29,329	9,05,494	37,485	87,466	1,732	

settlement of ten villages of the Damoh sub-division. (b) Includes Rs. 45 and Rs. 12 in (c) Includes Rs. 21 and Rs. 31 respectively remitted.

Rs. 7.

due to remission of land revenue in land acquisition cases.

STATEMENT D-III.—Showing demand, collection and ending the 30th

Division.	District.	Demand.		Collected in advance during the previous year.
		Balance from previous year.	For year under report.	
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore	1,520	44,689	...
	Saugor	(a) 398	5,564	...
	Hoshangabad	164	4,049	...
	Nimar	(b) 11	39,192	...
	Mandla	...	1,138	...
	Total	2,093	94,632	...
Nagpur	Nagpur	1,864	28,964	...
	Wardha	...	3,620	...
	Chanda	4,387	40,624	...
	Chhindwara	3,104	98,303	...
	Betul	3,824	1,537	150
	Total	13,179	1,73,048	150
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	309	(c) 30,698	...
	Bilaspur	...	15,816	88
	Drug	(a) 265	(d) 28,493	42
	Bhandara	378	(e) 6,890	...
	Balaghat	10,399	(f) 25,765	...
	Total	(a) 11,351	1,07,662	130
	GRAND TOTAL	26,623	3,75,342	220

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.—(a) The correct figure is 398. It has since been remitted by the Deputy Commissioner found that Rs. 11 are

CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.—(a) Rs. 14 were wrongly shown as arrears by the Tahsildar Rs. 1,060 due to annual leases of quarries, Rs. 2,430 on account of royalty on stone on account of fee for Chakbandi operations, etc. (d) Increase due to Chakbandi manganese mines, stone quarry receipts and revenue fines. (f) Due to decrease (g) Includes Rs. 6,177 written off under

balance of miscellaneous land revenue during the revenue year  
September 1933.

Net demand (total of columns 3 and 4 minus column 5).	Collection.		Balance.		Collected in advance on account of the year following.
	On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous year (column 3 minus column 7).	On account of year under report (column 4 minus total of columns 5 and 8).	
6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
46,209	1,520	42,355	...	2,334	...
5,962	...	5,540	(a) 398	24	182
4,213	164	4,039	...	10	...
39,203	9	39,192	2	...	...
1,138	...	1,138	...	...	...
96,725	1,693	92,264	400	2,368	182
30,828	823	21,011	1,041	7,953	...
3,620	...	3,510	...	110	145
45,011	4,387	40,454	...	170	...
1,01,407	3,104	94,557	...	3,746	70
5,211	...	1,387	3,824	...	...
1,86,077	8,314	1,60,919	4,865	11,979	215
31,007	264	29,595	45	1,103	1,257
15,728	...	15,612	...	116	28
28,716	265	28,451	...	...	96
7,268	378	6,771	...	119	...
36,164	(g) 9,929	22,886	470	2,879	2
1,18,883	10,836	1,03,315	515	4,217	1,383
4,01,685	20,843	3,56,498	5,780	18,564	1,780

Commissioner in October 1933. (b) No balance was shown last year but on verification still in balance and hence they have been shown.

Bemetara. (b) Decrease due to fall in income from mines and quarries. (c) Increase of quarries by railway contractors and Rs. 694 on account of revenue fines and Rs. 6,765 receipts. (e) Decrease due to fall in income from royalty and dead rent on in income from royalty and dead rent due to closing of manganese mines. the orders of the Local Government.

STATEMENT E.—Showing coercive process issued in collection of Revenue Act, during the revenue

Division.	District.	Notices of demand under section 127.		Arrest under section 128 (a).	
		Total number of mahals in district.	Number of notices of demand issued.	Number of defaulters brought to district or tahsil headquarters under a warrant of arrest.	Number of defaulters imprisoned in civil jail.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore	2,570	57	24	1
	Saugor	3,712	50	12	1
	Hoshangabad	2,806	92	13	...
	Nimar	1,167	14	18	1
	Mandla	2,007	4	3	...
	Total	12,262	217	70	3
Nagpur	Nagpur	2,604	...	1	...
	Wardha	1,705	21	15	...
	Chanda	1,994	42	4	...
	Chhindwara	3,155	91	6	...
	Betul	1,318	3	3	...
	Total	10,776	159	29	...
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	2,137	...	13	...
	Bilaspur	2,062	25	7	1
	Drug	(a) 1,752	5	2	...
	Bhandara	2,106	...	1	...
	Balaghat	1,659	2	1	...
	Total	9,716	32	24	1
GRAND TOTAL		32,754	408	123	4

(a) Last year's figure

land revenue under sections 127 and 128 of the Central Provinces Land year ending the 30th September 1933.

Attachment and sales of property under section 128 (b).			Attachment, transfer or sale of estate in respect of which arrear accrued, or of other immovable property belonging to defaulter, section 128 (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g).				Remarks.
Number of attachments ordered.	Number of attachments effected.	Number of sales carried out.	Number of estates, mahals or shares attached and held under management [clause (c)].	Number of estates, mahals or shares transferred [clause (d)].	Number of estates, mahals or shares, the settlement of which was annulled [clause (e)].	Number of estates, mahals or shares or properties sold [clauses (f) and (g)].	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
814	582	56	...	...	...	5	90 warrants of arrest issued.
819	222	17	...	...	...	1	16 do.
424	268	7	...	...	...	1	26 do.
701	423	11	28	...	...	3	58 do.
257	171	10	2	...	...	...	3 do.
3,015	1,666	101	30	...	..	10	193 do.
148	51	2	...	...	...	...	16 do.
156	87	2	...	5	...	...	15 do.
521	141	7	...	...	...	...	4 do.
587	302	6	...	11	...	4	43 do.
139	57	1	...	...	...	...	3 do.
1,551	638	18	16	...	...	4	81 do.
512	355	3	...	...	...	3	40 do.
452	110	...	...	...	...	...	40 do.
311	168	2	...	...	...	1	40 do.
216	51	2	...	...	...	...	4 do.
100	33	2	...	...	...	...	22 do.
1,591	715	9	...	...	...	4	146 do.
6,057	3,019	128	46	...	...	18	420 do.

was incorrect.



STATEMENT F.—Showing mutations in possession of proprietary under section 47 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act

Division.	District.	Private sales.			
		Number of mahals or shares in mahals.	Area.	Land revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ...	Jubbulpore ...	197	33,672	22,175	5,31,811
	Saugor excluding Damoh. Damoh ...	249	63,643	29,583	6,86,094
	Hoshangabad excluding Narsinghpur. Narsinghpur ...	178	16,082	5,671	1,39,373
	...	41	15,278	8,914	2,00,965
	...	59	12,742	11,462	1,63,060
	Nimar ...	132	9,805	5,002	1,11,851
	Mandla ...	31	9,725	2,227	56,719
	Total ...	887	1,60,947	85,034	18,89,873
Nagpur ...	Nagpur ...	156	19,273	10,583	3,38,961
	Wardha ...	265	24,768	14,239	6,19,521
	Chanda ...	138	17,621	5,284	1,58,381
	Chhindwara excluding Seoni. Seoni ...	223	11,790	4,019	2,53,541
	...	143	21,576	7,217	2,65,658
	Betul ...	64	15,600	3,712	1,34,998
	Total ...	989	110,629	45,055	17,71,061
Chhattisgarh...	Raipur ...	220	38,504	13,388	3,59,136
	Bilaspur ...	133	8,104	2,963	1,95,864
	Drug ...	259	22,835	11,392	3,49,236
	Bhandara ...	140	32,651	8,406	2,93,740
	Balaghat ...	93	15,866	3,530	1,38,449
	Total ...	845	117,960	39,679	13,36,425
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,721	389,536	1,69,768	49,97,359

rights and interests in land due to sale or mortgage or lease, as registered during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1933.

Sale by order of civil court in foreclosure or in execution of decrees.				Mortgage with possession and transfers by virtue of leases.			
Number of mahals or shares in mahals.	Area.	Land revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.	Number of mahals or shares in mahals.	Area.	Land revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
29	7,339	6,069	46,337	5	660	1,006	13,23
87	16,646	7,397	87,027	7	2,262	769	5,325
42	5,162	3,268	95,911	7	3,142	474	4,559
28	13,886	9,291	86,560	13	6,636	4,460	50,999
15	6,222	4,580	65,522	7	1,628	1,632	13,785
22	3,252	1,848	12,971	10	4,538	1,414	49,919
7	1,845	259	9,187	...	...	...	...
230	54,352	32,712	4,03,515	49	18,866	9,755	1,37,822
22	2,106	1,440	53,443	2	1,700	791	1,125
32	5,406	6,481	1,51,852	1	168	88	733
21	2,262	741	21,476	...	...	...	...
43	4,143	1,329	40,850	13	13,986	1,716	23,521
34	10,575	3,176	43,617	3	2,501	605	4,257
8	3,018	463	21,303	1	1,063	206	2,000
160	27,511	11,631	3,37,352	20	19,419	3,406	31,636
35	14,329	6,075	1,43,720	...	...	...	...
19	3,188	1,443	40,131	6	8,966	866	1,815
34	5,899	3,068	66,263	...	...	...	...
31	6,527	3,333	54,411	...	...	...	...
57	21,198	2,063	75,306	1	109	43	400
176	51,141	15,982	3,81,831	7	9,075	909	2,215
566	133,004	60,325	11,22,698	76	47,360	14,070	1,71,673

*STATEMENT G.—Showing work under certain heads of revenue business during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1933.*

Heads of business.	Division.	Number of cases.			Remarks.
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Land Revenue Act.</i>					
I.—Enquiries into the claims of thekardars to protected status (section 107).	Jubbulpore ...	7	...	7	
	Nagpur ...	16	10	16	
	Chhattisgarh	18	26	28	
	Total ...	41	36	51	
II.—Application by sadar-lambardars or lambardar for the recovery of an arrear (section 157).	Jubbulpore ...	249	936	985	
	Nagpur ...	87	643	592	
	Chhattisgarh	226	862	843	
	Total ...	562	2,441	2,420	
III.—Application for imperfect partition (section 164).	Jubbulpore ...	54	125	84	
	Nagpur ...	93	134	135	
	Chhattisgarh	69	124	103	
	Total ...	216	383	322	
<i>Tenancy Act.</i>					
IV.—Application by an heir or landlord to set aside a transfer by an occupancy tenant (section 13).	Jubbulpore ...	32	93	77	
	Nagpur ...	21	80	68	
	Chhattisgarh	60	315	260	
	Total ...	113	488	405	
V.—Application to enhance rent of occupancy tenants (section 16).	Jubbulpore ...	14	30	29	
	Nagpur ...	1	8	9	
	Chhattisgarh	2 (a)	20	18	
	Total ...	17	58	56	
VI.—Application for execution of decree for arrears by ejectment of tenants (section 24).	Jubbulpore ...	(a) 1,368	4,113	4,396	
	Nagpur ...	402	1,920	1,817	
	Chhattisgarh	174	783	740	
	Total ...	1,944	6,816	6,953	

(a) Last year's figure was wrong.

STATEMENT G.—Showing work under certain heads of revenue business during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1933—contd.

Heads of business.	Division.	Number of cases.			Remarks.
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Tenancy Act—contd.</i>					
VII.—Fixation of fair rent on a reference by the civil court (section 26).	Jubbulpore ...	2	9	8	
	Nagpur ...	..	16	16	
	Chhattisgarh ...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	2	25	24	
VIII.—Application for reinstatement of a tenant in his holding after abandonment (section 36).	Jubbulpore ...	7	24	26	
	Nagpur ...	...	11	8	
	Chhattisgarh ...	6	22	23	
	Total ...	13	57	57	
IX.—Declaration of sub-tenant holding land from a tenant to have the right of an occupancy tenant (section 40).	Jubbulpore ...	3	17	17	
	Nagpur ...	...	...	...	
	Chhattisgarh ...	...	2	1	
	Total ...	3	19	18	
X.—Declaration of a sub-tenant holding land from malik-makbuza to have the right of an occupancy tenant (section 41).	Jubbulpore ...	...	3	3	
	Nagpur ...	...	...	...	
	Chhattisgarh ...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	3	3	
XI.—Application for sanction to a proprietor to transfer sir land by the grant of tenancy right in such sir land for a period exceeding five years (section 49).	Jubbulpore ...	1	30	28	
	Nagpur ...	2	2	3	
	Chhattisgarh ...	4	94	91	
	Total ...	7	126	122	

STATEMENT G.—Showing work under certain heads of revenue business during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1933—contd.

Heads of business.	Division.	Number of cases.			Remarks.
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Tenancy Act—contd.</i>					
XII.—Application for sanction to transfer proprietary rights in <i>sir</i> land without the reservation of occupancy rights (section 50).	Jubbulpore ...	56	548	529	
	Nagpur ...	83	621	659	
	Chhattisgarh	85	798	769	
	Total ...	224	1,967	1,957	
XIII.—Application by landlord to make improvements in holding (section 53).	Jubbulpore ...	1	...	1	
	Nagpur ...	...	1	...	
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	
	Total ...	1	1	1	
XIV.—Application by landlord to enhance rent because of improvement made by him (section 56).	Jubbulpore ...	...	...	...	
	Nagpur ...	...	3	3	
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	3	3	
XV.—Application by tenants to have rents reduced owing to effect of improvement having ceased (section 57).	Jubbulpore ...	...	...	...	
	Nagpur ...	...	6	6	
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	6	6	
XVI.—Application to enhance, alter or commute rent (sections 62—64).	Jubbulpore ...	1	8	9	
	Nagpur ...	...	17	16	
	Chhattisgarh	... (a)	19	18	
	Total ...	1	54	43	
XVII.—Application by tenant to deposit rent (section 58).	Jubbulpore ...	...	14	14	
	Nagpur ...	...	6	6	
	Chhattisgarh	4	180	180	
	Total ...	4	200	200	
XVIII.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for levying anything in excess of rent legally payable (section 74).	Jubbulpore ...	4	32	32	
	Nagpur ...	1	24	25	
	Chhattisgarh	14	48	46	
	Total ...	19	104	103	

(a) Last year's figure was wrong.

STATEMENT G.—Showing work under certain heads of revenue business during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1933—concl'd.

Heads of business.	Division.	Number of cases.			Remarks
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Tenancy Act—concl'd.</i>					
XIX.—Application by tenants for imposing penalty on landlord for refusing to grant receipts for the rent paid or giving defective receipts (section 77).	Jubbulpore ...	12	34	43	
	Nagpur ...	2	38	39	
	Chhattisgarh	4	92	77	
	Total ...	18	164	159	
XX.—Application by a tenant holding land broken up from waste to be declared as occupancy tenant (section 87).	Jubbulpore ...	...	2	1	
	Nagpur ...	4	17	17	
	Chhattisgarh	2	5	7	
	Total ...	6	24	25	
XXI.—Application by a tenant for illegal distraint or interference by a landlord (section 88).	Jubbulpore ...	1	6	6	
	Nagpur ...	...	2	2	
	Chhattisgarh	2	27	26	
	Total ...	3	35	34	
XXII.—Application for acquisition of tenant's land by a landlord (section 98).	Jubbulpore ...	3	2	4	
	Nagpur ...	...	15	12	
	Chhattisgarh	1	3	4	
	Total ...	4	20	20	
XXIII.—Application by a tenant for reinstatement after illegal ejection (section 100).	Jubbulpore ...	15	124	96	
	Nagpur ...	12	55	61	
	Chhattisgarh	11	36	39	
	Total ...	38	215	196	
GRAND TOTAL		3,233	13,245	13,178	

STATEMENT H.—Showing principal suits between landlord and Central Provinces, during the revenue

Division.	District.	Suits for arrear of rent.		
		Number disposed of during the year.		
		Com- promised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.
1	2	3	4	5
Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore	89	2,029	171
	Saugor	64	2,603	356
	Hoshangabad	218	4,642	394
	Nimar	28	632	122
	Mandla	2	335	50
	Total	401	10,241	1,093
Nagpur ...	Nagpur	46	1,799	201
	Wardha	65	1,843	207
	Chanda	30	718	94
	Chhindwara	68	1,973	203
	Betul	25	635	93
	Total	242	6,968	798
Chhattis- garh.	Raipur	167	1,002	193
	Bilaspur	30	493	112
	Drug	46	698	102
	Bhandara	71	1,056	146
	Balaghet	41	540	71
	Total	355	3,789	624
	GRAND TOTAL	998	20,998	2,515

*tenant under the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, in the districts of the year ending the 30th September 1933.*

Suits for ejectments of tenants on the ground that the holding consists entirely of <i>sir</i> land under section 25 (b).			Suits by tenants for recovery of possession.		
Number disposed of during the year.			Number disposed of during the year.		
Com-promised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.	Com-promised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.
6	7	8	9	10	11
...	...	...	1	2	9
25	179	30	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
25	179	30	1	2	9
2,046	...	...	...	...	...
2,115	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,161	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
9	9	11	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...
9	9	11	...	1	1
4,195	188	41	1	3	10



STATEMENT I.—Showing general revenue business transacted

Division.	District.	Cultivated area of district in square miles.	Population.	Number of villages.	Land revenue excluding cesses.	Number of cases for disposal.		
						Pending at close of preceding year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs.			
Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore ...	1,817	773,811	2,537	10,44,773	1,529	2,702	11,231
	Saugor ...	2,445	851,258	3,480	13,24,644	2,901	15,852	18,753
	Hoshangabad ...	2,383	808,111	2,436	16,87,579	(a)2,372	11,151	13,529
	Nimar ...	1,868	466,931	1,128	6,24,151	1,467	9,138	10,605
	Mandla ...	1,538	(c)415,766	2,007	4,03,908	473	6,364	6,837
	Total ...	10,051	3,345,877	11,588	50,85,055	8,742	52,213	60,955
Nagpur.	Nagpur ...	2,192	940,049	1,939	13,75,071	4,407	13,380	17,787
	Wardha ...	1,719	516,266	1,369	8,19,777	2,690	11,549	14,239
	Chanda ...	1,677	759,695	(a)2,912	5,59,919	1,101	14,124	15,225
	Chhindwara ...	3,602	967,004	3,567	9,29,072	1,697	12,403	14,100
	Betul ...	1,456	406,252	1,266	3,67,580	393	5,561	5,954
	Total ...	10,646	3,589,266	11,053	40,51,419	10,288	57,017	67,305
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	4,129	1,527,573	4,392	10,65,033	1,713	11,289	13,002
	Bilaspur ...	3,093	1,401,248	(b)3,472	8,73,653	1,806	11,041	12,847
	Drug ...	2,563	818,082	2,665	8,80,875	982	7,151	8,133
	Bhandara ...	1,379	824,496	1,645	6,83,487	867	6,679	7,546
	Balaghat ...	(a) 973	561,602	1,309	5,05,576	718	7,661	8,379
	Total ...	12,137	5,132,001	13,483	40,08,624	6,086	43,821	49,907
	GRAND TOTAL ...	32,834	12,067,144	36,121	1,31,45,098	25,116	1,53,051	178,167

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.—(a) Last year's appeal cases were wrongly added in figures of col. 6, by Deputy Commissioner

NAGPUR DIVISION.—(a) Last year's CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.—(a) Last year's figure was wrong. It should have been 972 instead as a separate village.

during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1933.

Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than		Number of English letters.		Remarks..
		Six months.	Twelve months.	Issues.	Receipts.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8,973	2,258	118	192	2,480	2,695	
16,210	2,543	341	206	3,369	3,273	
11,261	2,268	(b) 342	140	1,670	2,652	
8,977	1,628	208	151	1,309	1,672	
6,389	448	12	15	930	1,170	
51,810	1,145	1,021	764	9,758	11,462	
13,503	4,284	503	801	7,315	3,896	
11,148	3,091	113	1,115	1,325	1,745	
14,089	1,136	58	71	2,732	2,967	
12,651	1,419	122	118	4,375	4,145	
5,394	560	81	50	1,492	1,974	
56,785	10,520	877	2,155	17,239	14,727	
10,755	2,247	182	203	1,061	1,197	
11,004	1,843	150	84	1,163	1,097	
7,326	807	129	58	898	1,170	
6,501	1,045	147	113	2,487	2,340	
7,831	548	15	57	770	1,016	
43,417	6,490	623	515	6,379	6,820	
152,012	26,155	2,521	3,434	33,376	33,009	

(b) Pending more than 6 months. (c) This is correct. Last year's figure was wrongly reported figure was wrong.

of 1,112. (b) The nazul of Chantapara which forms part of Bilaspur town is treated

*STATEMENT J.—Showing the number of appeals and applications for revision disposed of by the Deputy Commissioners and the Commissioners during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1933.*

Heads of busines.	Division.	Number of cases disposed of by the						Remarks.
		Deputy Commissioners.			Commissioners.			
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Land Revenue Act.</i>								
I.—Application for imperfect partition (section 164).	Jubbulpore	...	12	9	...	6	6	
	Nagpur	...	11	10	7	9	14	
	Chhattisgarh	...	12	15	1	4	4	
	Total	...	4	35	34	8	19	24
II.—Appointment and removal of lambarbars, sadar-lambarbars, lambarbars-gumashtas, mukaddams and mukaddam-gumashtas (sections 187, 189, 190 and 195).	Jubbulpore	...	7	54	52	...	15	15
	Nagpur	...	13	89	78	12	32	36
	Chhattisgarh	...	2	70	70	3	18	16
	Total	...	22	213	200	15	65	67
III.—Ejectment of ra yats (section 216)	Jubbulpore	...	13	4	...	5	3	
	Nagpur	...	2	2	...	...	...	
	Chhattisgarh	...	2	2	...	...	...	
	Total	...	17	8	...	5	3	

IV.—Other cases	{	Jubbulpore	116	250	304	53	128	171
		Nagpur	47	235	266	39	225	123
		Chhattisgarh	18	285	226	16	136	124
		Total	181	770	796	108	489	418
		Total appeals	207	1,035	1,038	131	578	512
V.—Applications for revision	{	Jubbulpore	1	22	19	...	12	12
		Nagpur	13	92	93	11	34	36
		Chhattisgarh	2	26	28	1	1	2
		Total	16	140	140	12	47	50
		GRAND TOTAL	223	1,175	1,178	143	625	562
		GRAND TOTAL FOR THE PRECEDING YEAR	115	1,169	1,061	66	424	347
<i>Tenancy Act.</i>								
I.—Application by an heir or landlord to set aside a transfer by an occupancy tenant (section 13).	{	Jubbulpore	2	21	16	...	10	7
		Nagpur	4	19	19	9	11	17
		Chhattisgarh	...	28	25	2	8	6
		Total	6	68	60	11	29	30
II.—Application to enhance rent of occupancy tenants (section 16).	{	Jubbulpore	...	1	1	...	...	...
		Nagpur	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1	1	2	...	...	
III.—Application for execution of decree for arrears by ejection of tenant (section 24).	{	Jubbulpore	11	112	114	1	14	15
		Nagpur	7	99	99	9	46	44
		Chhattisgarh	2	33	35	...	12	7
		Total	20	244	244	10	72	66

STATEMENT J.—Showing the number of appeals and applications for revision disposed of by the Deputy Commissioners and the Commissioners during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1933—concl'd.

Heads of business.	Division.	Number of cases disposed of by the						Remarks.	
		Deputy Commissioners.			Commissioners.				
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
IV.—Application for sanction to transfer proprietary rights in <i>sir</i> land without the reservation of occupancy right [section 50 (1)].	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	
	Nagpur	...	...	4	3	...	1	1	
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	6	6	...	4	4	
	Total	...	...	10	9	...	7	6	
V.—Application by tenant to deposit rent (section 68).	Jubbulpore	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	
	Nagpur	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	
VI.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for levying anything in excess of rent legally payable (section 74).	Jubbulpore	...	1	4	2	...	3	1	
	Nagpur	...	1	...	1	...	3	3	
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	
	Total	...	2	6	5	...	7	5	

VII.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for refusing to grant receipt for the rent paid or giving defective receipt (section 77).	Jubbulpore	...	2	2	4	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	1	6	6	...	1	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	1	2	2	...	1	1
	Total	...	4	10	12	...	2	1
VIII.—Application by tenant for reinstatement after illegal ejection (section 100).	Jubbulpore	...	1	6	5	...	3	3
	Nagpur	...	1	6	7	1	2	3
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	5	5	...	1	1
	Total	...	2	17	17	1	6	7
IX.—Other cases	Jubbulpore	...	7	104	101	...	8	7
	Nagpur	...	12	171	148	9	22	21
	Chhattisgarh	...	4	30	30	5	12	12
	Total	...	23	305	279	14	42	40
Total appeals	...	58	663	630	36	165	155	
X.—Applications for revision	Jubbulpore	...	4	26	28	...	1	1
	Nagpur	...	5	23	26	1	1	2
	Chhattisgarh	...	1	10	11	...	2	2
	Total	...	10	59	65	1	4	5
GRAND TOTAL	...	68	722	695	37	169	160	
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE PRECEDING YEAR	...	44	636	612	24	145	132	



# REPORT

ON THE

OPERATIONS OF THE LAND RECORDS  
AND SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENTS IN  
THE CENTRAL PROVINCES FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER  
1933

NAGPUR  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING, C. P.  
1934

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## Report on the working of the Departments of Land Records and Settlement in the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1933

NOTE.— In this report the figures in rectangular brackets appearing immediately after those for the year under report refer to the previous year.

Charge of the departments was held by—

Mr. Waterfall from 1-10-32 to 3-11-32.

Mr. Burton from 4-11-32 to 19-4-33.

Mr. Greenfield from 20-4-33 to 16-5-33.

Mr. Lillie from 17-5-33 to the close of the year under report.

### PART I.—OPERATIONS OF THE LAND RECORDS DEPARTMENT

#### I.—LAND RECORDS ESTABLISHMENT

2. Revision of establishment.—In pursuance of the policy of rigid economy inaugurated in the two previous years it was decided to abolish 20 out of the 271 posts of revenue inspector as vacancies admitted. To give immediate effect to the reduction was naturally impossible but by the close of the year under report no less than 16 posts had come under the axe. The number of good conduct allowances has also been reduced and fixed at 20 per cent of the sanctioned appointments of revenue inspector, that is, 50 against 81 in the past.

Following the abolition of the districts of Damoh, Narsinghpur and Seoni, the headquarters of the three Assistant Superintendents of Land Records concerned were, for administrative convenience, transferred during the year from the newly created sub-divisions to the respective headquarters of the amalgamated districts at Saugor, Hoshangabad and Chhindwara.

Of the nine posts of Assistant Superintendents of Land Records, which, for purposes of retrenchment Government had ordered to be held in abeyance upon the occurrence of vacancies, six only have so far been absorbed.

The practical working in the Bhandara district of the revised halkabandi, introduced from the 1st of October 1930, proved the necessity of creating an additional post of patwari in the Sakoli tahsil where it was found that the new patwari circles in forest tracts were much too large for one man to handle, and that the patwari was unable to visit all the villages in his charge once a month. As a matter of fact the new system entailed in this district an additional expenditure of about Rs. 2,000 and in expressing doubt regarding the success of the experiment the Deputy Commissioner has pointed out that much of the 'patwaris' time is wasted in travelling about in the enlarged circles and a certain amount of hardship has resulted. Apart from this the increase in pay has encouraged slackers to employ outsiders to help them to prepare the annual papers. In Jubbulpore responsible opinion is no more enthusiastic regarding results of the revision of the patwari halkabandi and the remarks of the Commissioner upon the district report are reproduced below :—

“The report has not mentioned the effects of the revision of the patwari halkabandi. But I know that the Deputy Commissioner is apprehensive regarding the results. His view may be summed up in the statement that the work is now too much and the pay is higher than it need be having regard to current prices. At a recent inspection of Murwara tahsil, however, I found little difference in the punctuality and regularity of the filing of papers, but this is only a small matter. The reduction of posts has caused much heart-burning and discontent, as was evidenced by a bumper crop of appeals from the ejected patwaris.”

It is in fact very doubtful whether at a time when the cost of living in rural areas is much lower than it has been since before the Great War and when the problem of unemployment is assuming greater proportions, the introduction of the scheme of revision into other districts is justifiable. In commenting upon the case of the Chanda district Mr. Jayaratnam, as Director of Land Records, remarked :—

“I arrived independently at the conclusion that the reasons which were present in 1924 for reducing the number of circles and increasing the pay of patwaris have all disappeared.”

Whether their disappearance is final or temporary time alone can prove.

3. Measures taken to improve the prospects of the staff.—No measures could be undertaken owing to financial stringency.

## II.—LAND RECORDS WORK

4. Changes in the system of land records.—The more important innovations of the year are summarized below. Rules or instructions were issued upon the following subjects:—

(i) The appointment and discipline of nazul surveyors and the maintenance of nazul records in regularly surveyed and settled towns.

(ii) The examination of patwari candidates.

(iii) The grant to patwaris while on leave of the average salary of an officiating post.

(iv) Procedure under section 202 of the Land Revenue Act for the detection of infringement of rules and the inspection of forests taken under protection.

(v) Verification by the field staff of the application of loans under the Agriculturists' and Land Improvement Loans Acts and report of cases of mis-use.

(vi) Revised procedure for conducting enquiries into the profits of agriculture under section 6 (1) of the Central Provinces Settlement Act, VI of 1929. (The original instructions have been amplified in the light of experience and a new statement—Statement VII—balance sheet—has been prescribed.)

In addition to the above the following changes are also introduced:—

(vii) Another new statement—Statement IV—was prescribed in the instructions regarding the conduct of enquiries into the value of land, which shows details of transactions connected with leases of land held in occupancy right.

(viii) Patwari forms were regrouped for purposes of indent and a further economy was effected by fixing a standard consumption for each kind of form to be issued for the use of revenue inspectors.

(ix) The map correction programmes in districts due for resettlement were revised consequent to the postponement of operations.

(x) The special scheme of map correction through the Land Records staff already in operation in the districts of Chhindwara, Nimar, Wardha and Balaghat was extended to all other districts except Mandla and those in the Chhattisgarh division where a 5-year programme of map verification has been introduced.

(xi) The old cross staff was replaced by one of a new pattern on a larger scale and orders for new survey

articles were greatly reduced by adopting the system of having unserviceable instruments repaired locally.

5. Condition of village boundary marks, traverse, sub-traverse marks, etc.—(i) *Village boundary marks*.—Statement A gives full information on this subject. The condition of village boundary marks is reported to be generally satisfactory but in Betul 249 of them were found to be displaced and 926 missing while in Jubbulpore some marks along the borders of the neighbouring States needed refixing. Action has been taken wherever required.

(ii) *Traverse and sub-traverse marks*.—Special gird-awaris have revealed that the condition of traverse and sub-traverse marks is not yet satisfactory but the fact that the percentage of missing marks was 5 in 1932-33 against 6 in 1931-32 indicates careless reporting in the past. The percentage of marks missing in Hoshangabad, Saugor and Nagpur districts are particularly high, viz., 10, 10 and 12. In the two Nerbudda valley districts floods are mainly responsible for the losses, while in Nagpur, particularly in the suburban area, a large number of marks have disappeared during building operations. The percentage of missing marks in Mandla district (5 per cent) is suspiciously high, so soon after resettlement, and the percentages in Chanda, Bhandara and Nimar are suspiciously low. The revenue authorities are looking into the facts.

Revenue inspectors inspected 19 per cent of the traverse marks against 14 per cent in the previous year, a considerable improvement. Column 13 of statement A shows the figures for each district. The percentage of check in forest tracts is naturally not so high as elsewhere. Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records examined 2 [1] per cent of the marks but Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars entrusted with land records work found no time for this duty.

(iii) *Steps taken to enforce repair of marks in disrepair*.—The number of Chanda certificates prepared and submitted by revenue inspectors to Tahsildars during the year was 14,714 [11,065]; there is still reason to believe that all revenue inspectors have not yet got over the old habit of granting time on their own authority to villagers to repair the marks and thus delaying the submission of the certificates. Chanda certificates received in tahsil offices do not appear always to receive the attention which they deserve. This is evident from the fact that

out of 14,714 reports submitted by the revenue inspectors only 3,101 were registered as cases, which means either that the remaining reports were filed without any action being taken by the Tahsildars or that they were received too late in the season for action to be possible. The figures support a suspicion that revenue inspectors have swelled the number of reports by submitting those, on which no action was necessary, to Tahsildars, instead of retaining them.

The statistics in columns 9 to 13 of statement A show that the greater number of cases under the Land Revenue Act in which punishment was imposed were instituted against mukaddams for breach of section 193 (d) of the Act, whereas only 9 cases were instituted under section 199 of the Act which gives the Deputy Commissioner power to fine any person who disobeys any reasonable order made by the mukaddam to repair survey stations and marks in pursuance of the duty imposed on him by section 193 (d). There appears strong reason to suspect that in some of these cases it may not have been the mukaddams themselves who were really at fault, and it is suggestive to find the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, pointing out that Tahsildars have passed illegal orders fining mukaddams under section 52 of the Act whether or not they were in occupation of the land on which the marks stood. Careful investigation as to the person finally responsible in such cases is required, and all revenue officers need to master the instructions in Revenue Book Circular II-14.

The Commissioner, Nagpur, and the Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur, both complain that action taken by Tahsildars on non-repair reports is still inadequate, although the provincial figures of punishment for failure to repair marks rose to 475 [269].

(iv) *Boundary marks of survey numbers in raiyatwari villages.*—In all districts concerned programmes extending over a period of years have been made out for fixing or plotting boundary marks of survey numbers in ryotwari villages. The state of marks is reported to be unsatisfactory in Hoshangabad district; and in Nimar a large number is missing, in fact the Superintendent of Land Records failed to find no less than 439 marks out of the 928 which he tried to inspect. The Deputy Commissioners, Bhandara and Betul have laid stress upon the necessity of careful verification by the superior staff because revenue inspectors are sometimes apt to submit

false returns. In Betul the district boundary marks of minhai areas were found to be in a particularly unsatisfactory condition this year.

(v) *Locating missing marks and relaying fresh marks.*—During the year under report altogether 6,378 missing marks were replaced and 1,198 new marks were fixed in 10 districts. Requisitions for replacing 46,849 missing marks and fixing 12,175 new marks in the season 1933-34 have been received and it is proposed to take up work in Multai, Harsud, Burhanpur, Rehli, Arvi and Katol tahsils. Superintendents of Land Records have now scrutinized the demand for new marks more rigidly than before and it has therefore been possible considerably to limit traversing.

6. *Revision of classification of villages for survey purposes.*—Classification of villages in accordance with the instructions contained in paragraph 5 of Appendix I to Land Records Manual, volume III, was completed in 8 districts. It is hoped that the prescribed lists for the 7 remaining districts will have been prepared and approved by the end of the current field season. The maintenance of these lists has rendered it possible not only to limit the traverse programme but to save time in securing accuracy in survey where traverse was not required.

7. *Condition of village maps, etc.*—The condition of village maps is reported to be generally satisfactory. All maps are now produced on squared paper sheets, except those of portions of the Jubbulpore and Bhandara districts and of the Raipur and Drug zamindaris settled by Mr. Waterfall. It is forecasted that the work of transferring the latter from tracing cloth to squared paper will shortly be completed, although the tracing cloth maps of the Chhattisgarh zamindaris have stretched so much as to necessitate resurvey over large areas.

Statement B shows at a glance details and progress of map testing, correction and renewal throughout the province. The issue, during the year, of detailed instructions by the Deputy Director of Land Records has done much to improve the technique of map renewal. These instructions particularly stress the importance of taking correct prick-offs of survey marks from the original survey sheets and of transferring amendments from working sheets to renewed sheets—which was generally not done scientifically in the past. The rise in the number of maps renewed in the year 6,789 [5,567] reflects



a fair amount of activity in this branch of work, due partly to the preparation of pencil traces for map correction.

The system of preparation maps for attestation by the land records staff has been further developed and the special scheme of map correction operative in Wardha, Balaghat, Chhindwara and Nimar for the last two or three years has been introduced also into other districts due for resettlement. The advantages of the scheme are obvious, but there are of course some difficulties in operating it, such as the frequent pre-occupation of the land records staff in extraneous work, and the failure of villagers to co-operate. The persuasive powers of revenue officials can be of great help in the second difficulty—and the Deputy Commissioner, Wardha, reports in connexion with this that the Tahsildar, Arvi, had recourse to section 193 (d) of the Land Revenue Act.

As a result of the postponement of resettlements, the actual programmes of map correction have been revised for all districts except those recently re-settled. In the districts where settlement is overdue maps are to be overhauled by the end of 1935-36, and in all others by the end of the year immediately preceding that of attestation. In most of the districts re-settled in the last few years a system of verifying the maps of each district in sections over a period of five years has been introduced but in Mandla and Narsinghpur the time allowed is three years only. Settlement operations having been deferred in Wardha, the maps of Hinganghat and Wardha tahsils are being re-verified, while in Arvi regular map correction is being done. Out of areas of 4,534,955 acres for map correction and 635,984 for resurvey, map correction was completed and passed by revenue inspectors over 3,149,374 [4,298,056] acres and resurvey done over 493,035 [89,195] acres. Unseasonable rain and enquiries into crop failure greatly interfered with this field work. The superior land record officers tested map correction in 4,068 [3,048] villages.

Columns 8 to 11 of statement B give details of partalling by districts. There has been a slight fall since last year in the extent of partalling done by revenue inspectors but that of the superior land record officers shows some improvement. The work done in Bhandara, Nagpur, Hoshangabad, Nimar and Chhindwara districts by the Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records might have been better.

The average lengths of partals run by revenue inspectors in Mandla and Chhindwara and by Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records of Nagpur, Wardha and Raipur are somewhat longer than what would appear necessary to secure an effective and accurate check. It is, however, evident from the number of katans and off-sets covered by the partals and those found incorrect that indiscriminate partalling is being reduced and that the staff have made a real attempt to place their partals effectively. Out of the katans and off-sets tested 10 per cent of katans and 12 per cent of off-sets were found to be out. This roughly indicates the degree of accuracy of the existing survey.

The Commissioner, Nagpur division, complains that Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars entrusted with land records work have not shown the interest in map correction work expected of them as substitutes for the Land Record officers whose posts have been abolished as a measure of economy.

8. Testing of village papers.—The table below compares the number of khasra entries by divisions with that of last year :—

Divisions.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Jubbulpore ...	3 408,396	3,504,147
Nagpur ...	2,259,218	2,252,616
Chhattisgarh ...	10,365,850	7,994,885
Total ...	16,033,454	13,751,649

The remarkable decrease in the figure for the Chhattisgarh division is the result of consolidation of holdings. In other divisions the variations are slight, but it is indicated that in Jubbulpore there was more fragmentation of holdings than in Nagpur.

(a) *By Revenue Inspectors.*—Out of 36,176 villages in the Central Provinces the revenue inspectors are reported to have tested the khasra in 35,323. In some districts, owing to the size of their circles revenue inspectors can only make their check in a certain percentage of the villages—for instance in the trans-Wainganga tahsils of Chanda only 66 per cent of the villages are

visited and in the Chhindwara jagirs only 50 per cent. The work was generally completed in good time, but two revenue inspectors of the Jubbulpore district were warned for being unpunctual.

In spite of the facts that the percentage of khasra entries, which revenue inspectors are required to check, was reduced in order to give them more time for map correction, and in some districts the field staff was occupied for considerable periods in special crop enquiries, the actual percentage of entries tested in all districts was 10 [9].

The proportion of mistakes detected by revenue inspectors in the field work of patwaris was almost the same as in the year 1931-32 a satisfactory result in view of the fact that patwaris had to expedite their work in order to take up map correction. In the districts of Saugor, Mandla, Hoshangabad, Betul and Nagpur, however, inspection again proved that there is much room for improvement, as is shown in the statement below :—

District.	Percentage of mistakes found in the work of the patwaris.
Saugor	12
Mandla	10
Hoshangabad	10
Betul	10
Nagpur	10

In the Damoh sub-division of Saugor district and in the forest tracts of Mandla and Betul, the type of patwari available is poor, but the unsatisfactory reports from Nagpur and Hoshangabad cannot be explained so easily, even though due allowance be made for the fact that the standard of checking has improved.

(b) *By Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records.*—Supervision by Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records was on the whole good, but a substantial number of patwaris circles remained unvisited in the districts of Raipur (22), Mandla (13), Drug (10) and Jubbulpore (8). Deputy Commissioners have not

explained the cause of the omission which was presumably due to the continuous unseasonable rain.

The number of khasra entries checked by Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records during the past two years in each division was :—

Division.	1932-33.	1931-32.
Jubbulpore ...	37,430	37,182
Nagpur ...	32,086	24,124
Chhattisgarh ...	71,394	43,814

Completion of resettlement operations in Drug and Bilaspur districts enabled the staff there to devote itself to ordinary land records work. In the Nagpur division the contracts in the figures is due to the commendable activity of the superior land records staff in the districts of Nagpur and Chhindwara. Work connected with map correction cannot wholly excuse the deficiency in checking in Balaghat and Nimar.

90,288 [83,387] khasra entries previously tested by the revenue inspectors were included in the check of the Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records, but the inspections of the Deputy Director of Land Records showed that in some districts the prescribed standard for such check, 50 per cent of numbers previously tested, was not reached.

The percentage of erroneous entries detected among those already tested by revenue inspectors was 6.24 [7.66], but the quality of the inspectors' work is reported to have deteriorated in Mandla and Bhandara while that in Saugor is still indifferent. In Balaghat district the percentage of mistakes detected fell to 4 [13].

Check of fehrist tabdilats by the land records staff was quite adequate.

(c) *By Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars.*—The Divisional Commissioners comment adversely upon the volume of checking done by Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars and the proposals of the Deputy Commissioner,

Saugor, to fix a standard for his district deserves attention. In the table below the amount of checking done during the year under report is compared with that of the previous year.

Division.	1932-33.		1931-32.	
	Number of villages.	Number of khasra entries checked.	Number of villages.	Number of khasra entries checked.
Jubbulpore ...	1,475	13,491	1,896	13,246
Nagpur ...	834	11,385	757	8,693
Chhattisgarh ..	366	12,278	483	7,305
Total ...	2,675	37,154	3,136	29,244

Although the actual number of entries tested was greater, the number of villages dealt with was much less than in 1931-32. This was particularly noticeable in the tahsils of Damoh, Nagpur, Janjgir and Mungeli. The difficulties experienced by Tahsildars and their naibs in finding time to perform a very important duty need no recapitulation, but the necessity for the devotion of more attention to this branch of their work must again be stressed. In those tahsils where the inspection of land records work has been entrusted to the tahsil staff the check effected has not yet risen to the standard of that of regular Land Records officers.

(d) *By Deputy Commissioners and their assistants.*—The total number of khasra entries checked by Deputy Commissioners and their assistants was 8,661 [8,370] in 844 [895] villages. Only very nominal checking was done in Mandla, Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara, Wardha, Balaghat and Bhandara.

9. *Extent to which khasras were renewed according to roster.*—Completed khasras were renewed according to the sanctioned roster, except in two or three instances. The roster prepared at settlement had not been followed in four revenue inspectors' circles of Mandla district and for these a fresh one was prepared. One patwari in Bhandara failed to renew his khasras at the proper time and was fined. In Nimar nearly all the khasras of

the district became due for renewal in the same year. As the period of the current settlement is expiring it was decided as a temporary measure to prepare a roster in accordance with the present defective order of renewal.

10. Degree of punctuality observed in filing patwari papers, etc.—Milan khasras and jinswars were filed in time in all districts except Bhandara, where they were filed within a month of the prescribed date.

Jamabandis and fehrist tabdilats were punctual only in Hoshangabad, Nimar, Wardha and Nagpur, but in other districts they were filed within one month of the due date or before the close of the year, with the exception of 12 jamabandis in Mandla and 4 in Betul. Suitable action has been taken against the officials at fault.

11. Condition of kanungos' offices, etc.—The condition of kanungos' offices was reported to be satisfactory except at Lakhnadon, Chhindwara, Amarwara, Damoh, Khurai, Harsud and all those in the Bilaspur district but Katghora. The same offices, apart from the first three, were adversely criticized in the previous report also. The condition of those at Saugor and Arvi which was unsatisfactory last year is now reported to be improving. There has been no change in the number of kanungos working as registration moharrirs. The district reports disclose that the inspection of these offices by the Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars who are the immediate controlling officers is generally neglected. The superior land records' staff, with the exception of the Assistant Superintendent of Land Records, Chanda, who was handicapped by floods, inspected all the offices in their charge. The Director or the Deputy Director of Land Records inspected 14 kanungos' offices during the year.

12. Touring by Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records.—The Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records toured steadily throughout the season and in the few cases in which the number of days spent in camp fell short of the standard fixed, there were cogent reasons for the deficiency. The touring was generally methodical and effective.

13. Condition of Land Records offices, etc.—The condition of Land Records offices is reported to be satisfactory, but no officer above the rank of Superintendent

of Land Records inspected those at Saugor and Drug during the year. Periodical inspections by Superintendents of Land Records and their assistants were made in most districts, the reports from Saugor, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Chhindwara, Balaghat and Bhandara being silent on the point. The Director of Land Records inspected 7 and the Deputy Director of Land Records 12 offices during the year.

### III.—CONDUCT OF LAND RECORDS STAFF

14. Residence of patwaris within their circles.—The total number of patwaris residing outside their circles was 301 at the close of the year under report. Of these 135 [182] were doing so without permission. The contrast with last year is due to the exclusion of the figures for the Jubbulpore district where owing to the introduction of the revised halkabandi suitable headquarters for patwaris are in process of selection. As a result of action taken to enforce residence within their circles, 15 patwaris were suspended, 6 transferred, 1 degraded and 16 warned.

15. Training of patwari candidates and retraining of inefficient patwaris.—The usual classes for training inefficient patwaris and candidates, in survey and rules were opened at the headquarters of revenue inspectors' circles in all districts, except Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Bhandara. In Jubbulpore and Nagpur, no candidates were trained as the number of qualified candidates was sufficient. In Bhandara a class was opened at the district headquarters only. Examinations were held everywhere but the results were not declared in Mandla, Bhandara, Drug and Raipur before the close of the year. In Nagpur, 23 patwaris who were weak in survey were trained by revenue inspectors and they will be examined by the Superintendent of Land Records or Assistant Superintendent of Land Records in the ordinary course of their tours. In the examinations held, 119 patwaris appeared in survey and 161 in rules. Of these, 43, or 36 per cent, passed in survey and 79 or 49 per cent in rules. So far as the candidates are concerned the results were unsatisfactory in Hoshangabad and Bilaspur which is due partly to the admission of inexperienced candidates to the examination and partly to the lack of interest in the work shown by revenue inspectors. Deputy Commissioners have given their attention to this.

16. Conduct and discipline of patwaris.—The table below compares the disciplinary action taken against patwaris with that of the last year:—

	1931-32.	1932-33.
Dismissals	72	73
Reductions	84	64
Increments withheld	44	18
Suspensions	99	155
Transfers	51	82
Warnings	174	104
Total	524	496

Under dismissals are included the cases of 20 men who were retired owing to physical infirmity or old age. The highest number of suspensions was 33 in Chhindwara district while as many as 27 patwaris were also suspended in Raipur. The punishments awarded were generally for misconduct, neglect of work, dishonesty, inefficiency or falsifying Government records. The Deputy Commissioner, Drug, remarks that the standard of patwaris in his district is not high.

17. Revenue inspectors, their qualifications, conduct and discipline.—Details of punishments imposed on revenue inspectors are compared as under:—

	1931-32.	1932-33.
Dismissals	1	3
Reductions	13	3
Suspension	4	4
Transfers	4	2
Stoppage of increment	6	6
Fines	3	3
Warnings	26	29
Total	57	50

On the whole there has been a slight decrease in the total number of punishments inflicted during the year. One revenue inspector was ousted for general inefficiency in the Hoshangabad district, one was dismissed for misconduct in Chanda and one was ousted for bad



work in Raipur. Revenue inspectors have been commended as working well in most districts and their conduct and discipline were satisfactory.

18. Superintendents of Land Records, and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records, their qualifications, conduct and discipline.—Messrs. K. P. Tiwari, R. K. Seth and Kishorilal Lodhi reverted to the regular line on completion of their term of deputation while Messrs. V. L. Jaiwant and R. L. Tiwari reverted before their time, each as a special case. Mr. Fazlul Karim, Assistant Superintendent of Land Records, Hoshangabad, retired on 15th April 1933 having reached the age of 55.

A course of instruction in land records and nazul work was held at Nagpur for 10 days just after the close of the year. Almost all Superintendents of Land Records and a few Assistant Superintendents of Land Records attended it.

#### IV.—UTILIZATION OF LAND RECORDS

19. Circle note books.—These were up to date at the end of the year except in the Damoh tahsil of Saugor district where remissions and suspensions still had to be entered and in Jubbulpore district where the work could not be done owing to revision of the halkabandi.

20. Village note books.—The books were incomplete at the end of the year in 35 villages of Chhindwara district, 160 of Bhandara and 18 of Balaghat. Proceedings were taken against the inspectors concerned in the two districts first named, and in Balaghat the work is now being finished. In certain villages of Hoshangabad, Mandla, Chhindwara, Betul and Saugor, the books could not be written up on account of loss, damage or want of space. In Nagpur three khalsa villages have never yet had books, while in three others the mukaddams have lost the books. Necessary action will be taken.

21. Raiyatwari journals and raiyatwari Register J.—Raiyatwari journals have not been maintained in the districts of the Jubbulpore division or in Bhandara and Bilaspur. They have recently been introduced in Betul and Balaghat. The district reports of Chhindwara, Nagpur, Drug and Raipur are silent regarding them. The raiyatwari register in form J has been maintained in all the districts which have raiyatwari estates and they

are reported to be up to date except in Nimar and Bilaspur. The periodical comparison of this register with court registers has been ignored in Nimar and action is being taken.

22. Famine note books.—These have been discontinued.

23. Other heads.—The Deputy Commissioners, Mandla and Raipur, alone offer remarks for inclusion in this paragraph. It is reported that about 50 per cent of *rasid bahis* were checked by revenue inspectors in both districts, the Superintendent of Land Records and Assistant Superintendent of Land Records performed a 23 per cent check in Mandla and an 8 per cent check in Raipur.

#### V.—MISCELLANEOUS

24. Issue of sanads for agricultural improvements.—37 [78] sanads were issued in 10 [8] districts. Of these 7 were given for sinking wells and 1 for constructing a tank for irrigation. Economic conditions adverse to cultivators again discouraged them from making improvements.

25. Sale of quinine.—Quinine was sold through patwaris in the districts of Mandla, Chhindwara, Wardha, Nagpur, Chanda and Balaghat; and it was also distributed free in the malarious tracts of Mandla, Nimar and Chhindwara.

26. Applications for the correction on annual papers and their disposal by the Superintendents of Land Records.—2,439 applications were received during the year including a balance of 195 from the year before. Superintendents of Land Records disposed of 1,618 of them. Arrears are noticeably heavy in Saugor, Nagpur, Balaghat, Bhandara and Raipur and the reasons are being examined. Disposal was prompt in Chhindwara and Drug.

In accordance with the instructions of the Director of Land Records, applications upon which orders have been passed are now filed in the Land Records office in monthly bundles with an index to each and preserved for 3 years.

27. Check of registration of vital statistics by Superintendents of Land Records and their assistants.—26,570

entries were checked during the year. The district reports give no information by which the accuracy of the statistics collected may be judged.

28. Check of grazing certificates.—Check by revenue inspectors was generally satisfactory but an enquiry is in progress against one defaulter. The check by Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records was adequate and well distributed.

29. Check of forms accounts and replacement of un-serviceable instruments with patwaris.—Forms accounts were duly checked by the superior land records staff and are reported to have been fairly well maintained by kanungos and revenue inspectors except in Hoshangabad, Nimar and Wardha. Some cases of short indent and inaccurate estimate naturally came to light. Patwaris in Nimar have been ordered to discontinue the practice of using a separate form of *chitha* for each village. In Wardha, revenue inspectors, who were not including in the general balance forms left over with patwaris, have been given suitable instructions. Patwaris' instruments have been replaced, when un-serviceable, except in Saugor and Nimar where the stock was insufficient. The Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, remarks that the survey appliances with his patwaris are mostly old stock which was supplied after the closing of settlement operations in other districts.

30. Inspection of daftars of the revenue inspectors by Superintendents of Land Records, Assistant Superintendents of Land Records, Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars.—All Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records made the prescribed inspections but Betul and Raipur were the only districts in which the Deputy Commissioners had not to report omission of the duty by some of the Tahsildars or Naib-Tahsildars. It is unsatisfactory to find that this branch of their work was also neglected by most of the Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars entrusted with direct supervision of the subordinate land records staff. Its importance needs no stressing.

31. (a) Progress and results of the enquiries into the profits of agriculture.—It is three years since these enquiries were inaugurated and experience has necessitated the revision of the original printed instructions, which can now be followed by revenue inspectors very

easily. The number of holdings in the Central Provinces selected for the enquiries were 497, of which 2 were cancelled during the year and more suitable choice substituted. The Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division, observes that lately more attention has been paid to the enquiry owing to the public interest which the subject has evoked in the past few years, but he agrees with the Deputy Commissioner, Saugor, that the figures collected need far more verification by Tahsildars and Sub-Divisional Officers. Revenue inspectors have still to learn to use greater discretion in rendering the returns and not merely to act as scribes to the cultivators concerned.

Guidance on all points which require special notice is given in the revised instructions, and a distinct advance in accuracy has been secured in the enquiry of the year under report. But the average profit per acre shows a marked tendency to dwindle.

(b) Progress and results of enquiries into the value of land.—These enquiries were taken up at the same time as those into the profits of agriculture. Of the three groups of villages selected for the purpose there are 971 of the superior, 934 of the inferior and 927 of the average type. During the year a new statement was introduced to show for transactions in regard to leases of land held in occupation rights (a) in the case of indirect transfers the consideration which passed between the transferor and transferee and the amount of consent money paid to the malguzar and (b) in the case of direct leases by the malguzars the amount for which surrenders were originally obtained and the premium charged for reletting the same lands. The statement is expected to furnish the Settlement Officer with valuable details in regard to the sale and letting values of land.

32. Siwai notes, their check by Land Records and Revenue Officers and the condition of siwai note-books.—The bound siwai note-books are reported to be in good condition. They have been issued to revenue inspectors in all districts except Saugor, Mandla, Hoshangabad and Nimar where the notes are still recorded in manuscript, a practice which can now be discontinued. Revenue inspectors generally have been writing up their notes punctually but the Deputy Commissioner, Wardha, found some abnormal figures recorded and the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, considers that much income under this head escapes notice, especially that from grazing, forests, nazranas for house sites and bazar dues.

The latter mentions absurd entries such as illicit profits made on cockfighting. The detailed instructions now printed at the beginning of the bound books clearly indicate what is to be included or omitted. Siwai notes have been recorded by the Superintendents of Land Records for the zamindaris and jagirs of Chhindwara, Balaghat, Bhandara, Raipur, Bilaspur, Drug and Hoshangabad, but have still to be completed for three jagirs of the last named district. Information contained in the note-books was checked by the superior land records staff, a duty which district and tahsil revenue officers everywhere failed to perform.

33. Extent to which the revenue inspectors were employed on work other than land records work.—The quarterly statements from districts prove that the rigorous supervision of the previous year has done much to minimize the employment of revenue inspectors outside the sphere of their regular duties—but it was necessary more than once during the period under report to direct the attention of the Deputy Commissioners of Bilaspur, Chhindwara and Nagpur to the orders upon the subject. The organization of the land records staff renders it the obvious hack for all kinds of unprescribed work, of which the most frequently recurring and most rapidly increasing is the preparation of electoral rolls and voters' lists. The deputation of revenue inspectors for the collection of land revenue, taccavi or kotwars' dues is forbidden but, is by no means uncommon; they are often used in the management of fairs without previous permission from the Director of Land Records although this could easily be obtained, since the dates of such occasions are known far ahead; and, from time to time they are still detained at the camps of touring revenue officers far longer than is necessary. The department is giving such irregularities its fullest attention.

34. Rewards paid to patwaris.—No rewards were paid to patwaris during the year under report.

35. Conduct and discipline of nazul surveyors, maintenance of regularly surveyed and settled nazul, etc.—No fresh towns were brought under maintenance during the year. A new post of nazul patwari was created for Burhanpur, where the surveyors needed assistance. The nazul surveyor, Raipur, was dismissed for bad work and neglect of duty.

There are 28,637 nazul survey marks in the province. Statement E shows the full details of maintenance, which need not be repeated here. Nearly all marks were inspected by the surveyors and 284 were found missing or displaced; of these 31 were relaid during the year. The superior land records staff inspected about 5 per cent of the marks.

Partalling of base lines by nazul surveyors was inadequate everywhere except in the towns of Saugor, Narsinghpur sub-division, Chhindwara, Wardha, Deoli, Pulgaon, Arvi and Drug. Partalling of base lines by Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records is again insufficient, the average being hardly 1 per cent of the total number of lines due for partalling. Of 3,673 encroachments reported, the highest number (801) was in Nagpur and the next in Kamptee.

The superior land records staff and revenue inspectors inspected the nazul in all unsurveyed towns but the whole nazul maintenance cannot be regarded as satisfactory and requires more systematic supervision and attention in all districts.

#### VI.—INSPECTIONS BY THE DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS

36. Land Records offices.—All the land records offices except those of Saugor and Drug were inspected by the Director of Land Records or the Deputy Director of Land Records during the year. They were found in fair condition.

37. Kanungos' offices.—In the course of their tours the Director of Land Records and the Deputy Director of Land Records were unable to inspect the kanungos' offices in the districts of Mandla, Betul, Balaghat and Drug. In fact the amalgamation of the post of Excise Commissioner with that of Director of Land Records renders it almost impossible for the Director to make regular inspections of land records' or kanungos' offices. The Deputy Director of Land Records reported unfavourably on the office of the kanungo at Harsud.

38. Nazul surveyors' offices.—Out of the 17 nazul surveyors' offices in the province 7, at Mandla, Nainpur, Burhanpur, Betul, Chanda, Bhandara and Raipur, were inspected during the year under report either by the

Director of Land Records or Deputy Director of Land Records and found to be in good order.

39. Notice of officers.—As Deputy Director of Land Records, Rao Sahib Khisty has been very highly praised by a succession of Directors.

The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, has particularly commended the interest taken in land records work by Mr. R. D. Beohar, Sub-Divisional Officer, Umrer and Ramtek.

The following officers have been specially mentioned for good work during the year in the reports of either Deputy Commissioners or the Deputy Director of Land Records:—

*Superintendents of Land Records.*

1. Mr. A. H. Beg, Nagpur.
2. Mr. M. K. Ansari, Bhandara.
3. Mr. Deochand Thakur, Betul.
4. Mr. W. A. Shrouti, Saugor (since reverted).
5. Mr. Mithoolal Sharma, Nimar.
6. Mr. Mohammad Muslim Khan, Wardha.
7. Mr. Brijbhushan Lall Verma, Raipur.

*Assistant Superintendents of Land Records.*

1. Mr. Harihar Prasad, Jubbulpore.
2. Mr. Barelal Sharma, Hoshangabad.
3. Mr. Laxman Rao Mude, Wardha.
4. Mr. Narsuji, Nimar.
5. Mr. Abdul Latif, Drug.

The Director's office as usual loyally supported the industrious Superintendent, Mr. A. A. Beg.

**PART II.—OPERATIONS OF THE SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT**

**I.—THE REVENUE SETTLEMENT OF MALGUZARI AND RAIYATWARI VILLAGES**

40. No settlement operations were in progress during the year under report.

## II.—CORRECTION OF MAPS AND RECORDS PREPARATORY TO SETTLEMENT

41. Consolidation of holdings.—(i) Mr. (now Rai Sahib) R. G. Chaurey, Tahsildar, continued to work as Consolidation Officer. His staff consisted of 1 assistant settlement superintendent, 19 chakbandi inspectors and 28 madadgars on an average, against the sanctioned quota of 1 assistant settlement superintendent, 23 inspectors and 30 madadgars. In addition one post of second assistant settlement superintendent on Rs. 50 per mensem was sanctioned from the 1st August 1933.

(ii) Active operations were confined to the Drug and Raipur districts where the demand for chakbandi was found to be increasing. Consolidation of agricultural holdings was effected in villages of the Drug and Balod tahsils of Drug district and the Raipur tahsil of Raipur district.

(iii) In all 338 new applications were registered during the year, all of which were accepted on condition of payment of costs at the sanctioned rate of Re. 0-4-0 per acre. Of these 132 were received in the ordinary course of routine and the remaining 206 were obtained as a result of special propaganda.

(iv) 116 applications were examined and admitted. 186 old applications which were pending since 1929 and had been registered unconditionally were rejected but in more than 50 per cent of these cases fresh applications, accepting the conditions regarding payment of costs, have been received and new cases have been registered. At the close of the year 313 applications remained pending and will be dealt with in due course.

(v) New schemes were prepared for 121 villages, 69 of Drug, 25 of Balod and 27 of Raipur tahsils, as against 103 in the preceding year. All but 4 of these were examined on the spot by the Consolidation Officer. It was possible to complete allotment of chaks in 110 villages and possession was transferred according to the new chaks. In 5 villages the schemes are pending on account of disputes, and in 2 schemes rejected by the Consolidation Officer will have to be revised.

(vi) 94 new schemes and 8 old schemes pending since the previous year were duly confirmed. Of these one new scheme of Resali (Drug) and two old schemes of Kirari and Mulmula (Bilaspur) were referred to the Settlement Commissioner for confirmation; two such



references were made in the year 1931-32. The remaining schemes were confirmed by the Deputy Commissioners concerned as there were no objections.

(vii) In a total of 121 [103] villages treated during the year the lands of 10,860 [9,763] permanent holders covering an occupied area of 115,464 [113,364] acres were consolidated. By this consolidation the khasra numbers affected were reduced from 297,565 to 42,025. Excluding 12,438 numbers which had to be left intact for various reasons the new chaks number 29,627 only. On an average the total of the numbers appearing in the khasras was reduced to 1/10th of those previously recorded therein. The corresponding fraction for the preceding year was 1/11th and for 1930-31 1/7th. The average area of a khasra number has increased by almost four times, against  $7\frac{1}{2}$  times and 6 times respectively in 1931-32 and 1930-31. The reduction of khasra numbers is greater where the soil is light than in kanhar villages where black soil predominates. The triumph of consolidation this year was in Jamgaon (Drug tahsil) where the ratio of reduction was 34 to 1. The lowest reduction in typical kanhar village has been 3 to 1.

(viii) Experiments in remodelling the chaks to regular shapes were continued. The extra labour required for constructing new embankments was considerable but generally the cultivators gave it ungrudgingly. It has been found convenient to have two blocks in villages, which are not commanded by Government Irrigation works. Alignments of water courses were incorporated in chakbandi records in 68 villages and 313 acres of land have been set aside for the purpose and recorded as "Dharsa".

(ix) The cost of consolidation per acre has been about Re. 0-4-0\* as in the preceding year. It is gratifying to note that the department has managed to meet the total expenditure during the year and has become self-supporting.

(x) Mr. Chaurey's good work reflects that of the staff which he controls and he has been deservedly honoured by His Excellency the Viceroy with the title of Rai Sahib.

(xi) During the year under report the Deputy Commissioners, Drug and Raipur, inspected schemes on the

\*Re. 0-3-10 in the year under report and Re. 0-3-8 in the preceding year.

spot in the field season and Mr. C. J. W. Lillie as Settlement Commissioner inspected the office.

### III.—SURVEYS

42. (i) As a measure of economy supervision by the officer in charge, No. 5 Party, Survey of India, designated Assistant Director of Surveys, Central Provinces, was discontinued and a post of Survey Officer, corresponding to a class II post in the Survey of India, was permanently created for this province with effect from the 1st October 1932. With the same object the posts of Assistant Survey Officer, of one traverser and of two draftsmen on the permanent establishment have been held in abeyance and the services of 5 computers, 4 traversers and 3 tracers, borne on the temporary establishment, were abolished. The Survey Officer Rai Sahib Nanak Chand Puri, B.A., continued as Survey Officer till the 3rd August 1933, when he proceeded on leave on medical grounds and the post remained vacant until the close of the year.

(ii) In 443 villages of Nimar, Saugor, Betul, Bilaspur, Chanda, Wardha, Mandla, Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Chhindwara, 262 new subtraverse lines were run and all the missing marks in them were refixed. 110 new marks were laid down in the nazul area of Rampur and Katanga villages in Jubbulpore district and 94 in Pachmarhi nazul.

(iii) 74 new marks were fixed and all the missing marks were replaced in Wardha, Deoli, Hinganghat, Katanēi, Khandwa, Bilaspur, Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, Chanda, Jubbulpore, Betul and Saugor towns. The boundaries of six mining leases in Balaghat, of two in Raipur and of two in Bilaspur were traversed.

(iv) Old marks relating to the boundary dispute between Sakrali village in Chandrapur estate and Jashpur village in Sarangarh State were verified.

(v) The preparation of new tahsil mujmuli maps stands as follows :—

(a) Published prior to the year under report 42, viz., Damoh, Hatta, Hoshangabad, Harda, Seoni-Malwa, Sohagpur, Pachmarhi, Nagpur, Ramtek, Katol, Saoner, Narsinghpur, Gadarwara, Chhindwara, Amarwara, Sausar, Seoni, Lakhnadon, Jubbulpore, Patan, Sihora, Murwara, Khandwa, Harsud,

Burhanpur, Melghat, Wardha, Arvi, Hinganghat, Bilaspur, Mungeli, Katghora, Bhainsdehi, Betul, Multai, Bhandara, Janjgir, Bemetara, Sanjari-Balod, Umrer, Raipur, Baloda Bazar and Banda.

- (b) Published during the year 5 maps, *viz.*, Saugor, Khurai, Rehli, Mandla and Dhamtari.
- (c) In process of printing—*nil*.
- (d) Completed and under scrutiny 5, *viz.*, Balaghat, Baihar, Waraseoni, Gondia, and Sakoli.
- (e) In hand—*nil*.
- (f) To be taken up 12, *viz.*, Chanda, Brahmपुरi, Warora, Dindori, Niwas, Drug, Garchiroli, Sironcha, Mahasamund Khalsa and Zamin-dari, Khariar, Bindra-Nawagarh and Phuljhar.

As a measure of economy the preparation of muimuli maps has been temporarily discontinued since 1st October 1932.

(vi) (a) 5, 13, 1, 31, 23, 87 and '8 survey sheets of Pulgaon, Nagpur, Itarsi, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Chanda and Mandla nazul areas respectively, and 5, 10, 39 and 3 maps of the mining leases of Chhindwara, Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Balaghat respectively were printed at the Government Press and supplied to the Deputy Commissioners concerned.

(b) 45, 1, 32, 23 and 1 survey sheets of Nagpur, Itarsi, Jubbulpore, Seoni and Hoshangabad nazul areas respectively and 7, 2, 30 and 3 maps of the mining leases of Chhindwara, Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Balaghat respectively were traced and sent to the Government Press for reproduction.

(vii) Under the new arrangement Rs. 1,839 have been recovered from the gross nazul incomes of the towns concerned on account of the cost of replacing lost nazul stations there.

#### IV.—SUPPLY OF INSTRUMENTS AND FORMS

43. (i) During the year instruments and drawing materials to the value of Rs. 4,368 were issued for the use of the Land Records Department from the stationery depôt attached to this office. The corresponding figure for 1931-32 was Rs. 294 only and the marked difference was mainly due to the supply of new articles obtained

from the Mathematical Instrument Office, Calcutta, or manufactured locally to meet the demand created by the special programme of map correction in almost all districts.

(ii) The value of forms supplied to the Land Records Department through the Anjuman Islamia Press, Jubbulpore, amounted to Rs. 11,869 [11,056].

(iii) The depôt also arranged for the supply to the Deputy Commissioners through the Anjuman Islamia Press, Jubbulpore, of 60,090 [60,520] rasid bahis or tenants' receipt books valued at Rs. 13,137 [13,425].

W. H. SHOOBERT,  
*Settlement Commissioner,*  
*Central Provinces.*

NAGPUR.

*The 9th April 1934.*

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STATEMENTS A TO C AND E

STATEMENT A.—Maintenance of Survey and boundary marks, their inspection, repair and replacement for the year ending the 30th September 1933.

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District.	Total Number of villages in the district.	Total Number of survey marks in the district.	Total Number of marks reported to be missing or displaced.	Number of marks in column 4 relaid.	Number of new traverse marks fixed.	Number of villages for which change certificates were submitted by Revenue Inspectors.	Number of villages in which action was taken to enforce repair to marks.	Number of cases in which punishment was imposed under the Land Revenue Act.					Number of survey marks inspected by.		Remarks.
								Section 52.	Section 54.	Section 198.	Section 199.	Section 201.	Revenue Inspectors.	Superintendent of Land Records and his Assistants.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Saugor	3,479	87,330	8,876	516	110	1,919	9	5	7	10	...	1	28,941	1,817	
Jubbulpore	2,537	67,260	4,173	...	...	2,537	110	...	...	3	...	...	8,779	596	
Mundla	2,007	67,819	3,300	266	46	217	137	...	...	3	...	...	11,969	777	
Hoshangabad	2,435	70,704	11,696	...	...	236	23	4	...	14	...	...	13,420	1,119	
Nimer	1,128	38,514	842	2,189	709	67	5	...	...	1	...	...	7,710	1,292	
Betul	1,266	58,908	2,122	71	5	173	113	14	...	...	...	...	10,416	1,240	
Chhindwara	3,592	103,829	3,458	270	119	3,159	8	...	...	3	...	...	19,333	1,247	
Wardha	1,369	28,771	1,304	69	32	155	155	...	1	4	6	...	6,970	871	
Nagpur	1,939	53,883	6,650	2,696	56	808	259	13	...	4	...	2	16,160	1,771	
Chanda	2,912	105,721	3,093	181	81	2,2	202	...	...	5	...	...	16,725	1,394	
Balaghat	1,309	42,300	1,223	29	...	84	69	...	5	7	...	...	9,027	440	
Bhandara	1,645	45,656	1,264	...	...	140	132	...	...	2	3	...	4,919	453	
Drug	2,466	40,920	86	...	...	72	69	...	...	6	...	...	8,567	1,023	
Raipur	4,096	92,610	603	...	...	4,196	49	2	...	3	...	...	14,052	1,609	
Bilaspur	3,233	80,914	1,327	91	50	810	418	...	19	259	...	6	14,392	1,093	
Total	35,443	982,139	50,817	6,378	1,198	14,714	3,101	38	2	387	9	9	191,380	17,042	

NOTE.—Masabati villages will be excluded from column 2.

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## STATEMENT B.—Maintenance of maps, their testing

District.	Number of map sheets.		Approximate area at beginning of year to be.		Area finally passed by Revenue Inspectors during the year for		Number of Length of parts run by.	
	Selected for renewal.	Actually renewed.	Corrected.	Resurveyed.	Map correction.	Resurvey.	Revenue Inspectors.	Superintendent of Land Records and Assistant Superintendent of Land Records.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Saugor ...	232	250	Acres. 114,659	Acres. 11,640	Acres. 98,283	Acres. 6,640	3,731	436
							98,051	11,934
Jubbulpore ...	1,452	1,452	360,385	20,865	92,856	5,749	2,475	270
							67,714	5,134
Mandla ...	22	22	34,874	43,164	13,577	3,046	2,027	240
							2,230,246	6,136
Hoshangabad ...	551	247	90,608	12,650	51,683	...	2,539	323
							66,976	10,847
Nimar ...	289	4	97,872	11,796	95,723	8,000	1,427	199
							37,710	6,510
Betul ..	341	341	344,273	67,288	262,109	44,999	2,429	376
							53,108	9,285
Chhindwara ...	599	445	9,888	10,741	9,219	10,476	4,425	424
							117,326	10,599
Wardha ...	1,091	1,091	654,383	2,030	585,753	1,530	3,863	301
							108,167	9,384
Nagpur ...	102	77	185,405	55,287	61,977	7,727	1,725	217
							46,235	6,406
Chanda ..	181	181	747,945	...	457,398	...	3,454	348
							66,065	8,737
Balaghat ...	175	175	94,717	18,238	93,292	16,156	1,847	298
							42,563	5,708
Bhandara ...	732	221	333,481	...	28,918	...	788	197
							17,998	4,337
Drug ...	257	257	372,569	...	340,567	9,711	2,713	406
							68,185	7,411
Raipur ..	2,026	2,026	459,194	368,588	455,444	368,188	702	615
							133,511	14,514
Bilaspur ...	...	...	634,702	13,697	472,375	10,813	3,694	304
							75,364	5,450
Total ...	8,050	6,789	4,534,955	635,984	3,149,374	493,035	37,832	4,954
							3,229,239	122,392

## correction and renewal for the year ending the 30th September 1933.

Total number of katans and offsets of partals in columns 8 and 9.	Number of katans and offsets in column 10 found wrong.	Total number of villages in the district.	Total number of villages in which map correction was tested by revenue inspectors.	Total number of villages in which map correction was fully completed by patwaris	Total number of villages in the preceding column in which map correction was finally passed by revenue Inspectors.	Total number of villages in which the Superintendent of Land Records and Assistant Superintendent of land records tested map correction	Remarks.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
28,372	2,395	3,479	3,471	3,338	3,319	374	
7,215	1,055						
10,159	1,631	2,537	2,537	478	478	266	
6,352	517						
15,117	4,925	2,007	1,429	1,429	1,429	204	
12,639	3,003						
12,846	2,856	2,435	440	514	440	4	
13,084	3,547						
9,280	1,211	1,128	1,128	203	183	162	
6,026	1,130						
17,328	356	1,265	1,266	1,266	1,266	282	
19,618	468						
30,389	2,062	3,592	3,473	3,473	3,473	398	
16,342	1,511						
24,876	1,074	1,369	662	530	470	174	
16,264	306						
10,530	1,928	1,939	1,939	1,718	1,420	89	
10,558	2,144						
14,295	35	2,913	412	582	412	180	
5,123	91						
12,775	1,004	1,309	812	838	615	161	
9,149	713						
6,853	1,591	1,645	388	330	227	85	
5,982	1,537						
37,154	2,284	24,66	2,463	2,466	2,466	396	
25,726	2,347						
69,397	5,398	4,096	3,379	3,379	3,379	924	
77,679	6,099						
36,422	4,562	3,263	3,263	3,191	3,191	469	
38,764	6,297						
3,30,393	33,342	35,444	27,063	23,735	22,765	4,068	
2,70,921	31,305						



## STATEMENT C.—Extent to which village papers were tested and the

District.	Total number of patwari circles.	Total number of villages.	Total number of khasra entries.	Number of villages in which	
				khasra tested.	febrist tabdila checked.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Saugor ...	482	3,479	1,159,131	3,479	3,479
Jubbulpore ...	262	2,537	1,021,131	2,537	2,537
Mandla ...	196	2,007	542,563	2,007	2,007
Hoshangabad ...	422	2,435	544,008	2,435	2,435
Nimar ...	278	1,128	237,314	1,128	1,128
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,640</b>	<b>11,586</b>	<b>3,504,147</b>	<b>11,585</b>	<b>11,586</b>
Betul ...	207	1,266	329,963	1,266	1,266
Chhindwara ...	387	3,592	935,472	3,253	3,457
Waritha ...	221	1,369	186,776	1,369	1,369
Nagpur ...	300	1,909	304,426	1,939	1,939
Chanda ...	232	2,912	496,029	2,440	2,440
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>11,078</b>	<b>2,252,616</b>	<b>10,267</b>	<b>10,471</b>
Balaghat ...	162	1,309	454,778	1,309	1,309
Bhandara ...	123	1,645	536,444	1,606	1,610
Drug ...	404	2,666	2,310,938	2,663	2,666
Raipur ...	576	4,420	4,378,166	4,420	4,020
Bilaspur ...	418	3,472	274,560	3,472	3,472
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,683</b>	<b>13,512</b>	<b>7,994,886</b>	<b>13,470</b>	<b>13,077</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>4,670</b>	<b>36,176</b>	<b>13,751,649</b>	<b>35,323</b>	<b>35,134</b>

result of such testing for the year ending the 30th September 1933.

Amount of khasra testing done by the Land Records staff.

By Revenue Inspectors.				By Superintendent of Land Records and his assistants.		
Particulars of column 5.			Percentage of column 7 on column 4.	Percentage of columns 8 and 9 on column 7.	Number of patwari circles allotted in work distribution.	Number of patwari circles in which work inspected.
Number of khasra entries checked.	Number of khasra entries found wrong in					
	right, rent and possession.	cropping and other mistakes.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
104,982	619	17,336	9	12	482	481
85,448	450	2,342	8	3	262	254
60,855	385	5,779	11	10	206	193
57,761	450	4,366	10	8	422	438
17,519	171	1,555	7	9	278	278
3,25,565	2,075	26,178	9	9	1,650	1,644
27,002	361	2,427	8	10	207	207
102,197	947	4,597	11	5	387	387
25,602	219	1,714	12	8	221	209
51,582	498	4,447	17	10	300	300
54,394	333	3,264	11	7	232	232
258,687	2,358	16,549	11	7	1,347	1,335
55,678	315	2,856	12	6	162	157
39,155	180	3,141	7	8	123	120
172,989	1,662	8,611	7	6	404	394
291,141	1,730	8,949	7	4	555	533
215,816	2,051	7,514	8	4	418	418
774,779	5,938	31,071	10	5	1,662	1,622
1,359,331	10,371	73,798	10	6	4,659	4,601

## STATEMENT C.—Extent to which village papers were tested and the

District.	Amount of khasra testing done by the Land Records					
	By Superintendent of Land Records and his					
	Number of villages in which		Particulars of column 14.			
	khasra tested.	fehris tabdil. checked.	Number of khasra entries		Number of khasra entries in column 17 found wrong in	
tested.			of column 16 which had been previously tested by Revenue Inspectors.	right, rent, and possession.	cropping and other mistakes.	
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
Saugor ...	481	481	13,129	9,219	34	1,165
Jubbulpore ...	254	254	5,768	4,888	25	102
Mandla ...	184	184	5,661	4,211	79	773
Hoshangabad ...	438	438	8,415	5,150	112	371
Nimar ...	281	278	4,457	2,441	10	42
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,638</b>	<b>1,635</b>	<b>37,430</b>	<b>25,909</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>2,453</b>
Betul ...	226	226	4,454	2,157	32	121
Chhindwara ...	387	387	10,170	5,182	18	86
Wardha ...	209	209	3,297	1,733	21	124
Nagpur ...	302	302	6,325	3,974	55	202
Chanda ...	344	344	7,840	5,064	4	131
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,468</b>	<b>1,468</b>	<b>32,086</b>	<b>18,010</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>664</b>
Balaghat ...	161	161	4,948	2,334	7	94
Bhandara ...	127	127	3,631	1,537	43	197
Drug ...	396	376	13,034	6,365	25	335
Raipur ...	924	924	29,550	21,996	404	15
Bilaspur ...	469	469	20,231	14,167	736	273
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,077</b>	<b>2,057</b>	<b>71,394</b>	<b>46,369</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>914</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>5,133</b>	<b>5,160</b>	<b>140,910</b>	<b>90,288</b>	<b>1,605</b>	<b>4,031</b>

NOTE.—Statement D has been abolished.

## vii

result of such testing for the year ending the 30th September 1933—concl'd.

staff—concl'd.		Amount of khasra testing done by Revenue Officers						Remarks.
assistants—concl'd.		By Tahsildars and Niv-Tahsildars		By Extra-Assistant Commissioners		By Assistant Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners.		
Percentage of column 17 on column 7.	Percentage of columns 18 and 19 on column 17.	Number of villages inspected.	Number of khasra entries tested.	Number of villages inspected.	Number of khasra entries tested.	Number of villages inspected.	Number of khasra entries tested.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
8	14	616	2,572	13	81	12	616	
6	3	32	1,536	32	655	17	300	
7	20	232	4,579	23	168	44	273	
1	9	341	3,641	70	442	3	22	
14	2	254	1,163	54	222	10	62	
8	10	1,475	13,491	192	1,567	86	1,273	
8	7	89	1,786	3	38	...	...	
5	2	394	4,005	54	296	6	26	
7	8	45	460	19	124	34	48	
8	7	176	2,646	104	523	35	304	
9	2	130	2,488	74	1,191	...	...	
7	4	834	11,335	254	2,172	75	378	
4	4	...	...	52	578	...	...	
4	16	28	403	10	60	25	179	
4	6	110	3,872	13	152	3	19	
7	2	166	5,403	38	995	11	89	
7	7	62	2,600	31	451	54	748	
6	5	366	12,278	144	2,236	93	1,035	
7	6	2,675	37,154	590	5,975	254	2,686	

## STATEMENT E.—Maintenance of Nazul and its inspection by the

District.	Name of town.	Year of settlement.	Number of traverse marks.				
			Total in town.	Inspected by Nazul Surveyor.	Inspected by Superintendent of Land Records or Assistant Superintendent of Land Records.	Found missing or displaced.	Of column 7 which relaid.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Saugor	Saugor	1921-22	2,147	2,147	300	14	11
Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore part of Civil Station and part of City N. S. I.	1923-24	3,113	3,113	67	95	...
	Jubbulpore part of Civil Station and part of City N. S. II.	1923-24	2,985	2,985	81	30	...
Mandla	Mandla	1930-31	922	922	90	...	...
Hoshangabad	Narsinghpur	1925-26	486	486	10	...	...
	Gadarwara	1925-26	204	204	20	2	...
	Kareligunj	1925-26	125	125	30	...	...
	Gotegeon	1925-26	104	104	20	...	...
	Hoshangabad	1920-21	1,680	1,680	53	7	8
	Burhanpura	1925-26	38	38	...	...	...
Nimar	Itarsi	1925-25	106	106	20	...	...
	Khandwa	1922-23	1,402	1,402	56	12	...
Betul	Burhanpur	1924-25	2,839	2,839	34	31	...
	Berul	1920-21	947	934	140	11	6
	Multai	1918	...	...	...	...	...
	Amla	1918	...	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara	Bhainsdehi	1918	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara	1919-20	1,362	1,362	45	1	...
	Seoni	1919-20	1,680	1,680	170	...	...

superior land records staff for the year ending the 30th September 1933.

Number of plots.			Number of base lines.			Number of new plots.			Number of encroachments reported.	Remarks.
In town.	Inspected by Superintendent of Land Records or Assistant Superintendent of Land Records.	Found incorrect in plotting area calculation, possession, rent etc.	Due for partalling during the year.	Partalled by Nazul Surveyor during the year.	Partalled by Superintendent of Land Records or Assistant Superintendent of Land Records.	Allotted for occupation during the year.	For which field books prepared in duplicate.	Surveyed and plotted on the map.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
897	105	...	27	27	8	18	6	6	246	
6,196	300	..	7,551	170	..	9	9	9	84	
6,367	305	9	7,672	192	6	45	40	40	62	
2,570	350	...	634	634	35	15	25	25	33	
709	10	...	231	231	4	7	7	7	17	
411	20	...	93	93	4	...	...	...	20	
227	30	...	63	63	4	1	...	...	...	
251	20	1	62	62	4	1	1	1	25	
3,337	150	...	3,189	...	2	...	...	...	47	
91	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,060	20	...	111	59	...	18	13	13	62	
4,840	78	1	886	398	22	40	40	40	264	
12,398	110	...	1,736	1,121	6	31	31	31	203	
1,451	75	...	420	135	14	5	3	5	6	
165	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
107	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
84	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3,750	121	3	308	308	...	9	9	9	46	
3,049	367	2	901	901	...	10	10	10	84	

STATEMENT E.—Maintenance of Nazul and its inspection by the superior

District.	Number of town.	Year of Settlement.	Number of traverse marks.				
			Total in town.	Inspected by Nazul Surveyor.	Inspected by Superintendent of Land Records or Assistant Superintendent of Land Records.	Found missing or displaced.	Of column 7 which related.
1	2	3	4	6	7	7	8
Wardha	Hinganghat...	1918 ...	528	528	38	11	...
	Wardha ...	1924-25 ...	504	504	29	...	...
	Pulgaon ...	1924-25 ...	364	364	28	...	...
	Deoli ...	1924-25 ...	43	43	5	...	...
	Arvi ...	1924-25 ...	118	108	17	2	...
Nagpur	Nagpur ...	1913-18	...	...	...	...	Not available.
	Kamptee ...	...	25	25	15	...	...
	Ramtek ...	...	...	...	...	...	No information is available as they
	Katol ...	1915-16 ...	...	...	...	...	...
Chanda	Saoner ...	1915-16 ...	36	12	6	...	...
	Chanda ...	1922-23 ...	3,166	3,166	100	...	...
Balaghat	Katangi ...	1928-29 ...	56	56	13	...	...
Bhandara	Bhandara ...	1920-21 ...	783	783	9	...	...
	Gondia ...	1920-21 ...	504	504	9	...	...
Drug	Drug ...	1930-31 ...	228	228	60	...	...
Raipur	Raipur ...	1920 ...	888	888	92	49	...
	Baloda Bazar ...	1929 ...	239	239	...	...	...
	Dhantari ...	1924 ...	65	65	9	17	...
Bilaspur	Bilaspur ...	1925-26 ...	960	960	76	2	3
Grand Total	...	...	28,637	28,624	1,642	284	31

land records staff for the year ending the 30th September 1933—concl.

Number of plots.			Number of base lines.			Number of new plots.			Number of encroachments reported.	Remarks.
In town.	Inspected by Superintendent of Land Records, or Assistant Superintendent of Land Records.	Found incorrect in plotting area calculation possession, rent, etc.	Due for partalling during the year.	Partalled by Nazul Surveyor during the year.	Partalled by Superintendent of Land Records, or Assistant Superintendent of Land Records.	Alloted for occupation during the year.	For which field books prepared in duplicate.	Surveyed and plotted on the map.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17.	18	19
3,205	166	5	310	110	4	87	27	27	95	
1,857	196	2	279	284	9	49	112	112	110	
1,214	240	10	186	186	7	14	14	14	45	
49	11	2	13	13	5	..	..	..	..	
459	140	4	43	43	11	13	13	13	63	
16,007	1,009	...	...	...	...	71	...	71	801	
7,213	532	117	...	...	...	213	...	213	618	
are not properly surveyed. Their position is shown in municipal maps only.										
13	13	...	...	...	...	..	13	...	1	
9	9	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	
8,141	407	...	1,653	330	92	68	49	49	144	
183	20	...	...	12	2	..	..	..	..	
4,529	20	...	789	154	1	175	93	175	144	
1,805	80	...	275	170	1	46	53	46	275	
442	106	1	171	171	16	..	..	..	28	
1,521	236	82	438	116	11	13	9	9	51	
1,105	...	...	378	...	...	..	..	..	2	
182	48	1	30	10	3	2	2	2	1	
2,941	323	67	737	153	10	39	39	39	96	
93,848	5,669	507	29,186	6,146	281	1,000	618	966	3,673	