

REPORTS

ON THE

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

AND ON THE

OPERATIONS OF THE LAND RECORDS AND  
SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENTS

IN THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

DURING THE YEAR

1920-21

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GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT

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*Nagpur, the 27th July 1922.*

READ—

1. The Divisional Reports by the Commissioners on the Land Revenue Administration of the Central Provinces during the year 1920-21.
2. The Report on the operations of the Land Records and Settlement Departments in the Central Provinces during the year 1920-21.

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RESOLUTION.

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The year 1920-21 was, in many respects, a repetition in an intensified form of the conditions of the year 1918-19, with a short rainfall, widespread crop failure and yet much less distress than might have been expected. The monsoon broke somewhat late in the third week of June, and, though light in character, the rainfall was at first well distributed. It continued to be generally satisfactory in July, but was hardly sufficient in the rice districts of the Nagpur division, where transplantation was impeded. Elsewhere, up to the end of July, prospects were generally fair. Long breaks in August, however, told upon the crops. *Biasi* in Chhattisgarh could not be performed, and the already delayed transplantation in the rest of the rice country could not be completed. The cotton and juar crops were stunted and other crops on light soil withered. Good showers received in early September revived the drooping crops, but from the middle of this month, no rain was received till the middle of January in any district, and serious failure of the kharif crop was early made evident. The early cessation of the September rain and the hardening of the soil under the hot rays of the October sun diminished rabi sowings, and the general result was the worst failure of crops, both of kharif and rabi, that has been experienced since the famine of

1899-1900. For the province as a whole, the percentage of the normal yield on a normal area of all crops taken together was 47 per cent only compared with 57 per cent in 1918-19. In no district of the province did the outturn exceed 75 per cent of the normal. In only three districts did it exceed 60 per cent, and in six districts it fell below 40 per cent. The worst affected districts were Mandla and Seoni where the outturn was below 30 per cent of the normal, in Chhindwara where it was 31 per cent and in Drug where it was 37 per cent. The outturns of wheat and cotton for the province as a whole were estimated at only 7 annas and 9 annas respectively, while rice and juar gave an 8 annas outturn or less.

2. With the failure of the September rain, it was early apparent that serious famine must be apprehended, and early measures were taken to prepare for every contingency. The operations undertaken for the relief of distress have been fully described in the Famine Report. It will be sufficient to state here that they followed the usual lines, namely, the grant of liberal suspensions or remissions of land revenue and rents, large advances as loans, the opening of government forests to free extraction of edible fruits and roots, the provision of employment, where necessary, and the grant of a measure of gratuitous relief. All districts of the province were affected to a lesser or greater degree, but famine was declared in three districts only and scarcity in thirteen districts.

In spite of the severity of crop failure the mildness of the distress was remarkable and provided proof of the increased power of resistance of the people. Only one good harvest had elapsed since the scarcity of 1918-19 and prices still maintained their unprecedented level, yet the numbers which came upon relief were never large and there was little deterioration and no demoralization of the people. The measures taken for the relief of distress everywhere were adequate. Public health was unfortunately somewhat seriously impaired, and, though there was no such epidemic as that of influenza in 1918-19, still a bad cholera outbreak in the hot weather combined with attacks of malaria and relapsing fever in the rains rendered mortality considerably higher than the normal.

3. The economic conditions of the year and the efforts on the part of government officers for the benefit of the people had an undoubted influence upon the attitude of the

public. The agitation of the non-co-operation party, which had begun in the previous year, was redoubled in the year under report, when the campaign of vilification of government, its officers and its works, reached its maximum. Some success was attained by this party in the urban areas, and in the villages also it had begun to shake the hitherto unchallenged belief in the benefits of British rule, but on the arrival of famine, this party signally failed to seize the opportunity presented to it of accomplishing something real for the people in their distress, and the contrast afforded by the talk of the non-co-operation party and the work done by government to alleviate distress was readily discernible. The famine operations showed clearly to the people who were their real friends and did much to counteract the efforts of political propagandists.

4. The relations between landlords and tenants remained generally satisfactory, but at the same time, partly as a result of the preaching of resistance to all authority, a considerable amount of independence on the part of tenants was manifested. Landlords are beginning to find that the fostering of a spirit of independence towards government is a two-edged weapon and that equally with the disinclination to render obedience to authority there goes hand in hand a similar disinclination to render to the malguzar anything in excess of his strict legal dues. Such awakening has been going on slowly for many years, but the growth of this spirit of independence has been especially rapid in the past two years. The Commissioner, Jubbulpore, reports that wealthy malguzars did not take advantage of the opportunity offered by the scarcity of demonstrating the advantages of the malguzari system.

5. Owing to the climatic conditions of the year, no rapid advance in agricultural improvement was to be looked for. Good work, however, continued to be done by the seed farms in the north of the province in the distribution of pure seed and the introduction of improved implements, while in Chhattisgarh a large amount of selected seed was distributed. The Agricultural Department, in consultation with Commissioners, is making use of the home-farms of estates under management of the Court of Wards to demonstrate the advantage of improved methods and of a proper system of cropping. This method of demonstration, while advantageous

to the estates concerned, is particularly commendable at the present time when the funds at the disposal of the department are so small, and the Local Government desires that Commissioners should co-operate with the department as fully as possible in the matter.

The co-operative movement was hindered by the financial stringency and by the difficulties in which the Provincial Bank was involved, and little progress could be made. Government came to the assistance of the movement by guaranteeing repayment of deposits with the Provincial Bank to the amount of Rs. 17 lakhs and offering Rs. 19 lakhs as taccavi to the Central Banks. A number of new societies were, however, registered in the north of the province, especially in Seoni, before the precarious position of the Provincial Bank was realized.

6. Measures for the destruction of pig continued with varying success in different divisions. In Chhattisgarh, associations existed in name only. In the Nagpur division, on the other hand, there are real working bodies, and the number of pig killed in Chanda alone exceeded 4,500. The Commissioner, Jubbulpore division, considers that the issue of crop protection licenses on condition that a specified number of pig's tushes is produced has not increased the destruction of pig, but other Commissioners speak more favourably of the system. The free grant of crop protection licenses now ordered, and organized efforts for the destruction of pig in forest areas bordering on cultivation under the direction of forest officials, will, it is hoped, be more effective in reducing the number of these animals.

7. Irrigation, as might have been expected, received an impetus during the year, and the total irrigated area rose from 933,550 to 1,157,144 acres or by 24 per cent, the increase taking place in the Chhattisgarh division. Owing to the insufficiency of the rainfall, however, many government and private tanks were not filled and so failed to irrigate a full area. Nevertheless, the value of the government irrigation works was well demonstrated. The areas irrigated by the Tendula canal in Drug and by the Wainganga canal in Balaghat alone escaped the crop failure which befell the remainder of those districts. In Raipur, the Mahanadi canal, owing to the fact that the Maramsilli reservoir is not yet completed, was unable to supply the full amount of water

to the area for which agreements had been taken. Between 40,000 and 50,000 acres, however, received more than one watering from the canal and reaped crops far in excess of the average over the rest of the district, and in the following year the demand for agreements was so great that the Irrigation officials were compelled to accept agreements for larger areas than the canal could supply, if rainfall proved short, on the understanding that, if the water-supply had to be curtailed, these areas should suffer first. The medium-sized government works in the Bhandara and Chanda districts proved of value, but in Jubbulpore and Damoh it is reported that the smaller tanks were unable to do as much as was hoped of them. The Commissioner, Jubbulpore, confirming the experience of the southern districts, reports that concentrated efforts should be made on the larger works for the protection of substantial areas, where the success of irrigation is assured. The management of smaller tanks handed over to the Revenue Department is reported to be unsatisfactory in Jubbulpore and Damoh, where sufficient attention has not been given to the matter by the Deputy Commissioners. The Commissioner has taken the matter up.

Owing to the failure of the Mahanadi canal to give an adequate supply of water to the crops in the area under agreement, remissions of water-rates aggregating Rs. 1,16,000 had to be given in Raipur. These remissions were based on the average outturns as estimated by the revenue staff, but it was subsequently found that the figures led to inequality in the distribution of the remission among individuals, and for the future it has been decided that in such cases, where there is a contract to supply water to particular areas, remission must be by the unit of the field and not of the village. Instructions are being issued for the assessment of such remissions in future, after a joint report as to outturns both by the irrigation and by the revenue staff, by the field or series of fields and not by the village. A similar question of inequality in rental suspensions in rice villages, where, owing to superior irrigation facilities, outturns vary considerably from holding to holding, has also attracted attention, and the possibility of taking account of such advantages so as to allow a more equitable distribution of rental suspensions is under consideration.

8. The occupied area of the province fell from 23,293,557 to 23,212,247 acres or by 3 per cent only, and is not serious considering the conditions of the year.

The area under crop (net) was 16,531,000 acres compared with 16,930,000 acres, a fall of 2 per cent only compared with the previous year, but still 8 per cent below the normal. The fall has taken place entirely in the rabi area, there being a small increase of 1 per cent in the kharif area. The double-cropped area, as was natural in the conditions of the year, fell heavily from 2,193,867 acres to 929,623 acres compared with 1,152,533 acres in 1918-19.

9. The total of survey numbers in raiyatwari areas has increased by 50,000 acres, chiefly owing to the survey of more villages in the Brahmapuri tahsil of the Chanda district, but the net increase in the area in occupation was only about 3,000 acres. The area sub-let has fallen considerably, though there is a small increase in the Chanda district in this respect. The bad conditions of the year probably explain the decrease.

10. The demand of land revenue on the roll increased by Rs. 1¼ lakhs to Rs. 1,14,06,015 on account of revision of settlement. Owing to the crop failure Rs. 38,42,000 or 34 per cent were suspended, and, after taking into account other minor adjustments, the net demand for collection was Rs. 75,64,000. Of this, Rs. 75,07,000 were collected, leaving a sum of unsuspended arrears of Rs. 56,000, of which the greater part was due in the Bhandara, Drug and Nagpur districts. The total arrears due at the beginning of the year were Rs. 3,67,575. Of this, owing to the crop failure, Rs. 2,80,000 were remitted, Rs. 42,810 were suspended and Rs. 44,549 were marked for collection. Unsuspended arrears remaining overdue at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 31,000, almost all being the excess of the revised over the old takoli in the Bhandara district, where, owing to the unfavourable year, pressure was not put upon the zamindars to pay up their arrears. The current demand for land revenue not on the roll was Rs. 5,04,000 against Rs. 5,63,000 last year, the decrease being almost entirely in the Bhandara district, where last year's revenue was swollen by large sums realized on account of the sale of escheated malik-makbuza plots by the Settlement Officer. Rs. 2,74,000 were recovered and Rs. 2,36,000 remained for collection, most of which is under suspension. The demand for miscellaneous land revenue increased from Rs. 2,52,000 to Rs. 3,06,000, chiefly owing to increased mining activity in the Chhindwara, Nagpur and Chanda districts. Owing to the unfavourable circumstances



of the year, the number of coercive processes issued for the realization of revenue rose considerably, but sale of property was carried out in 29 cases only, and only 3 persons were imprisoned in the Civil Jail.

11. The total rental demand rose by Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 1,61,40,000. Of this sum, Rs. 75½ lakhs were recovered, while Rs. 18¼ lakhs more were also realized on account of arrears. The greater part of the remainder is under suspension. The number of sales in Collectors' cases ordered by the court was 3,356 compared with 2,551 in the previous year, and, taking into account the cases pending from the previous year, the number of cases for disposal was 4,837. Of these, 1,881 were still pending at the close of the year. Out of almost 3,000 cases disposed of, in only 51 was sale averted by temporary alienation or refusal to sell, because the decree-holder refused to take a lease. In the remaining cases, sale was held in 739 cases, payment was made in 913 cases, and the remainder, 1,253 in number, were struck off in default. In view of the very small number of cases in which the Collector takes action either to refuse sale or to grant a lease, the question of the necessity of continuing the special procedure was referred to Commissioners for their opinion. The replies show that, although the statistics prove that little use is made of the special procedure, especially in the most advanced districts, still the very fact of its existence is in places looked upon by the agricultural classes as a safeguard against unsympathetic treatment. The respite gained, moreover, by the transfer of such cases from the Civil court to the Collector in itself often affords time and opportunity to the judgment-debtor to pay up his debts. It is for decision, however, whether the end in view cannot be attained by some less elaborate means, and the matter is still under consideration. The amount realized by sales in the courts shows a multiple of 17·14 times the land revenue of the property sold, but, taking the price actually realized and adding the amount of encumbrances reported to exist, the price rises to 35·76 times the assessment. The number of sales of proprietary rights in villages or shares of villages, made either voluntarily or by order of the courts, show little variation from the previous year. In voluntary sales, the prices realized were 30·56 times the revenue compared with 29·50 times last year. In compulsory sales, the prices rose from 15·10 to 23·59 times the revenue. In the absence of information as to

encumbrances, it is impossible to draw any safe deductions from the figures. In Nagpur, the multiple of the revenue attained was as high as 91 times the assessment.

12. Owing to the circumstances of the year, there was a large increase in the demand for loans both under the Agriculturists and the Land Improvement Loans Acts. The amounts actually disbursed were :—

		Rs.
Agriculturists' Loans	... { 1920-21 ...	44,26,805
	... { 1919-20 ...	18,93,545
Land Improvement Loans.	... { 1920-21 ...	22,42,430
	... { 1919-20 ...	1,77,345

Recoveries were naturally poor and the rate of interest on the mean outstanding fell from 8'49 and 5'66 to 1'92 and 1'28 under the two Acts respectively. The result of the year's working, after payment of interest to the Government of India, was a net loss of Rs. 2,88,211. Over the past six years, the net loss is Rs. 1,80,680, but it must be remembered that the figures include two years of serious crop failure, when very large advances were necessary and few recoveries could be made.

13. There was a decrease under most of the main heads of revenue business, but, as might have been expected, a small increase took place under applications by lambardars for recovery of arrears, applications for transfers of *sir* land, and applications for execution of decrees by ejection of tenants.

The number of partition cases filed and disposed of during the year and pending at the close of the year was practically unchanged. Considering the pre-occupation of the staff with scarcity and other urgent work, the result is satisfactory. Only two divisional reports touch upon the effect of the new partition instructions referred to in last year's resolution. Most of the district reports, however, indicate that the new procedure is more satisfactory than the old in that, if the partition is explained on the spot, the parties are able to understand it better. The Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, however, points out that the instructions make for longer durations, as, after the preliminary enquiry is completed, the partition officer has often to postpone another visit till the following touring season. At the same time, the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, observes that, in a heavy

charge like Nagpur, it is impossible for the Sub-Divisional Officer to make long halts at individual villages for the purpose of partition cases. It is realized that these cases, which are mostly of the nature of private disputes, make a call disproportionate to their importance on the time of public servants, and the question of the imposition of a more substantial fee in return for the services rendered is now under consideration.

14. The lambardari system has continued to work satisfactorily, but it is again reported, that while there is considerable competition for the post of lambardar in a patti or mahal, there is little or none for that of a sadar lambardar, which carries the responsibility for the payment of revenue without any compensating remuneration.

The complaint from the Jubbulpore division as to the quality of mukkaddam gumastas is again repeated. District officers should make more use of the power conferred by section 190 (2) of the Land Revenue Act to regulate the appointment of these substitutes.

For kotwars the year was a very trying one. The enormous rise in prices in recent years has made the cash remuneration of this essential but humble body of village servants inadequate for their maintenance. In addition, crop failure rendered recovery of their dues difficult and at times impossible, and it was necessary for Government to come to their relief by the grant of cash doles not only in districts affected by famine but practically all over the province. All through the year discontent with the conditions of their service was evident among the great majority of kotwars and the question of a general revision of their remuneration has now been taken up. Nevertheless, in spite of the disabilities under which they worked, the reports unanimously testify to the valuable services rendered by kotwars as a body.

15. Work in the Land Records Department was impeded by the conditions of the year. The standard percentage of khasra numbers to be checked was reduced in several districts, and the pre-occupation of the staff, both inferior and superior, with scarcity or census operations rendered supervision less strict than it might otherwise have been. Boundary marks were generally reported to be in good order, and, though the amount of khasra-checking by superior officers shows a slight decline, the percentage of errors in the numbers tested by Revenue Inspectors was only 1.7 per

cent. Land record papers were generally filed by the due date, and in most districts the check of jamabandi entries gave satisfactory results.

16. Discontent of patwaris with their pay and prospects was much in evidence during the year and strikes occurred in a few districts just at the moment when the Local Government was about to give effect to substantial improvements. The announcement of the improved conditions, which include fixation of pay on a time-scale, monthly payment, permission to cultivate up to 30 acres, and the grant for road expenses and subsistence allowances when summoned outside their circles by Revenue officers, has removed a substantial part of their grievances. The Local Government has been considering how the work of patwaris can be reduced without impairing the accuracy of the present records and has already ordered the substitution of a five-year khasra on the Chhattisgarh model in place of the annual khasra, and is considering other methods of simplifying work with the object of facilitating the reduction of staff and enabling Government to improve the pay. On the vote of the Legislative Council three of the five posts of Deputy Directors of Land Records were abolished during the year.

17. Settlement operations were concluded in Seoni, Betul and Bhandara, and good progress was made in Chanda West, where 425 villages of Brahmapuri tahsil were attested; and announcement of revised rents and revenue in 8 groups comprising 449 villages of the Warora and Chanda tahsils was completed during the year.

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

E. GORDON,

*Revenue Secretary to Government,  
Central Provinces.*

## Land Revenue Administration Report of the Central Provinces for the year 1920-21.

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

*Character of the Season.*—The main feature of the agricultural conditions of the year 1920-21 may be summarized in a few words, as short rainfall, early cessation of the monsoon, consequent failure of the kharif crops, especially rice and kodo-kutki, contraction in the area of rabi sowings, short rabi outturn, and general distress deepening to pretty severe famine everywhere in the division except in the Saugor district and the haveli tracts of Damoh and Jubbulpore. On the whole, the season was about the worst that has been experienced for over twenty years. The monsoon of 1920 started rather late in June and gave fair but somewhat scanty rain in July and August. It stopped abruptly early in September, after which no more rain fell till towards the end of January 1921. The consequence was that the kharif crops, especially rice and kodo, withered away and were either a complete failure or gave a very scanty return. Saugor fared rather better than the rest of the division, juar doing fairly well and the rice and minor crops being rather better than elsewhere. The early stoppage of the monsoon and the great heat left the soil with insufficient moisture for rabi sowings; the rabi area contracted by about 25 per cent, and on this reduced area the germination and growth of the plants was affected by absence of moisture. Luckily, some showers fell towards the middle of January and partially saved the situation, especially in Saugor, which did better with rabi as it had done with kharif. The average outturn per acre of the principal crops was as follows:—

Crop.	Jubbulpore.	Saugor.	Damoh.	Seoni.	Mandla.
Rice	42	60	30	45	45
Kodon	48	60	30	30	37
Til	65	97	30	30	82
Juar	72	89	38	..	...
Wheat	75	67	30	45	60
Gram	65	88	30	45	45
Masur	...	63	30	60	30
Linseed	68	60	30	30	60

But these percentages have to be applied in most cases to considerably reduced areas, and the gross outturns may be taken at little more than three-quarters of the percentages given in the table.

2. *Statement A—Changes in occupied area and tenures.*—The total area included in holdings decreased by 46,378 acres in the whole division. On the other hand, there was a slight increase in the total rental demand as compared with last year.

3. *Statement B.-I and II.*—Allotments and relinquishments of survey numbers in raiyatwari villages about balanced one another. There are some 31,000 survey numbers covering 131,000 acres of land still available for allotment, nearly the whole of this lying in the Mandla district. There has been a decrease, chiefly in the Seoni district, in the area held by patels, but no reason is assigned for this. The allotments for the improvement of raiyatwari villages have again as in the previous year not been fully spent. In the Dindori tahsil of the Mandla district, where most of the raiyatwari estate lies, there is a special raiyatwari Naib-Tahsildar, but I doubt whether an officer of this rank is really of much use for the purpose of development. Now that a Sub-Divisional Officer has his head-quarters at Dindori during the open season, he can devote a considerable part of his time to the raiyatwari villages, and he should be able to effect any improvement of which they are capable. The question of dispensing with the raiyatwari Naib-Tahsildar is under my consideration.

4. *Condition of the agricultural classes.*—The failure of crops and the high prices imposed a severe strain on the smaller cultivators and on the labouring classes, who had not yet fully recovered from the effects of the epidemics of influenza and relapsing fever and from the crop failure of 1918-19. Cultivators who were fortunate enough to reap good crops made large profits from the high prices which they obtained, and were thereby compensated to some extent for the dearth of other commodities. The measures taken for the relief of distress are detailed in the district famine reports, and it will suffice to say here that liberal suspensions of revenue and rents, large grants of takkavi, concessions in Government forests in all five districts of the division, and

the provision of relief works and the distribution of gratuitous relief in all districts except Saugor, enabled the people to tide over a period of great distress. It was not found necessary to open direct relief in Saugor, owing to the comparatively better crops reaped in that district. And even in the districts where famine was declared, the numbers coming on relief were considerably less than might have been anticipated after such a severe crop failure. Altogether, the experience of the past year indicates a very considerable increase in the power of resistance of the people against the effects of crop failure. Apart from relapsing fever, which was prevalent in the early part of the year and accounted for a large number of deaths, and from a cholera epidemic, which spread over the division in March, April and May, the health of people was, on the whole, better than might have been expected, and there was a very satisfactory absence during the rains of 1921 of that high mortality from dysentery and bowel diseases such as is usually associated with the monsoon period following on a year of famine.

5. *Relations between landlords and tenants.*—The relations between landlords and tenants were about the same as usual. Some landlords are reported to have afforded considerable assistance to their tenants and villagers; but many of the absentee landlords, who are numerous, are reported to have done little or nothing, and the experience of the year does not afford very convincing proof of the efficiency of the malguzari system during hard times. A few landlords are reported to have adopted non-co-operation propaganda and to have encouraged their villagers to do so, but as a rule the malguzars and the villagers have not been much affected by this movement. In a few places there were half-hearted attempts at refusal of rent, but these were speedily nipped in the bud by the malguzars concerned. A more common tendency and one less easy to deal with has been observed in the refusal to render customary dues and services to the malguzars. This attitude is certainly an effect of the political campaign against begar and rasad, and it is perhaps just as well that the malguzars should realize that that movement cuts both ways.

6. *Relation between Government and people.*—Non-co-operation propaganda was widely preached in the villages, especially during the early part of the year, and attempts were

made to disturb the cordial relations between the people and the Government by all means, fair and foul. On the whole, however, little success was attained though there is no doubt that the non-co-operation propaganda, maliciously and enthusiastically carried on as it was, did much to disturb the minds of the people and to shake their hitherto unquestioning faith in the British Raj. When the famine came, however, the non-co-operators failed to seize the opportunity of establishing a hold on the sympathies of the people which they might have done by taking up famine relief work in earnest; on the other hand, the measures taken by Government for the relief of distress and the work done among the people by the officers of Government was much appreciated and went far to restore the confidence of the people and re-establish the credit of Government in their eyes. The war saving certificates issued during the war will shortly be falling due for repayment, and it is very desirable that Government should make adequate arrangements to facilitate payment to the villagers. Many of these certificates were distributed through revenue officers, and the holders will look to revenue officers for their repayment. The Post Office authorities should be instructed to work out arrangements for repayment as early as possible, so that there may be no trouble and no suspicion be aroused of a breach of faith by difficulties in obtaining payment.

7. *Irrigation.*—Irrigation from Government irrigation works has not done as well as it should. This is partly due to the fact that some of the smaller tanks constructed in the early days of irrigation development have been unable, owing to short storage, to protect the whole of their commanded areas. There are, however, signs that irrigation facilities are catching on, and that before long there will be an assured demand for all the water available at profitable rates, provided that the water-supply is itself assured and secure. The correct irrigation policy for this division is to abandon the construction of small works and to devote all available funds to protecting, as completely as possible, with larger works, those areas where the eventual success of irrigation works is assured. These areas may be described as the Shahgarh tract of Saugor district, the eastern and southern half of Damoh district, the Murwara-Sihora tahsils of Jubbulpore and the Barghat and Ugli tracts of Seoni. It may be worth while to construct one or two small test-works in the rabi tracts of the Saugor district, but beyond this nothing should



be attempted there until the rice tracts mentioned above have been completely provided for. There is a big programme of works under investigation, and I should like to see some fifteen to twenty lakhs a year spent on irrigation works in these tracts alone: if this could be done, I feel sure it would eventually be a good investment. The management of small tanks by the revenue authorities has not been satisfactory. The system adopted has been to lease them to contractors for a term of years and take no further interest in them, with the result that neither does irrigation expand nor are the tanks kept in proper repair. The Deputy Commissioners, Damoh and Jubbulpore, wish to retransfer the tanks to the Irrigation Department. Personally, I should like to see them remain under the revenue authorities, but these authorities must take an interest in their management, both as regards expanding the irrigation under them and as regards keeping them in proper repair. For such tanks a system of Khudimaramut or communal responsibility for maintenance by all whose lands are benefited, such as is in force in Madras, might well be introduced, and I propose to see what can be done in this respect.

8. *Sanads for land improvement.*—The number of sanads for land improvements granted during the year was 23 as against 18 in the preceding year. Next year there should be a large increase, as many improvements have been effected partly with the help of takavi grants, and partly by malguzars from their own pockets.

9. *Agricultural improvements.*—In such a year but little progress could be made with agricultural improvement. The Adhar Tal farm and the subordinate seed farms in the Jubbulpore district have continued to do good work. In the Damoh district the number of private seed farms has increased by six, and the Government farm at Damoh distributed about 68,000 lbs. of seed to cultivators. Generally speaking, the district and tahsil Agricultural Associations seem to be somewhat wanting in life. There is still much scope for the development of demonstration farms in the division, and more might be done by substantial private landowners in the establishment of private farms, and the local associations might well be invited to assist in encouraging them to do so. The Court of Wards also has not done as much hitherto as it might do. The Diwan's estate at Seoni has established a cattle-breeding farm, and I hope that it will combine this with

a model farm and endeavour to make the two a financial success, as they might well be if soundly managed.

10. *Agricultural stock.*—During the past two years, there has been a very serious falling off in the number of agricultural cattle, especially in the Seoni and Mandla districts. This is due no doubt partly to deaths from disease or under-feeding as the result of the crop and grass failure, and partly to forced sales, the result of the famine. So far as disease is concerned, the Veterinary staff have done their best to combat it by systematic inoculation, and excellent work was done during the past year, though in the Jubbulpore and Saugor districts the number of inoculations has decreased, owing to the apathy of the villagers.

11. *Destruction of pig.*—Pig-killing associations have so far done little to diminish the depredations of pigs, and the system by which the holders of gun-licenses are required to produce a certain number of tushes every year does not seem to have led to any appreciable result. Nor am I a believer in the imposition of this condition. The Deputy Commissioner, Saugor, tells me that one of the chief requirements of the villagers he has met on tour has been for the free issue of crop-protection licenses. I have always felt that the system hitherto followed has been wrong, and I am glad that it has now been decided to issue crop-protection licenses for matchlocks and cap-guns without limitation of number for the nine months' period during which crops require protection. This is a great improvement, and will, I am sure, be popular with the agricultural classes.

12. *Co-operative credit societies.*—There was a great demand in the Jubbulpore district for an extension of co-operative credit operations and for the establishment of new societies, but financial stringency prevented the bank from taking full advantage of it. Eleven new societies were registered in Jubbulpore, two in Mandla and twenty-one in Seoni, where the movement was extended to the Lakhnadon tahsil. In the Damoh and Saugor districts, there has been a slight decrease in the number of societies. It is somewhat disappointing that some of the recently established co-operative stores in the Jubbulpore district are not gaining popularity and shew a lack of the real spirit of co-operation.

13. *Land Alienation Act.*—The Act has been applied to the Mandla and Damoh districts. Very little action has been taken under it, but the Deputy Commissioner, Mandla, reports that it certainly acts as a deterrent to the sale of villages by aboriginal owners to outsiders. No cases have been filed in the Damoh district, although the Act is in force since 1917.

14. *Agriculturists' and Land Improvement Loans. Acts—Statements C. and D.*—The special conditions of the year rendered liberal advances of takavi necessary. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, Rs. 14,99,006 were actually advanced during the year, a very large part of which was distributed for the purchase of bullocks in order to make good the very heavy reductions which have taken place in the number of agricultural cattle during the past two years. For Land Improvements, a total sum of Rs. 5,17,365 was advanced, and this was spent on minor improvements such as embanking of wheat and rice fields, and the repair of small village tanks, works which afforded considerable employment to the villagers and proportionately reduced the demand for Government famine relief works. No pressure was used in collecting the overdue instalments of loans outstanding, and such amounts as were not suspended were mostly left uncollected till the current harvest.

*Character of the season.*—The monsoon broke in the third week of June, with light to heavy rainfall in all the districts, the rainfall registered during that week at the headquarters ranging from 1·74 at Betul to 7·06 at Khandwa. There was very little rain in the fourth week. Sowings commenced in the first week of July and germination was satisfactory except in parts of Harsud tahsil in the Nimar district and in some places in the Chhindwara district where crops on light soil withered and had to be resown. The rainfall in the month of July was generally sufficient and well distributed, but the long break which followed did damage. Good showers were, however, received in the last week of August and prospects generally looked favourable everywhere till the end of that month. Unfortunately, the monsoon came to an abrupt close in the middle of September and all hopes of even a fair harvest vanished.

Nerbudda  
Division.

Except for a few showers received towards the end of January, there was no rain from the beginning of October to

the end of the agricultural year. The net result of the year's rainfall was that the cropped area under kharif fell by 215,767 acres while that under rabi rose by 38,506 acres. The reason for the latter increase was that kharif crops which were damaged by continuous rain were ploughed up and replaced by rabi. The increase was confined to the Hoshangabad, Nimar and Betul districts. Owing, however, to the early cessation of rains, the soil rapidly hardened and there being no winter rains, the rabi crops shared the same fate as the kharif crops. The embanked lands in Narsinghpur alone survived—wheat yielding almost a normal crop and gram a fifteen to sixteen anna crop.

The percentage representing the proportion which the year's produce of both kharif and rabi crops bore to the normal outturn on their normal area was as under :—

Narsinghpur	72	against	64	in the	previous	year.
Hoshangabad	47	„	97	„	„	„
Nimar	58	„	100	„	„	„
Betul	37	„	100	„	„	„
Chhindwara	31	„	96	„	„	„

2. *Area and rental statistics.*—The total area included in holdings again decreased by 19,903 acres. The area held in *sir* right decreased by 2,575 acres which was distributed over all the districts except Betul where there was an increase of 355 acres due to the declaration of new *sir* rights by the Settlement Officer. The decrease elsewhere was chiefly due to the transfer of proprietary rights in *sir* with the reservation of cultivating rights. The cultivated area other than *sir* also decreased by 9,942 acres. The decrease was confined to the Hoshangabad, Nimar and Betul districts and was chiefly due to land lying fallow or reserved for grass bir for more than three years having been recorded as waste land.

Land held by malik-makbuzas fell from 234,346 acres to 233,455 acres or by 891 acres. The decrease occurred in the Hoshangabad and Betul districts and was due to a misclassification in the previous year. Land held by absolute-occupancy tenants decreased by 1,366 acres owing to surrenders to malguzars. The large increase of 1,634,299 in the area held in occupancy right is due to the abolition of ordinary rights.

The increase in the rental demand from Rs. 38,85,224 to Rs. 39,05,288 was chiefly due to resettlement in the Betul district. Rental collections amounted to Rs. 20,79,092 on account of current demand and Rs. 4,03,041 on account of arrears. The total collections amounted to 63 per cent of the current demand. The short collections are accounted for by the bad crops of the year.

3. *Statement B-I.*—Narsinghpur has no raiyatwari settlement. In the other four districts the area available for allotment at the beginning of the year was 52,603 acres with an assessment of Rs. 12,480, and 19,397 acres with an assessment of Rs. 6,997 were relinquished during the year, thus making a total of 72,000 acres with an assessment of Rs. 19,477 available for allotment. Out of this, 19,540 acres with an assessment of Rs. 8,082 were allotted, leaving 52,460 acres with an assessment of Rs. 11,395 unallotted at the close of the year.

4. *Statement B-II.*—There was a net increase of 266 acres in the area included in occupied survey numbers. The increase in Chhindwara was due to the transfer of a raiyatwari village from the Seoni district under notification No. 211-49-D/XII, dated the 10th June 1920. The area held by patels decreased by 580 acres, while that held by raiyats rose by 991 acres. There was a net increase of Rs. 2,150 in the raiyatwari revenue which is shared by all the districts. In Nimar although the occupied area decreased by 500 acres, the revenue rose by Rs. 11 which was due to the fact that full revenue was realized on *pagras* land according to the conditions of allotment. It is satisfactory to find that the area sublet both by patels and raiyats shows a considerable falling off everywhere. In Betul, however, 29 acres were sublet by patels and 80 acres by raiyats, against *nil* in the preceding year.

5. *Condition of agricultural classes.*—As was to be expected in a year of failure of crops, the condition of the agricultural classes was everywhere far from satisfactory. Narsinghpur fared best as the satisfactory results obtained from cmbanked lands prevented a general deterioration. In Nimar the cultivators had been unable to reap the full advantage of the excellent cotton crop of the previous year owing to a slump in the price of cotton, and those who had

stocked it in the hope of realising a better price suffered most. Government promptly stepped in to the help of the agricultural classes and labourers. Suspensions of revenue were sanctioned in all the districts, liberal takavi advances were distributed and Government forests were thrown open for the free extraction of edible products and head-loads of grass and fuel. Some forest road works were opened to provide work for the people of the jungly tracts. In only two districts, *viz.*, Chhindwara and Betul, was it found necessary to start scarcity works. Gratuitous relief was also given in these districts to those who were unable to work.

In 15 villages of the Nimar district a loss of about Rs. 17,000 was caused by fire. The raiyats affected were allowed free timber from the neighbouring jungles to rebuild their houses.

6. *Agricultural associations.*—Owing to the prevailing scarcity conditions, the annual divisional Agricultural Conference and Show at the Powarkhera agricultural farm in the Hoshangabad district could not take place. Some of the sub-agricultural associations in this district also appear to have slackened their activities for the same reason. Others continued their efforts in introducing improved seed and methods of cultivation, and the results are described in paragraph 11 of the district report. The agricultural associations in Nimar held eight meetings which were fairly well attended. The Government farm opened last year is making experiments in improved methods of sowing cotton, juar, groundnut, etc. The two registered and two unregistered cotton seed unions and 35 cotton seed farms in this district sold 297,003 lbs. of pure cotton seed against 209,280 lbs. in the previous year. Chhindwara appears to be taking the lead in the matter of introducing improved agricultural implements. Implements and sugar-cane mills worth Rs. 13,632 were purchased in this district during the year through the Agricultural Department, and there are now 150 sugarcane mills working there. Twenty furnaces of the improved type were also made and demonstrated. Improved varieties of wheat, red Mauritius sugarcane, small Japanese groundnut and early varieties of cotton seed were also sown as experiments. Seth Sheolal, M.L.C., and Rai Sahib Babu Rao and Atmarm Patel have offered two silver cups for the best produce of *roseum* cotton. The agriculture farm started at Chandangaon last year has begun to do good work.

7. *Sanads for improvement.*—Fifty sanads for agricultural improvements were granted in the Narsinghpur district, two in Betul and one in Nimar. No sanad was granted elsewhere. The Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, reports that there is no demand for these sanads in his district. The large number of sanads applied for and granted in Narsinghpur is apparently due to the expected resettlement.

8. *Co-operative credit societies.*—Except in Narsinghpur, the co-operative credit banks and societies were very helpful to the agriculturists. Eleven new societies were found in Hoshangabad, twenty-eight in Narsinghpur, ten in Nimar and fourteen in Betul. The Nimar central bank advanced Rs. 5,88,555 and recovered Rs. 4,40,801. Both these figures include renewals amounting to Rs. 3,67,367. The profits of the bank amounted to Rs. 14,165, and the Bank distributed a dividend of 6 per cent to the shareholders. The Chhindwara bank advanced Rs. 3,38,252 and recovered Rs. 2,68,695. The profits of the bank amounted to Rs. 16,233 and after keeping Rs. 12,357 for reserve fund, sinking fund, etc., the bank was able to pay a dividend of 6 per cent. The Betul co-operative bank supplied 242 khandis of pure seed against 144 khandis in the previous year. Figures of profits and dividend have not been furnished. The Narsinghpur bank does not appear to have been managed skilfully. The Deputy Commissioner reports that the bank had advanced nearly all its capital in the previous year of good harvest when such advances were not required. The poor harvests which followed made it impossible for the bank to recover any substantial amounts, and it was consequently unable to make any further advances during the year under review when they were most required.

9. *Destruction of pig.*—In Nimar, Chhindwara and Betul pig-killing operations were carried on vigorously, the number destroyed in each of the districts being 1,289, 1,468 and 1,068, respectively. In Hoshangabad 129 pigs were destroyed in the Sohagpur tahsil, and Rs. 60 were paid as rewards from private subscriptions. Rs. 234 were paid in Nimar from the same source. In Narsinghpur the number destroyed was only eight. The matter is engaging the Deputy Commissioner's attention. The production of pig-tushes is everywhere made a condition of the grant of arms licenses in forms XIV and XV and is reported to be working successfully.

10. *Cattle-disease and relief.*—Although there was no general epidemic, the mortality among cattle was high in the Chhindwara and Betul districts and in Harsud tahsil of the Nimar district owing to scarcity of fodder and high prices.

The number of cattle treated and inoculated in each district is shown below :—

	Treated.		Inoculated.	
	1920-1921.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1919-1920.
Hoshangabad	13,784	20,687	3,822	8,523
Narsinghpur	Not reported		1,728	2,943
Nimar	7,204	6,141	2,065	6,575
Chhindwara	11,095	13,081	2,254	4,980
Betul	3,553	5,000	279	1,000
	Betul tahsil only.		Betul tahsil only.	

The veterinary dispensaries are rendering much help and gaining popularity, although the Deputy Commissioner, Narsinghpur, has to find fault with the working of the dispensaries in his district and has reported the matter to the head of the department.

11. *Working of the Land Alienation Act.*—There were only four cases in the Narsinghpur district under the Land Alienation Act, of which one was compromised, one was withdrawn and two were rejected. Six applications were made in the Hoshangabad district, one of which was from the Hoshangabad tahsil to which area the Act has not been extended. The remaining five were from tenants of the Sohagpur tahsil to whom the provisions of the Act do not apply. All the six applications had therefore to be rejected. In Betul two applications were pending from the previous year and one was filed during the year. Of the three applications for disposal, two were rejected as the letting



value of the property was not sufficient to pay the decretal amount in 20 years. The third case was pending at the close of the year. No applications were filed in the Chhindwara and Nimar districts.

12. *Relations between landlords and tenants.*—The relations between malguzars and tenants and between patels and raiyats are reported to have been generally satisfactory everywhere, as is evident from the fact that in the whole division there were only 53 applications filed during the year under sections 68, 74 and 77 of the Tenancy Act. There were no applications under section 88. In the Betul district some cases were brought by tenants against their malguzars about the right of pasture and collection of mahwa. These are regarded as healthy signs that the tenants are beginning to understand their rights. Two malguzars in Nimar district are also reported to have interfered with the tenants' rights of *nistar* on pasture lands.

13. *Relations between Government and the people.*—The relations between Government and the people have generally been satisfactory. The non-co-operation and the Khilafat movement have been able to influence in some degree the people of head-quarters towns and big villages only. The Deputy Commissioner, Betul, however, reports that "there are indications of growing bewilderment in the minds of the people even in out-of-the-way places, and there seems to be little doubt that the officials of Government are beginning to lose their influence." The Deputy Commissioner, Narsinghpur, thinks that the people may soon get tired of politics in any form. The only real trouble was caused by the strike of the patwaris in Chhindwara which was dealt with firmly and soon collapsed. Elsewhere liquor shops were boycotted, but attempts to frighten away the schoolboys failed. In Betul and Chhindwara efforts were made to stir up the Gonds, but beyond a wholesale slaughter of fowls the attempts had little effect, and, at the time of writing, Deputy Commissioners report that the old friendly relations on tour still prevail.

14.  *Holding of district darbars.*—District darbars were held at Narsinghpur and Chhindwara and were fairly well attended. At the former place non-co-operators did their best to persuade people to boycott the function but signally failed.

15. *Statement C—Loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.*—The total amount of loans outstanding at the commencement of the year was Rs. 4,97,148. Rs. 4,73,224 were advanced during the year and the amount outstanding at the close of the year stood at Rs. 9,25,058. On account of the bad crops of the year, it was found necessary to make advances on a liberal scale and to suspend the collection of the outstanding loan. The principal which fell due for recovery during the year amounted to Rs. 4,34,953 including arrears of previous years, out of which Rs. 44,712 were collected and Rs. 3,89,705 were suspended, leaving only a sum of Rs. 536 uncollected in the Narsinghpur district. I believe the advances were generally utilized for the purpose for which they were given, but except the Nimar report, this fact has not been mentioned in any of the district reports. In Nimar some of the amount advanced is supposed to have been spent on the purchase of food-supplies. Collections of interest amounted to Rs. 4,146 which gives a rate of 58 per cent on the mean of the loans outstanding at the commencement and end of the year.

16. *Statement D—Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act.*—Rs. 1,90,907 were outstanding at the beginning of the year and Rs. 2,86,532 were advanced during the year. The balance outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 4,61,248. The amount which fell due for recovery during the year was Rs. 89,153, of which Rs. 14,779 was recovered and Rs. 74,256 were suspended, leaving Rs. 118 uncollected in the Narsinghpur district. Collections of interest amounted to Rs. 2,979 which gives a rate of 91 per cent on the mean of the amount outstanding at the beginning and close of the year. One case about the misapplication of the loan is reported to have been brought to notice in the Nimar district. It was under enquiry when the year closed.

**Nagpur  
Division.**

*Character of the season.*—The monsoon of 1920 began with light showers in the first week of June, but did not establish itself at all strongly till the third week, after which there was a long break. The July rain was not heavy or continuous enough to fill the tanks, and transplantation of rice was retarded. The August rainfall was also deficient, and transplantation was further delayed, while unirrigated rice failed. There was no

rain at all between the middle of September and the beginning of January, while October was also abnormally hot. Kharif crops on the lighter soils withered and even those on heavy soils fared badly. The conditions interfered with the spring sowings which were consequently short in every district. Some rain in January slightly improved the prospects of the late-sown juar and the *jadi* cotton in Chanda, but it was too late to benefit the rabi crop in general.

2. *Crops*—The rice crop started well, but was badly damaged by shortage of rain, the outturn being only 4 to 6 annas. Juar also suffered considerably. Cotton sowings were made under favourable conditions, and germination was satisfactory, but the subsequent want of rain stunted the growth of the plants, and the prolonged drought after September did further damage. There was also a fall in the price of cotton. The yield of tur, which is not a very important crop in this division, was better than in the preceding year, except in Wardha. There was no damage from insect pests. As regards the rabi crops, the ground was too dry for the sowings, there was no dew and until January no rain at all, with the result that growth was stunted and the ripening premature. Gram also suffered from cloudy weather. Under these conditions, suspension of both the kharif and rabi kists had to be granted.

3. *Statement A—Area held by proprietors.*—The area included in holdings increased from 5,547,504 to 5,548,512 acres. This net increase of 1,008 acres is made up of a gross increase of 8,816 acres counterbalanced by an actual decrease of 7,808 acres. The noticeable increase of 7,478 acres in Chanda is mainly due to rectification of areas at map correction in the Sironcha tahsil and that of 1,136 acres in Bhandara is attributed to extension of cultivation. The decrease of 1,055 acres in Wardha is due to khudkasht land reserved for grass and remaining uncultivated for four or more years having been recorded as banjar. No reasons are given for the decreases in Nagpur (1,682 acres) and Chanda (3,320 acres). Probably, they are due to the same reason as in Wardha. The Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, attributes the decrease of 1,751 acres in the zamindari area to the unfavourable conditions of the year.

The increase in the area held as *sir* and the decrease in the area cultivated as khudkasht nearly balance each other. The fluctuations are mostly due to the conferral of *sir* rights in the Chanda district at settlement.

The area held by plot proprietors has slightly increased owing to the resumption of land held completely or partially revenue free, the area under which has proportionately decreased.

4. *Area held by tenants.*—The area held by tenants increased by 3,336 acres. The decrease of 1,116 acres in the absolute-occupancy area is due to surrenders and transfers in favour of malguzars. Area held by occupancy tenants increased by 1,357,828 acres, mainly owing to the merging, as a consequence of the new Tenancy Act, of the ordinary into the occupancy tenant right and partly owing to the recording of *sir* land as occupancy on transfer of proprietary right. The area held in lieu of service declined by 2,142 acres. Muafi-khairati and khidmati rights having been abolished, most of the land shown under this head has also gone under occupancy.

The area of *sir* land held by sub-tenants increased by 570,188 acres and the rents paid rose by Rs. 23,00,089. The rent per acre works out to Rs. 4-8-0 against an all-round tenant-rate of Rs. 1-2-9, and it is this high rate that is year by year inducing malguzars to sublet more of their home-farm.

5. *Rents.*—The rental demand rose from Rs. 47,56,193 to Rs. 48,18,346. The increase is mainly due to revision of settlement in the Chanda and Bhandara districts. The rent actually collected amounted to Rs. 34,50,483, including Rs. 7,56,038 on account of the previous year. The fall in the collections from Rs. 51,57,909 to Rs. 34,50,483 is due to suspensions during the year on account of crop failure and partly to payments being appropriated towards the satisfaction of old arrears.

6. *Statement B-I.*—Of 13,306 occupied survey numbers, comprising 117,609 acres available for allotment at the commencement of the year, 1,316 numbers, with an area of 14,857 acres, were allotted, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 914 and 10,363. During the year, 1,402 numbers were relinquished, leaving a

balance of 13,392 available for allotment at the close of the year, with an area of 118,425 acres and an assessment of Rs. 22,112. The increase in the number of survey numbers is due to the conversion in Chanda of minhai into *kabil kast* land in villages where the demand for land for cultivation was high and the minhai area unnecessarily large. The area relinquished in Balaghat exceeds that allotted.

7. *Statement B-II.*—The area comprised in occupied survey numbers increased by 29,316 acres owing to the survey of some more raiyatwari villages in the Brahmपुरi tahsil of the Chanda district. The area held by patels and Government raiyats increased by 2,412 and 26,885 acres, respectively. Subletting by raiyats has increased in Chanda and Balaghat, mainly owing to the high rents obtainable. Measures are being taken in Chanda to discourage this practice. The decrease in the area sublet in Nagpur is attributed to takavi grants to raiyats.

8. *Condition of agricultural classes.*—The combination of a very low outturn of all the principal crops with general high prices was bound to have its effect, and some deterioration, though not sufficient to cause alarm, is noticeable in the condition of agriculturists. The slump in the price of cotton aggravated the situation, and credit in general was restricted. The upper classes of agriculturists got through the year fairly well by economising in private expenditure, but previous savings had to be largely drawn upon. The lower classes were hard hit, but liberal suspensions of rents and revenue, generous distribution of takavi loans, the opening of Government forests for the free extraction of head-loads of grass and fuel and of edible products all helped to alleviate distress. Relief works, started where necessary in the affected tracts of the districts in the division, provided employment for the labouring classes. Gratuitous relief was found necessary in the most affected portions of the Ramtek tahsil in the Nagpur district, in the Arvi tahsil of the Wardha district, the Sironcha tahsil of the Chanda district and in the Balaghat district. The absence of marriages consequent on the year being *singhast* rapidly reduced the demand for *koshiti* cloth, prices fell seriously and weaver relief had to be opened at Nagpur, Chanda and Bhandara. This relief was closed at Chanda on 1st August 1921 and at Bhandara on 31st August 1921. The operations in Chanda resulted in a profit of

Rs. 826. The cloth purchased at Bhandara has not yet been disposed of. The shop at Nagpur is still open and relieves over 2,000 families, but it is hoped to close it shortly.

The year was free from epidemics, with the exception of cholera, and the progress for agricultural operations was not impeded.

9. *Agricultural improvement.*—There is not much to notice under agricultural improvement. In Nagpur one meeting of the Agricultural Association was held in each tahsil, but the attendance was poor. In Wardha, there is only one demonstration farm at Nachangaon, which belongs to the Court of Wards; nothing new has been tried there, and it seems that the Agricultural Assistant began quarrelling with the Manager and finally struck work. The annual agricultural show was not held at Sindewahi in the Chanda district, but the meetings of Agricultural Associations were held as usual. The demonstration farm at Machera in the Bhandara district is apparently doing well; pure seed of *gurmudia* paddy, to the extent of 76,800 lbs., was distributed in the district, and some leading malguzars are said to be adopting improved methods demonstrated by the Agricultural Department. Cultivation of groundnut and sugarcane is gaining popularity.

An agricultural show on a small scale was held during the Ramtek fair under the direction of the Agricultural Department and was attended by over 1,000 people. Rs. 100 were awarded as prizes for the best specimens of wheat, sugarcane, cotton and rice.

10. *Irrigation.*—Irrigation works appear to be gaining in popularity. Ordinarily, an increase in the irrigated area could have been expected in a year of short rainfall, but the area irrigated from the Ramtek reservoir and other minor tanks in the Ramtek tahsil decreased from 10,925, to 8,374 acres. The rainfall was never, except for a short period, abundant, and the tanks did not fill properly, and it is not surprising that the irrigated area declined. Irrigation dues were remitted in cases where water could not be supplied, and the crop outturn in consequence did not exceed eight annas.

11. *Destruction of pig.*—The pig associations at Bhiwapur and Umrer are reported to be working satisfactorily. The new association at Mangrul in the Umrer tahsil is also

reported to have made a good start. A similar club is being organised at Shiwpur in the Umrer tahsil. During the year 1,436 pig-tushes were produced by licensees in the Nagpur district. In Wardha, of the 264 crop-protection licenses issued, 54 were granted on the Barhapagari system, that is, to village servants appointed by the people for the protection of the whole village instead of individual fields. 1,196 pig were killed during the year against 300 in the preceding year. This indicates that co-operative action for the destruction of pig is more successful than individual efforts. All possible means are being employed in Chanda to encourage the destruction of pig; beats are organized by villagers, the pig being driven into pits and nets, and to encourage such organizations, rewards are paid from advances made to Local Board members for the purpose. Pig-hunting clubs are also organized in some villages, but they have not made any great progress. No pig are reported to have been killed in Sironcha. In the other tahsils of the Chanda district, 2,487 pig were killed by license-holders, 2,157 by villagers and 137 in beats. Rewards amounting to Rs. 338, were paid. Large numbers of pig are said to have been killed in the Bhandara district. The number killed or the progress made in Balaghat is not reported.

12. *Condition of cattle.*—The veterinary dispensaries are reported to be steadily continuing to advance in popular favour and the prejudice against inoculation to be noticeably lessening. In Nagpur, 4,787 cattle were inoculated, but the number treated in other districts is not reported. Rinderpest, small-pox and foot-and-mouth disease prevailed in sporadic form, but there was no widespread or noticeable epidemic, and mortality from cattle disease was not great. But many cattle died owing to the generally inadequate supply of fodder and scarcity of water. Cattle-disease reports seem to have been promptly made and attended to as far as possible by the Veterinary Assistants. In Sironcha an independent dispensary would be useful, as the Veterinary Assistant stationed at Ahiri can only visit Sironcha very rarely. But it does seem to me that District Councils in general do not appreciate the advantage and value of these dispensaries as much as they might do. As reported last year, the Balaghat District Council lost the services of a touring Veterinary Assistant simply because of their refusal to incur the trifling charge of a house-allowance, a shortsighted

policy and not to the benefit of the district in general. The District Council, Wardha, have decided to remove the veterinary dispensary to Selu, an unimportant village eleven miles from Wardha, apparently under a curious notion that a District Council institution must not be located within a municipal area. As the Deputy Commissioner rightly observes in paragraph 13 of his report, cattle-disease reports will not reach Selu as quickly as they do Wardha, and useful help may be sacrificed by such delay. It is more than doubtful in my opinion whether this proposed change of site will be beneficial, and meanwhile the Council are using it as an excuse for not doing any repairs to the quarters of the two Veterinary officials at Wardha, which, according to a report by the Veterinary Superintendent at his last inspection, are becoming uninhabitable. The matter is under consideration, and I hope to be able to look into it when I can manage to visit Wardha. There are two cattle-breeding farms in the Chanda district—one at Lohara in the Garchiroli tahsil managed by the Aberi Court of Wards and another at Sindewahi managed by the agricultural Department.

13. *Co-operative credit societies.*—I do not think that at the present moment the position of the co-operative credit movement can suitably or usefully be discussed. The real state of affairs in the Provincial Bank is at present known only to a few: it must necessarily be known generally in time, but it is enough to say here that it dissipated its fluid resource and found itself unable to meet its liabilities. Technically, it failed and but for generous Government assistance would of course have actually failed,—a failure which would have involved in its train the collapse of the whole movement in this province and a serious shock to the movement elsewhere. Meanwhile, a committee has been appointed to investigate the whole question, and, pending the issue of that committee's report, there is no purpose to be served by any further remarks in this report.

14. *Relations between landlords and tenants.*—The relations between landlords and tenants appear to have been satisfactory on the whole. Some ill-feeling is said to have prevailed in some of the larger villages of the Saoner and Katol tahsils. Cases of friction over water-rights, grazing dues and nistar are also not uncommon. In several Zamin-



daris of the Bhandara district, bitter quarrels are reported to be going on amongst co-sharers over profits and rights to jungle produce. With the spread of education and the general commercial development of the country, tenants have begun to assert their rights in the land and as their position strengthens, any highhandedness or interference on the part of the malguzar is bound to be increasingly resented.

15. *Relations of Government to the people.*—In spite of the non-co-operation movement, the attitude of the people towards Government officers is still reported to have been generally satisfactory. I myself should be inclined to qualify this by asserting it only of the attitude of the people in the *dehat*. It cannot be maintained, I think, that the attitude of the people in the head-quarters towns and some of the larger centres, outside head-quarters, is generally satisfactory or has not changed considerably for the worse. There is no doubt that the prompt relief measures initiated by Government in a trying year, the liberal grant of takavi loans and suspensions of land revenue did make considerable impression on the minds of the people, but here again principally in the *dehat*. A district darbar was held at Chanda. No darbar could be held in Bhandara owing to the pre-occupation of the executive staff with the failure of crops and consequent increase in the work. A *Shanti Wardhak Sabha* has been established at Wardha just at the close of the year.

16. *Sanads.*—In the Nagpur district three sanads were granted—two for sinking irrigation wells and the third for constructing a *bandhi*. In the Wardha district, 12 sanads were granted against one in the previous year. The increase is due to the digging of wells necessitated by scarcity of water. In the Garchiroli tahsil of the Chanda district, out of 19 applications, sanads were granted in 14 cases. Owing to settlement operations no sanads were granted in other tahsils. The recent closure of settlement operations in the Bhandara district has reduced the demand for sanads for the time being. Out of three applications in one case only was a sanad granted. In the Ba'azhat district four sanads were granted—two for the improvement of land and two for the improvement of tanks.

17. *Working of the Central Provinces Land Alienation Act (II of 1916).*—The Act is so far extended to certain Zamin-daris situated in the Garchiroli and Sironcha tahsils of the

Chanda district, the Gondia and Sakoli tahsils of the Bhandara district and the Balaghat and Baihar tahsils of the Balaghat district. It is not considered necessary to extend it to any other area or to the Nagpur and Wardha districts. The notification extending the Act included the Gond, Rajgond, Pardhan and Maria tribes, and the Deputy Commissioner, Bhandara, is considering the desirability of amplifying the notification for the Gondia and Sakoli tahsils to include other tribes, notably Halbas.

There were no cases under the Act in the Chanda district. There were 10 cases for disposal in Bhandara, of which 6 cases were disposed of. Permission to alienate land was granted in two cases and in 4 cases the applications were rejected. The Deputy Commissioner reports that the Act has proved efficacious in saving several estates. In Balaghat there were nine cases for disposal. Two applications for sale were rejected as sanction was not required. Of the seven applications for mortgage of holdings, three were sanctioned and four were rejected.

18. *Statements C and D—Loans.*—Loans advanced during the year under the Agriculturists' and Land Improvement Loans Acts amounted to Rs. 7,72,501 and 7,34,049, respectively, against Rs. 2,29,159 and 45,746 in the preceding year. Reasons necessitating liberality in making these advances have already been stated. The amount including arrears due for collection during the year under both Acts was Rs. 3,28,633 of which Rs. 1,45,679 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,82,954. Rs. 2,57,810 on account of loans under both Acts were suspended. Advances made are reported to have been spent on the objects for which they were given and the system of joint responsibility is working satisfactorily.

Chhattis-  
garh  
Division.

*Character of the season.*—The monsoon of 1920 broke late in the third week of June with the result that the sowing of kharif crops was delayed till the beginning of July. In July, however, the rainfall was continuous and good and the prospects were bright, but the scanty and late rainfall in August retarded the biasi operations specially in the Mungeli and Bemetara tahsils. In Raipur district there was a rainfall of 11 inches in the third week of August which enabled the completion of biasi operations by the end of the month. The rain ceased abruptly after the middle of September with

the result that the kharif crops suffered badly except in irrigated areas and in the Janjgir tahsil where the rainfall was abundant. Owing to the early cessation of the rainfall a large area of rabi remained unsown and the crops sown did not germinate well. Showers in the latter part of January, however, did good to the rabi crops. The total rainfall was below the normal in all the districts of the division as noted below:—

Raipur	... 36.41	against the average of	... 50.85
Bilaspur	... 35.54	"	... 49.31
Drug	... 40.24	"	... 47.22

2. *Outturn of crops.*—The total area sown with rice was 3,395,479 acres or 127,310 acres more than that in the previous year, but it was still short by 13,172 acres of the area in 1918-19. The district outturn of rice for both broadcast and transplanted was 7 annas in the Raipur district, 8 annas in the Bilaspur district and 6 and 9 annas, respectively, in the Drug district. Irrigated rice gave an outturn of 11 annas in the Raipur district, 8 to 12 annas in the Bilaspur district and 12 annas in the Drug district. Kodo and Kutki which rank in importance after rice gave an outturn of 4 annas in the Raipur and Bilaspur districts and 6 annas in the Drug district. The area under this crop increased by nearly 71,000 acres. Wheat gave an outturn of 7 annas in the Raipur district and 6 annas in the Bilaspur and Drug districts. Owing to the want of moisture at sowing time there was a decrease of as much as 88,000 acres in the area under wheat. The other minor crops gave yields between 6 to 12 annas.

3. *Occupied area.*—The occupied area decreased by 17,419 acres. The decrease is shared by all the districts, Drug accounting for as much as 9,585 acres. The decrease of 6,340 acres in the Raipur district is chiefly due to surrenders by tenants. In the Drug district about 3,000 acres were submerged in the Tandula Irrigation Reservoir; the decrease of 5,300 acres in the Zamindaris in this district is due to successive bad years. The fall of 1,494 acres in the Bilaspur district is insignificant.

4. *Areas held by several classes of landlords and tenants.*—The area held by malguzars increased by 12,654 acres. The area held by malguzars as *sir* has decreased by 1,693 acres, the fall being shared by all the three districts. The decrease is only noticeable in Drug, 1,157 acres, and is, as usual, attributed to unauthorised transfers and to the extinc-

tion of *sir* rights resulting from partition proceedings. *Khudkasht* has increased in the khalsa and decreased in the zamindaris of all three districts, the total net increase being 14,347 acres, out of which Drug alone is responsible for 8,760 acres. The increase is due to the absorption of surrendered holdings, and also to the transfer of some portion of the village service holdings to this head. There was practically no change in the area held by malik-makbuza. Absolute occupancy areas decreased in the normal course by 2,605 acres. Under the New Tenancy Act the ordinary tenants are classified as occupancy tenants, and there was no great change on the whole in the area occupied by this class of tenants, the total increase over the whole division being 2,000 acres. The area held rent free in lieu of village service decreased by 27,771 acres as under the new instructions only that land which was recorded as village service holding at the time of settlement was entered under this heading. The rest of the land hitherto recorded as such has been transferred either to (1) the *khudkasht*, (2) the occupancy or (3) the land held in lieu of service to the malguzar. The increase of 14,347 acres under *khudkasht* without any corresponding decrease under occupancy areas accounts to some extent for the decrease in village service holdings. The area of *sir* land given to sub-tenants decreased in all the three districts, the total decrease being 11,516 acres. Owing to the adverse circumstances of the year there was no keen demand for holdings of this class.

5. *Rental collections*.—Including arrears the percentage of rental collections in the three districts are as under :—

		Per cent.
Raipur khalsa	...	... 44
„ zamindaris	...	... 65
Bilaspur khalsa	...	... 31
„ zamindaris	...	... 18
Drug khalsa	...	... 29
„ zamindaris	...	... 9

Suspensions owing to scarcity are responsible for the decrease. The high percentage of recovery in the Raipur zamindaris is due to the fact that these were not so hard hit as others.

6. *Raiyatwari villages*.—There has been an increase of 49 survey numbers in regularly settled villages in the Raipur district with an area of 86 acres and rental demand of Rs. 25

due to the settlement of new raiyats in a forest village in the Mahasamund tahsil. Thus 99 survey numbers with an area of 551 acres were available for allotment in the Raipur and Bilaspur districts, of which 71 survey numbers with an area of 293 acres were allotted, and seven survey numbers with an area of 41 acres were relinquished, thus leaving a balance of 35 survey numbers comprising 299 acres available for allotment at the close of the year. The summarily settled area of 3,164 acres in the Drug district was reduced to 159, the remaining area having been submerged in the Tandula Reservoir.

In the Raipur district Rs. 1,810 were spent on the improvement of existing tanks and deepening and sinking of wells. In the Bilaspur district a sum of Rs. 2,000 was provided for the improvement of Government tanks; nearly half of the allotment was spent, the balance being surrendered on account of financial stringency.

7. *Condition of the cultivating classes.*—The condition of the cultivating classes was worse than that in the scarcity year of 1918-19 as only one good year had intervened between the two scarcities. The loss of large areas of double-cropping and of rabi crops and the heavy repayments made during the previous year taxed the resources of the tenantry. There was a considerable rise in the price of cloth. Relief measures were promptly taken and large suspensions of revenue and rent granted. Takavi also was distributed on a large scale. The Public Works programme of works was expanded and ample employment provided for labourers. In the early part of the year large numbers from Bilaspur and Drug districts migrated to Bengal. There was no plague, but cholera caused great distress during the last four or five months of the year.

8. *Cattle disease and Veterinary assistance.*—There is no mention about this in the Drug report. The Bilaspur report simply says that cattle disease prevailed in the certain parts, but much loss of cattle was not reported. The following comparative figures of inoculations performed during the two years ending on 31st March 1920 and 31st March 1921 taken out from the printed reports on the working of the Veterinary Department show great progress in Raipur and Drug:—

	1919-20.	1920-21.
Raipur	... 5,965	15,351
Bilaspur	... 3,196	4,179
Drug	... 3,753	9,998

In the Raipur district 7,585 cattle were inoculated during the revenue year, *i.e.*, the period between October 1920 to September 1921. The decrease is due to the fact that during the summer and rainy seasons of 1921 cattle disease was not so severe as in the previous year.

#### STATE OF AGRICULTURE.

9. *Transplantation.*—The conditions of the year were unfavourable to transplantation. The district reports mention the usual difficulty of want of labour, good cattle and sufficient water, but Rai Sahib Tundilal tells me that these can be got over, and that the real insuperable difficulty is scattered holdings. Experiments in transplantation in 14 villages in Raipur district appeared to demonstrate an average increase of 486 lbs. per acre over biasi.

10. *Seed depôts.*—There was a good demand for selected seed, and 6,049 maunds of pure seed of selected paddy were distributed in the Raipur district from 31 private seed farms and 552 maunds from the Labhandi farm. The seed depôt at mauza Kusmi in the Bemetara tahsil continued to be well managed by the co-operative bank at Drug. 195 maunds of groundnut seed were distributed from private seed farms in the Raipur district and 12½ maunds from the Chandkhuri Government farm. Several varieties of sugar-canes were also distributed.

11. *Cattle-breeding farms.*—The condition of the herd at the Government cattle-breeding farm at Chandkhuri in the Raipur district was fairly satisfactory, but the cattle in the 2 co-operative cattle-breeding farms at Khandwa and Nawagaon suffered during the hot weather months on account of the dearth of fodder and water. The cattle-breeding farm at Sarkanda in the Bilaspur district continued to make good progress and the private cattle-breeding farms at Thakurtola, Mohala and Chowki and the Government farm at Ruabandha in the Drug district are reported to have been well managed. Khariar, Kauria and Deori are not referred to, but I believe that they continued to do well.

12. *Co-operative credit societies.*—The district reports give full accounts of the co-operative movement. The number of societies increased in Raipur and Bilaspur by 4 and 2,

while in Drug there was a decrease of 26. The total number of societies at the close of the year was 704. The share capital of both the co-operative banks at Drug and Bilaspur increased from Rs. 70,185 and Rs. 64,680 to Rs. 73,060 and Rs. 67,015, respectively, while that of the Raipur bank decreased from Rs. 1,55,500 to Rs. 1,16,775.

13. *Pig-killing*.—No great progress was made in the destruction of pig. In the Bhoring and Khatti Revenue Inspectors' Circles of the Mahasamund tahsil some associations were formed, but they are so far nominal only as nothing was done by them.

14. *Agricultural association*.—No agricultural show was held during the year nor were there any meetings of the District Agriculture Associations.

Tahsil meetings were, however, held in the Raipur and Bilaspur districts. For want of attendance no meeting could be held at Dhamtari.

The agricultural middle school at Chandkhuri showed fair results. 33 boys were on the roll, 16 in the first year and 17 in the second year. 15 boys passed the second year examination. Only 10 new boys were admitted in the first year.

15. *Progress in irrigation*.—The area irrigated from the several irrigation tanks in the Raipur district decreased from 16,834 to 11,077 acres. There was also a decrease from 129,067 to 114,998 acres in the area irrigated from canals. Only 9 new agreements were taken under the Mahanadi Canal. Until the Mooramilli reservoir is ready only a limited area can be taken under agreement. In the Drug district there was a considerable increase of irrigation from the Tandula Canal—78,949 acres against 53,795 acres in the previous year. The area irrigated from tanks also increased from 13,542 to 15,839 acres. There are only 4 Government irrigation tanks in Bilaspur and the area irrigated from these rose from 1,115 to 2,086 acres. There was considerable increase of irrigation from private sources. The area irrigated from private tanks rose from 134,503 to 341,303 acres. The total area under irrigation from all sources rose from 319,325 acres to 565,130 acres.

16. *Sanads for improvement.*—Thirty-eight sanads were granted for improvement in the Raipur district and 5 in each of the other 2 districts. Numerous applications are expected during the current year as many malguzars have spent large amounts on improvement during the recent scarcity.

17. *Relations between landlords and tenants.*—Except the Raipur report, the other reports are not informing on this subject. The relations between the landlords and tenants are on the whole reported to be satisfactory except in the Dhamtari and Baloda Bazar tahsils where, as remarked by the Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, there has been a rapid awakening amongst the tenants. They are now becoming keenly alive to their rights about nistar and begar to malguzars. The Zamindar of Dhondi-Lohara in the Drug district continues to be a source of trouble to the tenants.

18. *Miscellaneous. District and Tahsil Darbars.*—No district or tahsil darbars were held in the Raipur and Drug districts. In the Bilaspur district Mr. Dewar held a district darbar in February 1921.

19. *Land Alienation Act.*—The Act was extended to the Satgarh Zamindaris in the Bilaspur district under *Central Provinces Gazette Notification No. 171-530-A-XII*, dated the 1st May 1920, and all persons belonging to the Gond, Rajgond, Kanwar, Tanwar and Pab tribes residing or holding land within the limits of the Zamindaris were declared to be aboriginal tribes. There were 3 cases under this Act during the year under report, the full details of which are given in the district report.

20. *Loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.*—A sum of Rs. 16,82,074 was paid out during the year as against Rs. 9,54,795 during the previous year and Rs. 12,29,607 in the preceding scarcity year of 1918-19. As the people had only one good year intervening between the 2 scarcity years, these large advances helped a great deal and resulted in keeping a considerable area from going fallow for want of seed. Owing to suspensions the amount for recovery was only Rs. 35,914 of which Rs. 15,772 were recovered.

21. *Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act.*—As much as Rs. 7,04,484 were advanced during the year.



Out of Rs. 29,208 due for recovery including the arrear demand, Rs. 21,483 were collected during the year. There were 2 cases of misapplication.

## PART II.—LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

1. *Changes in Demand—Statement E.*—The total demand of malguzari land revenue on the roll has increased from Rs. 29,28,579 to Rs. 29,41,700, the increase being due chiefly to progressive assessments in some villages of the Khurai tahsil of Saugor district and of the Seoni tahsil of Seoni district. The changes in the demand on account of other heads of revenue and of cesses are insignificant and call for no remarks.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

2. *Collections.*—Of the demand for collection under all heads of revenue and cesses which amounted to Rs. 34,24,878, including Rs. 1,34,267 on account of arrears, Rs. 11,96,883 were suspended and Rs. 1,32,652 on account of arrears were remitted. Of the unsuspended balance of the current demand amounting to Rs. 20,95,000 all except Rs. 2,200 was collected, and most of this balance has been since recovered.

3. *Coercive processes—Statement G.*—The number of coercive processes was slightly greater than in the previous year. 1,514 warrants of attachment were issued and attachment was effected in 368 cases. Sales were carried out only in 9 cases. In one case in the Saugor district a persistent and contumacious defaulter was sent to the civil jail.

1. *Statement E—Changes in demand.*—The land revenue on the roll at the commencement of the year amounted to Rs. 27,45,202. Rs. 20,337 were added on account of revision of settlement in the Betul district, Rs. 980 on account of progressive assessment in the Chhindwara district and Rs. 127 on account of muafi resumptions and Rs. 20 on account of revision of settlement jamas in the Nimar district. The decrease in revenue amounted to Rs. 85 and was all due to remissions on account of land acquisitions. The net revenue on the roll at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 27,66,581.

Nerbudda  
Division.

2. *Statement F-I (a)—Collection of arrears.*—The arrear demand of land revenue on the roll was Rs. 21,098 of which Rs. 18,094 was written off as irrecoverable and the balance of Rs. 3,004 was collected. The whole of the amount written off was outstanding in the Seoni-Malwa tahsil of the Hoshangabad district owing to successive failures of crops it was found impossible to recover it.

3. *Statement F-I (b)—Collection of current demand.*—The current demand on the roll amounted to Rs. 27,65,549 of which Rs. 2,702 was remitted, Rs. 7,40,203 was suspended and Rs. 764 had been collected in advance. Thus the net demand for collection was Rs. 20,21,880, the whole of which, with the exception of a sum of Rs. 12,348, was collected. This balance is distributed over all the districts except Narsinghpur which shows a clean sheet.

4. *Statement F-II—Land revenue not on the roll.*—Including the arrears of Rs. 5,884 and excluding Rs. 65 collected in advance in the previous year, the net demand for collection amounted to Rs. 2,13,732 of which Rs. 3,063 of the arrears and Rs. 1,48,155 of current demand were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,821 on account of arrears and Rs. 59,673 on account of current demand. Of the latter amount, Rs. 47,324 have been suspended. Of the total balance Rs. 42,407 remained for collection in the Nimar district and the rest of the amount is distributed over the other districts except Narsinghpur where there is no raiyatwari revenue.

5. *Statement III—Cesses.*—The arrear demand of cesses was Rs. 1,248 and the current demand amounted to Rs. 1,80,449. Omitting Rs. 154 collected in advance in the previous year the net demand for collection stood at Rs. 1,81,543 of which Rs. 1,53,246 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 166 on account of arrears and Rs. 28,129 on account of current demand. Of the latter amount Rs. 23,742 have been suspended.

6. *Statement F-IV—Miscellaneous land revenue.*—The arrears from the previous year amounted to Rs. 10,119, the whole of which was collected. The current demand amounted to Rs. 91,493 against Rs. 62,802 in the previous year. The increase is shown by all the districts except Nimar, but most

of it was in the Chhindwara district where the demand rose from Rs. 31,967 to Rs. 57,012 owing to increased receipts from mines. The whole of the demand excepting a sum of Rs. 9,862 in Narsinghpur and Rs. 7 in Hoshangabad was collected. Of the balance in Narsinghpur, Rs. 9,777 is on account of royalty on the Mohpani colliery, which is paid half-yearly by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

7. *Statement G—Coercive processes.*—The number of notices of demand rose from 253 in the previous year to 444 and warrants of attachment from 926 to 1,307. In a year of failure of crops when those who are able to pay also wait in the hope of getting a suspension or remission, the rise in the number of coercive processes issued is not unexpected. Of the 1,307 warrants of attachment issued, attachment was actually effected in 409 cases only and only in 6 cases was it found necessary to sell the attached property. Warrants of arrest issued numbered 20, but in only one case in Narsinghpur was the defaulter sent to jail.

1. *Statement E.*—The total land revenue demand on the roll on the 1st October 1920 which stood at Rs. 36,04,631 <sup>Nagpur Division.</sup> increased to Rs. 36,74,154 owing to revision of assessment in the Chanda and Bhandara districts and further changes brought it to Rs. 36,76,247 on the 1st October 1921. The net increase of Rs. 2,693 is due to—

- (1) Progressive assessment in the Nagpur, Wardha and Balaghat districts. In Balaghat a further increase of Rs. 10 was due to revision of assessment on land acquired by the Netra Mangane Company and of Rs. 3 owing to relinquishment of land by the Irrigation Department.
- (2) Muafi resumptions in the Nagpur and Wardha districts.
- (3) The decrease of Rs. 748 is mostly due to remission of revenue on lands acquired for public purposes. In Balaghat Re. 1 was reduced under Section 62 of the Tenancy Act in consequence of the land having become unfit for cultivation owing to a change in the course of the Purna river.

2. *Statement F. Part 1 (a)—Arrears, Part 1 (b)—Current.*—The net demand for collection was Rs. 27,36,916 of which Rs. 27,07,885 have been collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,65,511, which includes Rs. 9,36,480 representing suspensions granted during the year owing to failure of crops. In Nagpur the balance is chiefly due from absentee landlords, recovery from whom is generally delayed, and in a few cases the revenue has not been paid pending remission in land acquisition cases. In Bhandara every effort is being made to recover the balance of Rs. 20,580 which is due to hard times. Of the balance of Rs. 153 in Balaghat, Rs. 30 has since been collected and steps are being taken to sell the share of an insolvent defaulter from whom Rs. 123 is due.

Of the arrears of Rs. 85,269 outstanding at the commencement of the year, Rs. 1,239 have been further suspended in Chanda. The balance of Rs. 30,584 in Bhandara represents the excess of the revised over the former takolis. The zamindars were not unduly pressed in view of the unfavourable conditions of the year. Of the balance of Rs. 38,671 in Balaghat, Rs. 36,518 have been remitted under sanction conveyed in Secretariat, Revenue and Scarcity Department, letter No. 897-D-XII, dated the 20th October 1921, and steps have been taken to sell the share of an insolvent defaulter for the recovery of Rs. 62 and the rest of the amount (Rs. 2,091) will be collected during the year 1921-22.

3. *Statement F. Part II—Land revenue not on the roll.*—The net demand fell from Rs. 2,25,012 to Rs. 1,52,238. The last year's demand included large realizations on account of the extensive sale of escheated malik-makbuza plots by the Settlement Officer, Bhandara. Collections amounted to Rs. 1,09,626, leaving a balance of Rs. 42,612. The balance of Rs. 1,380 in Nagpur represents suspended revenue in raiyatwari villages. The balance of Rs. 420 in Wardha is on account of the previous years due from an individual of the Wardha tahsil whose muafi has been resumed. Of the balance in Chanda, Rs. 884 out of the demand for the previous year and Rs. 8,287 from the demand for the year under report have been suspended. In Balaghat Rs. 28,560 from the demand for the current year have been suspended and Rs. 1,905 from the previous year's demand have been remitted under sanction conveyed in Secretariat, Revenue and

Scarcity Department, letter No. 897-D-XII, dated the 20th October 1921.

4. *Statement F. Part III—Cesses.*—Rs. 1,90,216 were collected on account of cesses, leaving a balance of Rs. 43,595. The following amounts are under suspension :—

Nagpur—3,124, Wardha 3,618, Chanda 5,147, Bhandara 15,683, Balaghat 8,271.

5. *Statement F. Part IV—Miscellaneous land revenue.*—The net demand for the year increased from Rs. 1,36,460 to Rs. 1,66,532. All districts contribute to the increase except Wardha and it is due to the increased rate of royalty on manganese and levy of acreage fee on prospecting licenses for minor minerals and partly to increased activity in mining. Of the balance of Rs. 620 in Wardha on account of arrears, Rs. 437 have been collected and the remainder will have to be written off as irrecoverable as the defaulter is altogether unable to pay. In Balaghat Rs. 94 have been suspended.

6. *Statement G. Coercive processes.*—The number of coercive processes issued during the year rose from 1,573 to 2,554. In 30 cases warrants of arrest were issued, but in no case was a defaulter imprisoned. Of the 2,176 attachment warrants issued in the Division, property was attached in 503, but sales were effected in only 12 cases (*viz.*, 2 in Wardha, 7 in Nagpur, 2 in Chanda and 1 in Balaghat) against 2 in the previous year. Considerable difficulty was experienced in the recovery of land revenue owing to the short outturns and the prevailing scarcity conditions.

1. *Changes in demand of land revenue on roll.*—The land revenue demand on the 1st October 1920 stood at Rs. 20,37,467. Changes occurred in all the three districts and there is a net increase of Rs. 860. The increase of Rs. 1,799 in the Bilaspur district is due to progressive settlement and to the resumption of certain muafi grants. The other changes are not of importance and have been fully explained in the district reports.

Chhattis-  
garh  
Division

2. *Collection of revenues.*—The arrear demand amounted Rs. 1,55,128 of which Rs. 1,51,719 represented the suspended arrears of 1918-19 in the Raipur district which were

remitted. The balance of Rs. 3,409 was collected in full. The current demand was Rs. 20,37,690 of which as much as Rs. 11,37,343 was suspended and after an adjustment of Rs. 1,477 on account of advance collections in the previous year the net demand for collection was Rs. 8,98,870. Of this, Rs. 8,85,801 were collected, leaving an unsuspended balance of Rs. 13,069. The Drug tahsil alone is responsible for as much as Rs. 11,895 and the Deputy Commissioner was asked to take special measures for collection and also to take action against the Tahsildar to whose neglect this was due. The balances under land revenue not on the roll and cesses are mostly on account of suspensions granted. The number of revenue money orders received during the year was 2,062 against 3,257 in the previous year. The decrease is due to suspensions.

3. *Coercive processes.*—Owing to the bad circumstances of the year the number of processes issued increased considerably. As many as 397 notices of demand were issued as against 52 in the previous year. The number of attachments ordered also rose from 919 to 1,896, but only 9 defaulters were brought to district or tahsil headquarters under warrant of arrest against 29 persons in the previous year. In only 2 cases was sale of attached property carried out. No mahal was attached, transferred or sold.

#### PART III.—LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

Jubbulpore  
Division.

*Nil.*

Nerbudda  
Division.

1. *Statement H-I.*—The assignments for the maintenance of public servants remained unchanged. The number of assignments made on other grounds decreased from Rs 1,215 to Rs. 1,210 in the Nimar district due to the resumption of muafis. In other districts there was no change.

2. *Statement\* H-ii.—Lapses and resumption of revenue-free estates*—One case was pending from the previous year and 6 were reported during the year. Of the 7 cases, resumption of muafi was sanctioned in 6 and 1 was pending at the close of the year. All these cases related to the Nimar district. The area and revenue involved in the 6 muafis which lapsed to Government were 5371 acres and Rs. 144-12-0, respectively. All the muafis were as usual

\*Not printed.

verified by Tahsildars in the Nimar, Chhindwara and Betul districts. Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur reports do not mention this fact.

1. *Statement H. Muafi resumption.*—During the year under report no new assignments were made and all muafis were verified. Ten muafis were resumed in Nagpur and 5 in Wardha. Nagpur  
Division.

1. *Assignments and muafis.*—All the muafis were duly verified. There were 4 cases of resumption in the Bilaspur district, of which one was of a whole village and the other 3 of certain shares. Chhattis-  
garh  
Division.

#### PART IV.—REVENUE COURT WORK.

1. *Alienation of land. Statement J.*—The number of transfers of proprietary rights by private sales rose from 598 to 652, the area transferred was 123,228 acres. The area sold by order of courts was 23,541 acres. The average prices obtained were 28 times the land revenue in private sales and 19 times in court sales. There has been a considerable fall in the area mortgaged with possession and the consideration money works out to 11 times the land revenue. It is satisfactory to note that the majority of the transfers were in favour of agriculturists. Jubbulpore  
Division.

2. *Partition cases. Statement K.*—There were 129 cases for disposal including 31 pending at the close of the preceding year. Twenty cases were disposed of by actual partition, while in 56 the applications were either withdrawn or rejected. 53 cases were left for disposal at the end of the year. The oldest pending case which dates from 26th September 1919 and belongs to the Mandla district, has since been disposed of.

3. *Statement L. Cases under special provisions of the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts.*—The total number of cases for disposal was 1,107 against 1,168 in the previous year and about 70 per cent of the cases were disposed of. Applications by lambarbars for the recovery of arrears increased owing to the crop failure. It is noteworthy that cases of illegal recovery show an appreciable fall and only 8 cases out of 12 instituted

were found to be true. There were 197 applications for transfer of *sir*; sanction was given in 102 cases, while 61 applications were rejected

4. *Statement M—Suits between landlords and tenants.*—  
—There is a slight increase in the number of suits for arrears of rent disposed of during the year and in the number of decrees executed by sale or transferred to Collector under Section 84 of the Tenancy Act, due chiefly to the unfavourable season. The number of suits by tenants for recovery of possession has fallen considerably.

Nerbudda  
Division.

1. *Statement J—Transfer of proprietary rights.*—The transfers by private sale numbered 364 against 401 in the previous year and those by order of court in execution of decrees numbered 51 against 62 in the previous year. The price realized represented 19 times the land revenue in the former case and 10 times in the latter for the division as a whole. These multiples, however, differed from district to district as shown below:—

	By private sale.	Sales by the order of the court.
Narsinghpur	... 7	4
Hoshangabad	... 21	10
Nimar	... 10	14
Betul	... 42	24
Chhindwara	... 45	30

As remarked by the Deputy Commissioner, Betul, the price realized depends on the area and quality of home-farm transferred with the proprietary rights. In the case of sales by the order of the Court an attempt is made to save the home-farm and in most cases it is successful. This accounts for the comparatively smaller price realized in sales by the order of the Court. Mortgages with possession and transfers by leases numbered 11 against 18 in the previous year. The consideration money received was 3.54 times the land revenue for the division as a whole.

2. *Statement K—Partition cases.*—Fifty-two cases were pending from the previous year and 68 were filed during the year, making a total of 120, of which 44 were



adjusted, withdrawn or struck off in default, 21 were disposed of by actual partition and 55 were pending at the close of the year. The oldest case has been pending in Hoshangabad since the 28th August 1917. In this case the necessary maps and jamabandis have been prepared, but the parties did not agree to the partition and the case is now fixed for enquiry on the spot. The next oldest case has been pending in the Narsinghpur district since the 19th October 1917. The non-applicant in this case had filed a civil suit and the partition proceedings were therefore postponed. The suit has been dismissed. The enquiry in the partition proceedings has been completed and the case is now fixed for spot inspection. In Chhindwara the case pending from the 18th September 1918 is now reported to be nearly complete. The oldest case pending in Nimar was instituted on the 27th February 1919. It was completed and submitted by the Sub-Divisional Officer on the 9th May 1921 but has been returned by the Deputy Commissioner for further enquiry on certain minor points on which the parties did not agree. The oldest case pending in Betul was instituted on the 24th June 1919. In this case one of the co-sharers had applied for the partition of his share from the other three, but in September 1920 when arrangements for making the partition were complete, the other 3 co-sharers also applied for the partition of their individual shares. Fresh proceedings had therefore to be started. The result of the partitions effected is an increase in the number of pattis by 50.

3. *Statement L—Revenue court work.*—The total number of cases instituted during the year under the special provisions of the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts rose from 1,005 to 1,146. The increase was in the Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur and Nimar districts. Betul and Chhindwara show a decrease of 8 and 43, respectively. Two applications for the grant of protected status were filed in the Betul district and were pending at the close of the year. There were no such applications in any other district. The number of applications by lambardars for the recovery of arrears of revenue were 129 against 142 in the previous year. Of the 183 applications for disposal (including 54 pending from the previous year), 106 were decided wholly or partially in favour of applicants, 27 were rejected and 6 were withdrawn or compromised. There were 41 applications from tenants to deposit rent against 69 in the previous year. Complaints against lambardars for levying excess rent and for refusing to

grant receipts for rents paid numbered 12 against 18 in the previous year. Three cases were pending from the previous year. Out of the total of 15 cases, 13 were disposed of, but only two were decided in favour of applicants. Applications for transfer of *sir* land rose from 150 to 189 and those for execution of decrees by ejectment of tenants rose from 386 to 596 on account of scarcity. The number of cases under other heads is not so large as to deserve notice.

4. *Statement M.*—The number of suits for arrears of rent rose from 2,983 to 3,208 as a natural result of the bad crops of the year. 194 of these cases were compromised, 2,657 were decreed in favour of plaintiffs and 357 were decreed in favour of the defendants or dismissed in default. The number of decrees transferred to Collectors under Section 9 of the new Tenancy Act was 124 against 52 in the previous year. Sale was held in 13 cases against 24 in the previous year. The number of decrees transferred to revenue courts under Section 24 of the new Tenancy Act was 547 against 462 in the previous year. The increase was chiefly in the Narsinghpur district where the number rose from 38 to 122.

There were no suits for ejectment of tenants during the year. Suits by tenants for recovery of possession fell from 32 to 30.

Nagpur  
Division.

1. *Statement J. Alienation of land.*—The number of transfers by private sales decreased from 511 to 492 and that by order of the courts from 110 to 96. In private sales the multiple of land revenue obtained increased from 40 to 42 in Bhandara and 19 to 41 in Balaghat, while it decreased from 27 to 22 in Wardha, 25 to 24 in Nagpur and 21 to 19.5 in Chanda. In sales by order of courts, however, the multiple increased in all districts except Balaghat, *viz.*, from 5 to 40 in Wardha, 19 to 91 in Nagpur, 11 to 42 in Chanda and 9 to 22 in Bhandara. In Balaghat the multiple fell from 18 to 16. Some of these multiples are very high and the figures would seem to indicate a strong demand for proprietary rights, but there are so many factors which contribute to fluctuations in these figures, that I would hesitate to draw any practical inference from them.

2. *Statement K—Partition cases.*—Sixty-three cases were pending at the beginning of the year and 103 were instituted. Of the total of 166, 81 were disposed of by actual partition, 43

were withdrawn or rejected, leaving 42 pending at the close of the year. The date of institution of the oldest pending case is 21st June 1920 in the Nagpur district. With reference to the remarks in paragraph 11 of the Government Resolution No. 39-J-XII, dated the 6th July 1921, on the Revenue Administration of the Central Provinces for 1919-20, the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, observes "that in a heavily worked district like Nagpur it is not possible for a Sub-Divisional Officer to go out in camp and make long halts to dispose of partition cases. Preliminary orders are, however, recorded after very careful examination of village papers and the partition amins are given full directions in making pattis to minimise the chances of subsequent objections."

The Deputy Commissioner, Wardha, reports that the experiment of holding full enquiry on the spot was tried in intricate cases and was found to have produced good results both in respect of causing reduction in the duration period and in disposing of subsequent objections raised by the parties. Owing to settlement operations in Bhandara, the partition cases were taken up by the Settlement Officer and the revised procedure could not be followed by Revenue Officers.

The Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, reports that the Sub-Divisional Officers visited the villages concerned and the work was more satisfactorily performed than in former times when partitions were practically done by amins. The Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, reports that Sub-Divisional Officers have made a practice of visiting villages in contested cases, and though this has not as a rule affected the duration of cases, it often being difficult to arrange for the necessary visit, the new procedure is said to be undoubtedly an improvement.

3. *Statement L—Applications under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts.*—The number of cases dealt with under the special provisions of the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts was 1,125 against 1,147 in the previous year. Of the 955 cases disposed of, 88 were withdrawn, 392 were rejected and 475 were decided wholly or partly in favour of applicants. Applications to transfer *sir* land (No. 12) increased from 163 to 250. Out of these, 121 were decided in favour of applicants, 96 were either rejected or withdrawn, leaving a balance of 33 at the close of the year. In recommending these transfers due care is taken that they are in the real interests of the applicant.

Applications to enhance rent of occupancy tenants (No. 14) rose from 14 to 26: Of these, 17 applications were either rejected or withdrawn and only 5 were successful. The balance at the close of the year was 4. Applications to set aside transfer made by occupancy tenants (No. 13) increased from 74 to 89. Of these, 27 cases were decided wholly or partly in favour of applicants, 44 were rejected and 5 were withdrawn, leaving 13 undisposed of at the close of the year. Applications to eject tenants for arrears of rent (No. 21) increased from 456 to 486. The largest number of 226 cases was from the Nagpur district, Wardha district being responsible for 95. All other heads show a decrease as compared with last year. Applications from lambardars for help in the recovery of arrears of land revenue for which they are responsible (No. 2) fell from 136 to 110 which is rather surprising as in the conditions of the year one would have expected the number of these applications to rise. Of the 90 applications disposed of, only 33 were decided wholly or partly in favour of applicants. Due care is taken to see that applications under this head are only granted after ascertaining that the lambardar has really made proper efforts at recovery himself before applying for special assistance.

4. *Statement M.*—The number of suits for arrears of rent between landlords and tenants rose from 3,571 to 3,915. Sale in execution was actually held in 138 cases in Wardha and 435 cases in Nagpur: the number of cases transferred to Revenue officers under Section 84 fell from 70 to 61, while those under Section 85 increased from 412 to 472 and in only 8 cases in Nagpur was sale found necessary. There were 22 suits as against 20 in the preceding year for ejection of tenants—1 from Nagpur and 21 from Bhandara. Suits by tenants for recovery of possession fell from 35 to 22.

Chhattis-  
garh  
Division.

1. *Transfer of proprietary rights.*—There were 544 transfers of proprietary rights by private sales, against 566 in the previous year. Sales by order of courts increased from 36 to 57, Drug accounting for as many as 32 against 17 in the previous year. There were 4 cases of mortgage with possession and transfer by virtue of leases. In the Bilaspur district no purchases were made by money-lenders. While in Raipur out of 166 transfers 144 were in favour of malguzars and cultivators and 22 in favour of money lenders. In the Drug district out of

70 sales of villages and occupancy holdings by court, in 49 cases the purchasers were either landlords or tenants and in 27 money-lenders. The Drug report does not furnish such details in respect of transfers by private sales.

The prices obtained vary from district to district. In Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug the property sold by private sales fetched on an average 52, 86 and 48 times the land revenue against 46, 83 and 36 times, respectively, in the previous year. The prices obtained by compulsory sales were, respectively, 40, 34 and 14 times in the Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug districts as compared with 52, 35 and 12 of the previous year. These ratios are, however, meaningless without information as to the encumbrances.

2. *Partition cases.*—There were 51 partition cases pending at the beginning of the year and 68 new cases were instituted. Of these, 48 were either withdrawn or struck off in default, etc., and 28 disposed of by actual partition, leaving a balance of 43 (22 in Raipur, 11 in Bilaspur and 10 in Drug) In the Raipur district the oldest pending case dates from 3rd January 1920. Appeals were preferred in this case to the Commissioner and to the Financial Commissioner and the records were received from the latter's court on the 30th August 1921. In the Bilaspur district 2 cases have been pending over 12 and 4 over 6 months, while in the Drug district there were 2 cases pending over a year and 1 over 6 months. The pending file in these 2 districts has been greatly reduced. This is creditable in view of the demands made on the staff by scarcity. As required by paragraph 11 of the Government Resolution on the Land Revenue Report for 1919-20 the district reports give information in regard to the working of the new procedure in partition cases which requires that the partitioning officer should visit the village in all cases and arrange to halt there long enough to enable him to dispose of the case on the spot. The instructions were not followed rigidly in the Bilaspur district; certain objections are put forward in the report, paragraph 35, but they are not well considered.

3. *Work done under certain heads of revenue administration.*—The number of cases under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts (shown in Statement L) considerably decreased from 923 to 388. The fall was chiefly due to the unfavourable

condition of the agricultural classes. It is most marked under the following heads :—

1. Application by tenants to deposit rent from 215 to 81.
2. Application to enhance, alter or commute rent, from 101 to 3.
3. Application to transfer *sir* land from 101 to 66.

On the other hand applications for protected status rose from 27 to 47 of which as many as 41 were in the Raipur district. There were 154 cases pending from the previous year, making a total of 742 cases of which 642 cases were disposed of during the year.

4. *Suits between landlords and tenants.*—Suits for arrears of rent disposed of during the year rose from 965 to 1,358. The increase is shared by all the districts. In 996 cases, decrees were passed for the plaintiff in whole or in part, 224 cases were decreed for defendants or dismissed in default and 138 compromised as against 619, 224 and 117 cases, respectively, of the previous year. Suits for ejection of tenants decreased from 29 to 11 (all in the Raipur district) and suits by tenants for recovery of possession from 65 to 51.

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

Jubbulpore  
Division.

1. *Land acquisition.*—The land acquisition work was not so heavy during the year, although some of the cases in the Jubbulpore district were heavy ones. Only 11 cases were left for disposal at the close of the year, some of which have since been disposed of. The work in Jubbulpore has been rather interfered with by the inability of the Irrigation Department to provide funds to pay for land in cases in which the award had been completed by Land Acquisition Officer and by the fact that the Sub-Divisional Officer, Sehora-Murwara, did not possess powers under the Land Acquisition Act.

2. *Collector's cases. Statement N.*—There is again a large increase in Collector's cases, the total number for disposal being 986, as against 780 in the previous year. Of these, 300 cases were struck off in default. In 196 cases sale was averted by payment of claims, in 11 by temporary aliena-

tion and in 9 by the refusal of decree-holders to take a lease. Sale took place in 161 cases and the prices realized amounted to 38 times the land revenue. It is curious that the price should be so much higher in these cases than in the sales by order of the court referred to in paragraph 18 above, but it must be remembered that the figure on which the number of years' purchase is calculated includes encumbrances many of which are more or less problematic. The actual cash prices realized work out at only 11 times the revenue assessed.

3. *Village officers and servants.*—In the Schora and Patan tahsils some friction is said to have existed between the sadar lambardars and the lambardars of patts, otherwise the lambardari system seems to have worked satisfactorily. Mukaddams are reported generally to have worked well. There are as usual complaints that some of the men appointed as mukaddams-gumasta are underpaid and are unfit for their work. The Revenue officer has the remedy for this in his own hands and where suitable men are available should insist on their being appointed and adequately remunerated. I can see no reason for letting off absentee malguzars too lightly in respect of their responsibility for village management. The pay of patwaris was considerably raised early in the year and since then there have been few complaints from this body of useful public servants. Before the revised rates of pay were announced there were several threats of strikes, especially from the patwaris of the Murwara tahsil. As a body the kotwars conducted themselves extremely well in a trying year. Prompt help was given where necessary in recovering their dues. Rs. 766 were paid by the police as rewards to kotwars for detection of crime. Owing to the inadequacy of the scale of remuneration in the present high cost of living there was a great discontent among kotwars, a small number of whom actually resigned their posts. The discontent was partially met for the time by the grant of allowances, and in the famine stricken tracts by putting them on the village relief lists. In some places also the rates of dues were revised where the limit of one anna in the rupee permitted. But the question of general revision of the rate of remuneration needs early consideration.

4. *General revenue business. Statement O.*—The total number of cases instituted during the year was 31,862, an increase of about 16 per cent, which was due to the large number of takavi applications. Considering that Revenue officers were kept very busy first with Council elections and census and then with famine work, it is satisfactory that work was well up to date at the close of the year. The total number of English letters received and issued was almost the same as in the preceding year.

5. *Tours and inspections.*—The amount of touring done by officers was generally adequate. The Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore, was unable to do much touring as his attempts to go out were constantly interfered with by other urgent work. My own touring was interfered with by absence of transport for some time after I joined by an attack of influenza and by heavy pressure of business at head-quarters and beyond a few short motor trips to famine areas and to district head-quarters I did no touring. All the tahsil offices were inspected by the Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Divisional Officers. The district offices were also thoroughly examined by the Deputy Commissioners with a view to effecting reductions of unnecessary work and reorganizing the office establishments on the basis of a closed cadre with a leave reserve. My predecessor and I inspected all the district offices except Jubbulpore which I inspected after the close of the year. I also inspected the tahsil offices at Lakhnadon, Seoni and Damoh. The result of my inspections both of my own office and of district offices is to shew that there is much scope for more systematic organization of the establishment and better distribution of the work. A bad routine involving an unnecessary amount of office work and noting has crept into most offices. Too little use is made of the memo: many papers which might be dealt with in original are kept with office copies of replies. There is too much noting by clerks. Too little reliance is placed on the correspondence register for supplying a record of correspondence. There is also a tendency to have correspondence dealt with several times over by different clerks. If these defects are corrected, I think that the disposal of work can be speeded up and office establishments can be reduced. Proposals for the reorganization of district and tahsil office establishments have been drawn up. The difficulty in giving effect to these proposals



will lie in the fact that such a large proportion of the clerical staff is inefficient and not up to modern requirements. Unless these inefficient relics of the old days when clerks were paid Rs. 10 a month can be dispensed with it is impossible to effect any improvement in work or any reduction in establishments. I have sent up one test case, but have been unable to obtain sanction to my proposal for the compulsory retirement of an inefficient clerk on a full compassionate pension.

6. *Subordinate executive service.*—The strength of the present cadre of Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars is 39 which includes three leave reserve posts, and in addition two posts of probationers are allowed to this Division. It is obvious that a leave reserve of only 8 per cent is inadequate. As a rule the number of officers absent on leave or deputation is at least six or 16 per cent and in consequence it is necessary to keep three temporary Naib-Tahsildars constantly employed. This is obviously an unsatisfactory arrangement as in many cases the officers employed as temporary Naib-Tahsildars are not of the right stamp and are unlikely ever to be fit for confirmation, while those who may be fit are kept waiting years for their confirmation with the result that qualified candidates fight shy of entering the service. With a view to improving the standard of the subordinate civil service I have recommended the addition of two permanent posts to the cadre in place of two of the temporary posts constantly in existence, and as a temporary measure the addition for two years of two posts of probationary Naib-Tahsildar. Unfortunately these proposals were not approved and the cadre of the subordinate civil service is condemned to a further period of stagnation. Considering the conditions of recruitment, I really wonder that suitable candidates are forthcoming for the subordinate service.

7. *Gazetted staff of districts.*—Proposals were submitted during the year for the revision of the cadre of gazetted assistants in the districts of this division. These proposals included the reduction of the Jubbulpore staff to five, a reduction which has been rendered possible by the transfer of the Treasury to the Imperial Bank of India. Concurrently with this revision I have issued instructions to Deputy Commissioner to introduce more fully the sub-divisional system which has hitherto been worked half-

heartedly and with too many modifications and variations. The essence of the scheme is that the sub-divisional officer shall deal with all the revenue and executive work of his sub-division and shall as far as possible be relieved of original criminal cases, except security cases and a few others which must appropriately be tried by him. There is still room for considerable devolution of powers to district and sub-divisional officers and it is time that steps were taken to effect this. The policy of centralization which seems to denote distrust of the discretion of the district and sub-divisional officer is, I venture to say, unsound and must re-act unfavourably on the administration. My experience during the past year has shewn me that in no branch of administration is there greater centralization or more distrust of the district officer than in the Revenue and Land Records Departments. Both these branches of administration have a high reputation for efficiency, but my belief is that their efficiency depends far more on the district, sub-divisional and tahsil officials whose powers are so circumscribed and in whose discretion so little faith seems to be reposed than on the centralized control to which so much importance seems to be attached. As trust begets trust, so I think that decentralization of power will beget greater efficiency.

8. *Work of officers.*—In a year like that just past when the district staff from top to bottom were strained to the utmost and when all met the strain with the willing cheerfulness that one expects, it would be somewhat invidious to select any names for particular mention, especially as I have brought to notice in my famine report the names of those who did conspicuously good famine work.

**Nerbudda  
Division.**

1. *Land acquisition.*—There were altogether 43 cases for disposal during the year, *viz.*, 9 in Hoshangabad, 4 in Narsinghpur, 6 in Nimar, 3 in Betul and 21 in Chhindwara. Of these, 23 were disposed of and 20 were pending at the close of the year. In only one case of the Nimar district was the award of the Collector challenged in civil court, but the award of the Collector was upheld. The oldest case pending in Hoshangabad since the 18th December 1910, relating to the acquisition of land for a play-ground for the boys of the agricultural school at Powarkheda, has practically been disposed of. Only the remission statement remained to be sub-

mitted at the close of the year. The Mohpani land acquisition case, which was pending in Narsinghpur since the 16th August 1919, was filed as the Railway Company abandoned the idea of acquiring portions of 3 villages for the settlement of labourers of Mohapni Coal Mines.

2. *Collectors' cases—Statement N.*—598 cases were pending from the previous year and 885 were instituted during the year. Out of these, 1,483 cases in 228 sale was averted by payment of the decretal amount and in 9 by temporary alienation. Sale actually took place in 221 cases and in 4 cases sale was refused because the decree-holder refused to take a lease on reasonable terms. 290 cases were struck off in default or otherwise, and the number of cases pending at the close of the year was 731 against 598 in the previous year. Including the known encumbrances on the property sold, the deduced price realized was 36.82 times the land revenue, but this varied considerably from district to district, *viz.*, 17 times in Narsinghpur, 21 in Hoshangabad, 82.86 in Nimar, 59.70 in Betul and 92.28 times in Chhindwara.

3. *Lambardars.*—The lambardars are reported to have worked satisfactorily. There were many changes among them owing to deaths, resignations, etc. 50 appointments of sadar lambardars, and sub-lambardars were made in the Chhindwara district during the year under Section 187 of the Land Revenue Act.

4. *Mukaddams.*—There were 1,088 changes among mukaddams and mukaddams-gumastas owing to deaths, dismissals, resignations, etc. 67 mukaddams were warned, 43 fined and 4 were dismissed for the neglect of their duties. Of the 43 mukaddams fined, 22 were of the Hoshangabad district. Of the 4 mukaddams dismissed, one was dismissed in the Narsinghpur district for failing to report the true facts of a murder case, the remaining 3 were of the Hoshangabad district and were dismissed for general neglect of their duties. There were 54 applications from mukaddams for the recovery of the dues. 32 were successful, 191 were compromised, withdrawn or dismissed and 3 were pending. On the whole the mukaddams as a body have discharged their duties satisfactorily.

5. *Kotwars.*—There were 678 changes among kotwars owing to deaths, dismissals, etc. 300 kotwars were warned 105 were fined, 54 dismissed and 3 suspended for the neglect of their duties. There were 770 applications from kotwars for the recovery of their dues, *viz.*, 320 in Nimar, 226 in Hoshangabad, 115 in Betul, 69 in Chhindwara and 40 in Natsinghpur. In 567 of these cases recovery was made: 162 were compromised, rejected or dismissed and 41 were pending. Owing to bad crops of the year kotwars were unable to recover their dues and it was found necessary to help them with Government doles. Cash doles amounting to Rs. 97,407 were given, *viz.*, about Rs. 50,000 in Chhindwara, Rs. 29,201 in Betul, Rs. 13,670 in Hoshangabad and Rs. 4,536 in Nimar. The kotwars on the whole discharged their duties satisfactorily.

6. *General revenue business—Statement O.*—The cultivated area decreased from 7,179 square miles to 7,142 square miles. The decrease occurred everywhere except in Nimar (where the area increased by 116 square miles) and is attributed to the bad agricultural conditions of the year. The number of villages rose by one in the Chhindwara district owing to the transfer of one Ryotwari village from the Seoni district. 2,354 revenue cases were pending from the previous year and 19,963 were filed during the year against 16,270 in the previous year. The increase was due to a large number of takavi cases having had to be prepared owing to a liberal grant of advances, also to separate cases having been prepared for each assessee of income-tax instead of one for each tahsil as was formerly done in the Hoshangabad district. Of the total number of 22,317 cases for disposal, 20,167 were disposed, of leaving 2,150 pending at the close of the year against 2,354 in the previous year. The results of the year's working are satisfactory and indicate prompt action on the part of all concerned. The number of cases pending for more than 3, 6, 9 and 12 months increased from 154, 89, 31 and 246 to 775, 132, 75 and 256, respectively. Of the 775 cases pending over 3 months, 428 are income-tax cases of the Hoshangabad district. Most of the cases pending over 12 months are Collectors' cases in which leases have been granted or time has been allowed.

The number of letters issued and received during the year rose from 6,022 and 7,796 to 7,590 and 10,434, respectively

The increase is shared by all the districts except Hoshangabad where the issues fell from 277 to 244. The increase in other districts was due to the correspondence in connection with scarcity, census and Council questions.

The office of Commissioner was held by Mr. Blenkinsop from the beginning of the year to the 29th January 1921 and by myself from the 31st January 1921 to the end of the year. The total number of appeals and revisions filed in my court was 154 against 139 in the previous year. Of these, 104 were rejected or dismissed, in 20 cases the lower courts' order was reversed or modified, 13 were remanded for disposal, 12 were forwarded to other courts or returned to parties as the appeals did not lie in my court and 5 were pending at the close of the year against 28 in the previous year. Besides appeals and revisions 40 *sir* cases and 96 Collectors' cases were disposed of against 29 and 80, respectively, in the previous year.

7. *Tour and inspections.*—Altogether 504 days were spent by the Deputy Commissioners on tour, *viz.*, Hoshangabad 124, Nimar 77, Narsinghpur 117, Betul 72 and Chhindwara 114 against the total of 385, days in the previous year. The large touring done during the year was due to the prevailing scarcity conditions. Khasra checking was done in all the districts, the entries checked being 3,460 in Hoshangabad, 2,349 in Nimar, 3,787 in Chhindwara, 2,047 in Betul and 962 in Narsinghpur.

The Deputy Commissioners of Narsinghpur and Betul inspected the district office and all the tahsil offices in their districts. The Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, inspected the district office and two of the three tahsils. The Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, inspected the greater part of district office and all the tahsils. The Deputy Commissioner, Chhindwara, was able to inspect only one tahsil office. He could not inspect the district office and the other 2 tahsils owing to scarcity work. All the tahsils in the Division were inspected by their respective Sub-Divisional Officers.

Mr. Blenkinsop was on tour for 32 days, but could not inspect any offices. I was on tour for 101 days and inspected all the district offices except Chhindwara and 6 tahsil offices. Two more tahsil offices were inspected since the close of the year.

8. *Development of government estate.*—Very little progress could be made during the year in allotting the available area owing to the prevailing scarcity, the area remaining to be allotted at the close of the year being 52,460 acres against 52,603 acres in the previous year.

Loans amounting to Rs. 32,459 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and Rs. 12,110 under the Land Improvement Loans Act were granted in the Hoshangabad and Nimar districts. No mention is made of the amount disbursed in the reports of the Betul and Chhindwara districts. Patels have discharged their duties satisfactorily on the whole. Two patels were prosecuted in the Nimar district for misappropriating the rents realized by them. Both were convicted and sentenced. A sum of Rs. 24,209 was paid to patels as commission on the rents realized by them. A sum of Rs. 2,502 was spent in the improvement of water-supply.

9. The B Volume of the District Gazetteer is reported to have been brought upto date in all the districts.

10. *Notice of officers.*—Owing to the failure of crops all the Deputy Commissioners, and particularly the Deputy Commissioners of the Chhindwara and Betul districts, had a heavy task during the year and I have much pleasure in acknowledging the prompt and efficient manner in which they discharged their duties. Among the Assistants and Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars the names of the following are specially-mentioned in district reports and I would commend them to the notice of His Excellency the Governor:—

*Assistants.*

Mr. B. K. Parry, Assistant Commissioner, Nimar.		
„ K. P. Verma, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Nimar.		
„ N. V. Joshi	„	„
„ Naquiul Hasan,	„	„ Narsinghpur.
„ Jawahirlal Misra	„	„
„ Soniaram Morey	„	„
„ Abdus Subhankhan	„	„ Chhindwara.
„ W. A. Bambawa'a	„	„
„ A. J. Rodrigues	„	„

To these I would add the names of Khan Sahib Wali Mohammad and Mr. Dastur, Extra-Assistant Commissioners, Betul.

*Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars.*

Mr. Parmanand Chaube, Tahsildar, Burhanpur.  
 " Sankata Prasad " Gadawara.  
 " H. A. Bande " Amarwara.  
 " Sharda Prasad " Chhindwara.  
 " G. L. Sheorey " Sausar.  
 " G. P. Saraiya, Naib-Tahsildar, Burhanpur.  
 " S. G. Paranjpe " " Chhindwara.  
 " B. P. Agnihotri " " Sausar.

1. *Land acquisition.*—The land acquisition file stood as follows:— Nagpur  
Division.

	Pending from previous year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	Date of the oldest pending case.
Nagpur	3	17	20	9	11	18-5-20
Wardha	4	11	15	11	4	28-2-21
Chanda	2	21	23	17	6	27-7-21
Bhandara	4	12	16	9	7	29-10-20
Balaghat	56	45	101	69	32	30-10-18

In Nagpur the oldest pending case relates to the acquisition of 3.27 acres of land for strengthening the bank of the Tharsa minor distributary of the Ramtek reservoir and was mentioned in the last year's report. No appreciable progress has since been made in the disposal of the case and the Deputy Commissioner has drawn the attention of the Sub-Divisional Officer concerned to the delay. The other cases are institutions of recent date. The compensation paid in Nagpur amounted to Rs. 60,042 and the incidence ranged from Rs. 230 to Rs. 630 per acre in Saoner for agricultural land and from half an anna to one rupee per square foot in Nagpur city for building sites.

In 8 cases disposed of in the previous year, reference was made to the civil court. The civil court practically maintained the Collector's award in two cases, it was successfully challenged in the civil court in three cases and in the fourth case a compromise was effected with the other party. Steps are being taken to prefer an appeal in one case in which there appear to be sufficiently strong grounds for an appeal. In the remaining two cases non-applicants being dissatisfied with the award of the Additional District Judge have preferred appeals in the court of the Judicial Commissioner. The persons concerned in the oldest pending case in Wardha applied for a change of the alignment and the matter was referred to the Divisional Local Fund Engineer. An award has since been framed and the interested persons have been called to receive the compensation. In one case reference was made to the civil court, but the application was dismissed in default. In Chandra compensation has since been paid in the oldest pending case and the land has been acquired and handed over to the Public Works Department. The oldest pending case in Bhandara has been disposed of since the close of the year. One case has been referred to the civil court, but the result is not yet known. In the oldest pending case in Balaghat the alignment was changed with consequent delay in the preparation of the land acquisition papers. This alignment has not yet been definitely settled by the Irrigation Department. Of the 32 cases remaining to be disposed of at the close of the year, 5 were pending for patwari papers, 19 for enquiry, 3 for calculation of compensation and 5 for payments to be made. A reference was made to the civil court in two cases against the Collector's award. In one case, the District Judge confirmed the Collector's award, but ordered payment of interest at 6 per cent per annum under Section 34 of the Land Acquisition Act. In the other case the Collector's award was enhanced by the District Judge by Rs. 268, including the applicants' costs and interest at 6 per cent per annum.

2. *Collectors' cases--Statement N.*--With 390 cases pending at the beginning of the year and 1,344 new institutions against 451 and 938 in the preceding year, the total for disposal was 1,734, of which 1,129 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 605 at the close of the year. Every district contributed to the rise in the number of new institutions. The number of cases in which sale was averted by payment of the



claim is almost identical with that of the preceding year. In 11 cases sale was averted by the temporary alienation of land and in four cases sale was refused on the decree-holder refusing to take a lease on reasonable terms. The number of cases struck off in default or on compromise rose from 397 to 473. Sale was actually held in 251 as compared with 194 cases in the previous year and the price realized taking the Division as a whole fell from 41 to 35.

3. *Village officers (Lambardars).*—The lambardari system continued to work well. In Wardha, lambardar's rights are usually keenly contested, but this was somewhat checked this year by the prevailing distress. The appointment of sadar lambardars has been rather slow. In Bhandara there were 114 cases for the appointment of lambardars, sadar lambardars and lambardar-gumastas. There is keen competition for patti lambardari, but malguzars are indifferent as regards sadar lambardari, it being said that such a post carries responsibility for payment without any powers to cause the fulfilment of obligations. In Balaghat 33 new lambardars were appointed in consequence of the death of incumbents. 15 and 20 lambardar-gumastas were appointed for minor and female lambardars in Wardha and Balaghat, respectively.

In Nagpur, Wardha and Balaghat no lambardar was punished or dismissed for misconduct. In Chanda a lambardar was fined for selling water from the village tank against the terms of the wajib-ul-arz. In Bhandara a lambardar was dismissed for misappropriating the profits of the co-sharers. In Nagpur there was one application from the lambardar-gumasta for recovery of dues and the case is proceeding.

4. *Mukaddams.*—The work of mukaddams and mukaddam-gumastas has been on the whole satisfactory. In Nagpur in two cases mukaddams were prosecuted under Section 176 Indian Penal Code, fined on conviction, 3 were fined for failure to report cases of cholera and 7 for failure to repair traverse marks and 7 were warned for absence from or neglect of duty. In Wardha one mukaddam was fined for refusing to make rasad arrangements for the District Superintendent of Police in spite of previous intimation of his visit. Ten mukaddam-gumastas were fined for neglect of duty and 18 were let off with a warning. In Chanda 2 mukaddams were fined, 7 warned, one removed and one suspended. One mukaddam-gumasta was

dismissed and 13 were warned for neglect of duty and misconduct. In Bhandara 3 mukaddams of non-co-operating villages had to be fined for refusing to give assistance to touring officers and 5 for failure to perform their duties and 7 were warned. In Balaghat 2 mukaddams were fined and 4 removed for neglect of duty. Assistance was rendered to mukaddam-gumastas for the recovery of their dues in 44 cases in Nagpur, 2 in Wardha, 14 in Chanda and 12 in Balaghat.

5. *Kotwars*.—The kotwars as a body are reported to have worked well. In Nagpur 2 kotwars were dismissed in consequence of a criminal conviction under Section 176 Indian Penal Code, two more were dismissed and 6 suspended for gross negligence of duty. 32 were fined and 62 were warned for minor derelictions, such as absence from duty, etc. In Wardha 5 kotwars were dismissed, 2 suspended, 30 fined and 65 warned for neglect of their duties. In Chanda one kotwar was dismissed, 2 suspended, 6 removed and 81 either fined or warned for misconduct or neglect of their duties. In Bhandara 10 kotwars were dismissed, 52 fined and 63 warned for neglect of duty. In two villages, Pauni and Adyar, all the kotwars had to be turned out for non-co-operating. In Balaghat 62 kotwars were punished, no details are furnished, for neglect of duty and absence from villages. In 382 cases in Nagpur, 161 in Wardha, 120 in Chanda and 43 in Balaghat assistance had to be given to kotwars for the recovery of their dues. In Bhandara a large number of applications for help in making recovery of the dues were received and were disposed of as promptly as possible. In only one case in Nagpur a kotwar applied for being put in possession of his service holding and that was rejected. In no case, however, was the kotwar dispossessed of his service holding.

Owing to the failure of crops, high prices of food-grains and the difficulty in recovering dues from tenants the kotwars of the villages, where revenue was suspended, were granted extra doles in cash by Government to supplement their remuneration. In Bhandara the recent settlement has improved the remunerations of most kotwars and this has tended to keep them contented. There is, however, a general discontent among the kotwars in regard to the inadequacy of their remuneration. The Deputy Commissioners, Nagpur, Wardha and Balaghat, write as follows :—

*Nagpur.*

"The pay of the whole body of kotwars was revised in 1915-16, but the rates of remuneration then fixed are inadequate now owing to the very high level of prices and the general rise in the cost of living. The case for a general revision by an increase in the rate assessed on rents is a strong one, and it is hoped that Government will take up this question in earnest at an early date. There is undoubtedly serious discontent among the kotwars as a body and the anti-government and anti-mahar agitation has made their position difficult and the full realization of their dues an impossibility."

*Wardha.*

"In spite of the fact that their remuneration was supplemented by a monthly dole ranging between Rs. 2 and 4, there were numerous complaints about the inadequacy of their remuneration. Orders had been previously obtained to pay them at Rs. 96 a year instead of the usual Rs. 48 and in some cases payments were recovered accordingly, but this order was finally cancelled which aroused great discontent. The kotwars several times put up their case and have been told that their case will be dealt with along with others of the province. This has kept up their spirits and they are awaiting further orders. What has most exasperated them is the ruling that they have no right to carcasses of village animals which was a source of profit to them whereby they could supplement fairly their small pittance. The people are now educated and have no scruples in keeping and selling skins. This has handicapped the kotwar and he is not wrong in complaining that he does not get enough to eat for himself what to say of his children. Even what little he is paid is not regularly given to him and he has to go to courts for the recovery of his dues."

*Balaghat.*

"The kotwars in general have worked well, but there is widespread discontent of the inadequacy regarding remuneration under present conditions, and a revision of the scale is urgently needed."

In Chanda the rate of two annas per rupee of rental, where necessary, sanctioned by me last year to secure a reasonable wage, is to be revised under the orders conveyed in Secretariat, Revenue and Scarcity Department, letter No. 288-G-XII, dated the 23rd August 1921. I intend to do this in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner and the Settlement Officer when I visit Chanda. As mentioned by me last year, the question of raising the remuneration of the kotwars requires early attention.

6. *General revenue business—Statement O.*—The number of cases for disposal increased from 28,366, to 34,310, the increase being shared by all the districts. Most noticeable increases occur in Bhandara *viz.*, 7,152 against 5,072 and in Balaghat 4,443 against 2,263. The increase is chiefly due to the larger number of takavi cases, and the number of cases for recovery of revenue started during the year. Of the total number, 31,037 were disposed of and 3,273 remained pending at the close of the year against 2,459 in the previous year. The disposal of revenue business was satisfactory considering that Revenue officers had to deal with a much large number of cases and were also busy with suspensions scarcity and census work in addition to their regular duties. In my office the number of receipts and issues was 6,500 and 6,000, respectively, as compared with 5,834 and 5,462 in the previous year.

7. *Tour and inspections.*—The amount of touring done by Deputy Commissioners, their Assistants, the Tahsildars and their Naibs is detailed in the district reports. The number of days spent on tour varied from 39 days in Nagpur to 140 days in Chanda. Various reasons combined to prevent the Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur from doing as much touring as he should have done. In Wardha, Balaghat and Bhandara the Deputy Commissioners spent 101, 95 and 82 days, respectively, on tour. I am of opinion that the touring was generally adequate.

The inspections made by Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants of tahsil offices have also been detailed in the district reports and these were also sufficient. With regard to the inspections of the districts offices, these appear to have been made only by the Deputy Commissioners of Bhandara and Wardha. In Chanda the inspection of the various branches of the district office was made by the

Extra-Assistant Commissioners in charge of the branches, while the Deputy Commissioners of Nagpur and Balaghat made no inspection of the district office. The observation in paragraph 18 of the Government Resolution on the report for 1919-20 and the instructions contained in paragraph 4 of Book Circular III-7 are being specially brought to the notice of the Deputy Commissioners and they are being requested to follow them carefully in future. I propose to deal particularly with the instructions in paragraph 18 mentioned above in all future inspections of the district offices.

I was in charge of the Division for about half the year from 1st October 1921 to 15th April 1922 and Mr. Maw thereafter.

Mr. Maw and I between us spent 107 days on tour and inspected the district offices at Wardha, Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat and the following tahsils:—

Umrer, Wardha, Chanda, Brahmāpuri, Garchiroli, Sironcha, Bhandara, Sakoli, Balaghat and Waraseoni.

8. *Development of Government estates.*—There are no Government estates in the Wardha district. In Nagpur and Bhandara the number remains unchanged at 8 and 9, respectively. In Chanda the number has increased from 409 to 412 owing to the formation of 5 new summarily settled ryotwari villages, one regularly settled ryotwari village and the following out of cultivation of three patches. The ryotwari estate of the Balaghat district consists of 226 villages in the Baihar tahsil, 8 in the Balaghat tahsil and 3 in the Waraseoni tahsil. They are all regularly settled. Of the 226 villages in the Baihar tahsil, 10 are uninhabited and 3 have been uncultivated and uninhabited. Of the 3 latter villages, 2 have been inhabited during the year under report and some land has been brought under cultivation.

In Nagpur only one ryot relinquished his land voluntarily. In Chanda the majority of the ryots belong to the labouring class and have not much capital. When crops are poor they leave the land and go for work elsewhere. An attempt was made to induce ryots not to relinquish land by granting them loans and providing work near their villages, and the decrease in the area relinquished is an indication of some partial success in this direction. Further facilities were provided

by exempting from the condition of residence, some of the old ryots who cultivated their lands from a neighbouring village, and by granting permission for annual sub-leases to minors who inherited their lands. The increase in the number of holdings available for allotment at the close of the year is due to conversion of certain minhai areas into kabil kast, relinquishment by ryots owing to bad crops and ejectments under Section 216, Land Revenue Act. In Balaghat 772 survey numbers were allotted and 951 relinquished. The area relinquished was in excess of that allotted owing to the prevalent scarcity conditions. The following loans were granted :--

	Agriculturists' Land Improvement	
	loans. Rs.	loans. Rs.
Nagpur	... 688	90
Chanda	... 14,416	1,410
Balaghat	... 35,429	30,892

Owing to failure of crops loans were more liberally granted than in the previous year and they are reported to have been utilized for the purpose for which they were taken. The improvements effected by Government consist of construction and repairs of drinking wells and tanks. In Bhandara Rs. 196 were spent for repairing the tank and well at Kosamghat and Rs. 100 on repairing the well at Pandharwani. In Chanda Rs. 1,504 were spent on repairing existing wells and Rs. 6,222 on repairing tanks. In Balaghat 10 new wells were constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,250, Rs. 1,060 were spent on the repairs of old wells and Rs. 400 on the repairs of two tanks.

There are 12 boys' schools and 1 girls' school in the ryotwari tract of the Baihar tahsil and these are considered sufficient for the present.

The relations between patels and raiyats were satisfactory and the patels are reported to have worked well. The revenue was collected through patels and very little help from the tahsil agency was necessary, and that only in Chanda.

There has been no change in Baihar in the area under minhai darakhtan and the villagers were allowed free nistar subject to the existing rules. 80 cases of unauthorised cutting, 5 cases of illicit grazing and one case of illicit digging of a quarry were detected in Baihar and fines amounting to Rs. 2,134 were imposed.

9. *Appeals in Commissioner's court.*—The judicial work coming to the court of the Commissioner consisted of 116 appeals, 28 applications for revision, 70 applications for permission to transfer *si* land and 176 recommendations for sale of land in pursuance of the civil court's order, against 137, 12, 77 and 145, respectively in the preceding year. Of the 116 appeals, 81 were rejected, the lower court's orders were reversed in 16, 10 cases were remanded, one was sent to the Hon'ble Revenue Member for disposal and 8 were pending at the close of the year all of which have since been disposed of.

10. *District Gazetteer.*—The B Volumes of the District Gazetteer have been brought up to date in all the districts of the Division.

11. *General notice of officers.*—Owing to absence from the Division I have not seen enough of the work of the year to be able to mention individual officers. But of my own personal knowledge I wish to bring to special notice the work of Mr. Irwin as Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur, more particularly in respect of his very able handling of the trying, even dangerous, situation in February and March last. I am also in a position to testify personally to another year's excellent work on the part of Nanburam Singh, Tahsildar of Nagpur, especially in his management of the weaver relief operations in Nagpur city.

1. *Land acquisition cases.*—Including the pending land acquisition cases there were 135 cases for disposal during the year as against 149 last year. Out of 98 cases for disposal in Raipur, only 27 were disposed of and 71 remained pending, including 7 cases of the previous year. Three of the old cases are pending as the alignment has not been finally decided and in two award statements are ready, while in one compensation has been paid and the date of taking over possession has only to be reported to the Collector. In Bilaspur out of 14 cases 6 were disposed of. There is only one old pending case relating to the acquisition of land for brick kilns. My predecessor has decided that the brick kilns should not be removed from their present sites and this case will be filed. In Drug out of 23 cases 14 were disposed of and out of the 9 pending cases there was only one case of over 12 months. This has, however, been practically disposed of after the close of the year.

Chhattis-  
garh Divi-  
sion.

In Raipur there have been 2 cases in which the award of the Collector has been contested and the references are pending in the District Judge's Court. One case relates to the acquisition of land in mauza Kathia in which the Collector awarded a compensation of Rs. 13,539 for an area of 234 acres, while the malguzars have claimed Rs. 34,604 besides 15 per cent additional compensation. The other case relates to the acquisition of land for the kotwali at Raipur.

In the case of acquisition of land for the Kharung Irrigation project in the Bilaspur district the Collector's final award exceeded the preliminary estimate by 29 per cent, but the proceedings in this case were not completed before the close of the year. In another case relating to the acquisition of land for the Normal School at Bilaspur which too has not yet been completed, the award is likely to exceed the original estimate largely. No cases of faulty procedure or of delay in the institution of proceedings are reported.

2. *Decrees transferred by civil courts to Revenue officers*—The number of cases in which sale was ordered by civil courts increased from 374 to 427. There is a noticeable rise in Raipur from 71 to 124. Including those pending from the previous year there were 634 cases for disposal. In 99 cases sale was averted by payment of claim and in 3 by temporary alienations. Sale actually took place in 106 cases, while 190 cases were struck off in default or otherwise. 236 cases remained pending at the close of the year of which as many as 137 related to the Drug district. No special order for the postponement of sales on account of scarcity was passed. Twenty-one cases are pending over 12 months in Raipur and Drug, all being cases in which time has been granted to judgment-debtors.

3. *Village officers—Lambardars.*—The lambardari system continued to work well. 174 lambardars were appointed in the Raipur district, 160 in Bilaspur and 178 in the Drug district. The number of sadar lambardars appointed in the Raipur and Drug districts numbered 14 and 23, respectively.

4. *Mukaddams, including mukaddam-gumashtas.*—Punishments inflicted on mukaddams and mukaddam-



gumashtas in the 3 districts are exhibited below:—

	No. dismissed.	No. fined.	No. warned.
Raipur	16	8	23
Bilaspur	...	1	27
Drug	1	5	21

Twenty-one applications for recovery of dues were received in the Raipur district, 15 in the Bilaspur district and only 2 in the Drug district.

5. *Kotwars.*—In all 44 kotwars were dismissed, 133 fined, 290 warned, 13 suspended and 5 criminally prosecuted. The number of applications for recovery of dues rose in the Raipur district from 181 to 216, in the Bilaspur district from 221 to 365 and from 107 to 151 in the Drug district. Dues were recovered in 184 cases in the Raipur district, in 147 cases in the Bilaspur district and in 24 cases in the Drug district. The remuneration of the kotwars in Chhattisgarh is generally fixed in kind and the increase in the number of applications is particularly due to the rise in the price of rice. The malguzars prefer paying the dues in cash.

6. *General revenue business.*—A decrease of 69 and 40 square miles is reported in the cultivated area of the Raipur and Bilaspur districts owing to the unfavourable conditions of the year. The Drug return, however, does not show any change. The increase of 6 villages in the Raipur district was due to the formation of 5 new masahati villages and to the disforestation of certain forest land. The number of revenue cases of all kinds increased from 16,593 to 20,623.

This large increase is chiefly due to distribution of large sums in takavi loans. Including 1,778 cases which remained pending at the close of the preceding year there were 21,801 cases for disposal of which 20,446 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,355 cases. The reduction in the pending file in spite of heavy additional work entailed by scarcity is very creditable to all concerned. There were 47 cases pending over a year. The details have been furnished in the district reports.

7. *Tours and inspections.*—The district reports show the amount of touring done by Revenue officers of all kinds. The circumstances of the year necessitated extensive touring by all officers. The Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, inspected

certain daftars of the district office and 3 tahsil offices, while the inspections made by the Deputy Commissioners of Bilaspur and Drug were inadequate, the former made no inspections while latter inspected the district office only. The attention of the Deputy Commissioners was specially drawn to the necessity of inspections by my predecessor, in the beginning of September 1921, but there was not sufficient time then to rectify matters. Neither the Deputy Commissioner nor his subordinates inspected the following tahsils :—

Baloda Bazar.  
Bilaspur.  
Mungeli.  
Katghora.  
Drug.

Mr. Clarke was in charge of the Division throughout the year. He was on tour for 50 days during the year and inspected the following offices :—

District Offices—  
Drug and Bilaspur.

Tahil Office—

Bilaspur.  
Drug.  
Bemetara.  
Balod.

Including 27 appeals pending from the previous year there were 88 cases for disposal in Commissioner's court of which 68 were disposed of and 20 remained pending on 1st October 1921.

8. *District Gazetteers.*—In all the districts the statistics contained in B Volume of the District Gazetteers have been brought to date.

9. *Famine programme.*—Parts A and B of the Famine programme in respect of the Bilaspur district have been finally printed and those in respect of Raipur and Drug are still under consideration.

10. *Notice of officers.*—Mr. Hemingway took over charge from Mr. Waterston on 19th October 1920 and continued to be in charge of the district till 28th September 1921.

Mr. Dewar took over from Mr. Stent on 30th November 1920 and remained in charge of the Bilaspur district throughout the remaining portion of the year. Mr. Abdus Satrar was in charge of the Drug district throughout the year.

Among assistants I select for special mention—

Mr. Trivedi and Mr. Bailey.

Among Tahsildárs—

Mr. Sheonandan Lal.

Mr. Rajeshwar Yado.

Among Naib-Tahsildars—

Mr. Kedarnath Misra.

Mr. Makhan Lal Bose.

**Loans made under the Land Improvement Loans Act and  
the Agriculturists' Loans Act.**

*I.—Account of the Local Government with the Government of India for  
the Central Provinces during the revenue year ending the 30th  
September 1921.*

Amount advanced to Local Government by Government of India.				Interest payable for the year by the Local Government to the Government of India at 3½ per cent on mean outstanding.
Headq.	Outstanding at the com- mencement of the year.	Outstanding at the close of the year.	Mean outstanding.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Improvement Loans Act.	14,26,583	34,53,089	24,39,836	1,30,129
Agriculturists' Loans Act ...	17,20,389	58,69,732	37,95,060	2,08,001
Total both Acts ...	31,46,972	93,22,821	62,34,896	3,38,130

*II.—Account of Local Government with Agriculturist borrowers.*

		Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Total both Acts.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Principal	Outstanding at commencement of the year.	(a) 14,71,568	(a) 16,12,217	30,83,785
	Advanced during the year ...	22,42,430	44,26,805	66,69,235
	Total advanced ...	37,13,998	60,39,022	97,53,020
	Amount due for collection within the year including arrears.	4,51,057	13,06,827	17,57,884
	Remitted during the year ...	...	203	203
	Collected during the year ...	(b) 1,30,088	(b) 2,42,191	(b) 3,72,279
	Total remitted and collected ...	1,30,088	2,42,394	3,72,482
	Balance outstanding at the end of the year.	35,83,910	57,96,628	93,80,538
	Amount suspended by competent authority.	2,65,299	8,90,063	11,55,362
	Amount overdue ...	84,497	1,80,135	2,64,632
Interest	Arrears of interest suspended and overdue at the commencement of the year.	(a) 25,731	40,248	65,979
	Interest falling due within the year ...	97,190	88,430	1,85,620
	Total interest for collection during the year.	1,22,921	1,28,678	2,51,599
	Remitted during the year ...	...	34	34
	Collected during the year ...	29,746	19,330	49,076
	Total remitted and collected ...	29,746	19,364	49,110
	Suspended by competent authority ...	55,560	56,843	1,12,403
Arrears of interest overdue at the end of the year.	37,615	52,471	90,086	
Total principal and interest.	Remitted during the year ...	...	237	237
	Collected during the year.	1,59,834	2,61,521	4,21,355
	Under suspension at the end of the year.	3,21,459	9,46,906	12,68,365
	Overdue at the end of the year ...	1,22,112	2,32,606	3,54,718

(a) Last year's figure was wrong.

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

	Rs.
Land Improvement Loans Act ...	29,427
Agriculturists' Loans Act ...	5,765
	<u>35,192</u>

III.—Financial results of loan operations to Local Government  
for the revenue year ending the 30th September 1921.

	Land Improve- ment Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Total both Acts.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Interest payable for the year by the Local Government to the Government of India.	1,30,129	2,08,001	3,38,130	
2. Interest collected during the year ...	29,987	20,211	50,198	
3. Balance of interest accruing to Local Government, i. e., difference between (1) and (2).	-1,00,142	-1,87,790	-2,87,932	
4. Remissions of principal during the year ...	...	279	279	
5. Net result (profit or loss) for the year 1920-21 ...	-1,00,142	-1,88,069	-2,88,211	
6. Net result for previous years ...	1919-20 ...	+ 20,155	+ 63,062	83,217
	1918-19 ...	-43,171	-62,859	-1,06,030
	1917-18 ...	+ 17,075	-20,653	-3,578
	1916-17 ...	+ 28,153	+ 20,671	+ 48,824
	1915-16 ...	+ 40,813	+ 44,285	+ 85,098
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 differences between the Accountant-General's figures and the departmental figures are due to the fact that the Commissioner's accounts are made up to the 30th September and the Accountant-General's accounts to the 31st March, the differences being reconciled at the end of the financial year.

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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 ...	1,224,703	143,486	73,313	17.63
Damoh ...	1,741,485	91,276	40,189	18.13
Jubbulpore ...	1,411,646	155,075	78,316	17.00
Mandla ...	849,803	37,343	41,869	9.30
Seoni ...	594,162	154,745	84,412	21.00
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	5,221,189	583,920	313,369	17.28
Narsinghpur ...	739,164	88,175	40,594	17.50
Hoshangabad { Khalsa ...	1,186,232	189,685	70,168	21.84
{ Jagir ...	8,413	648	116	9.20
Nimar ...	786,633	57,548	25,847	10.74
Fetul ...	108,922	26,248	34,415	11.07
Chhindwara { Khalsa ...	593,165	124,094	93,167	22.77
{ Jagir ...	287,793	13,721	6,423	7.17
Total Nerbudda Division ...	5,095,352	570,139	272,265	16.52
Wardha ...	1,179,369	153,567	89,041	20.57
Nagpur ...	1,623,060	201,524	71,216	16.69
Chanda { Khalsa ...	992,614	91,656	27,390	12.00
{ Zamindari ...	138,657	8,820	5,062	10.00
Bhandara { Khalsa ...	670,922	111,137	21,395	20.20
{ Zamindari ...	339,641	57,888	12,452	18.51
Balaghat { Khalsa ...	479,749	76,845	22,416	21.00
{ Zamindari ...	124,872	18,109	3,586	17.00
Total Nagpur Division ...	5,543,223	714,500	256,448	17.50
Raipur { Khalsa ...	1,580,034	201,605	207,634	26.00
{ Zamindari ...	469,771	93,304	61,502	16.00
Bilaspur { Khalsa ...	1,306,083	170,613	147,573	24.00
{ Zamindari ...	664,740	68,620	27,758	14.00
Deoghar { Khalsa ...	1,297,745	2,69,970	174,927	31.00
{ Zamindari ...	413,751	51,540	26,714	18.00
Total Chhattisgarh Division ...	6,262,156	811,642	643,178	23.24
GRAND TOTAL ...	22,227,900	2,621,201	1,450,259	18.85
FOR PRECEDING YEAR ...	22,211,794	2,612,831	1,502,468	18.85



of landlords and tenants and also the rental in each district of the agricultural year ending the 31st May 1921.

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.
4,064	42,853	53,085	758	7,942	8,892	45	256,893
3,852	31,622	29,451	11	1,935	2,112	"	167,423
11,229	59,048	71,586	569	2,374	6,660	670	233,113
336	2,070	1,527	24	54	15	"	82,321
508	8,423	7,597	3	73	100	53	247,658
20,189	111,915	163,270	1,475	13,368	18,085	768	1,057,107
1,090	16,809	22,456	143	1,836	1,767	611	148,014
1,152	26,112	34,771	19	563	1,773	9	236,263
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	774
16,329	176,385	247,970	1,354	21,289	33,905	1,755	282,330
542	8,484	8,178	110	2,749	742	1,555	131,856
476	5,448	5,914	225	2,129	1,574	1,134	234,838
1	17	3	...	...	...	...	20,666
10,590	23,345	31,742	1,891	28,966	44,867	5,064	1,104,755
4,729	51,527	77,647	391	5,435	10,194	56	299,540
12,543	109,434	210,385	485	8,125	16,927	236	393,319
6,118	75,105	49,074	416	7,669	5,611	1,763	202,114
63	2,600	564	1	1	"	"	16,473
5,367	59,313	70,675	45	549	732	156	126,394
572	7,791	8,735	...	...	...	...	70,551
2,115	17,527	22,235	...	...	...	...	116,788
67	1,497	1,772	...	...	...	...	23,222
29,604	315,694	451,400	1,246	21,749	32,564	2,211	1,308,411
1,912	5,936	2,507	19	647	504	"	417,822
14	75	"	...	...	...	...	154,932
6,467	28,173	21,711	8	167	"	"	341,545
81	830	516	...	...	...	...	57,227
1,621	7,712	5,017	19	131	62	13	499,740
205	7,437	1,759	...	...	...	...	85,511
10,330	52,013	53,010	46	915	565	13	1,306,775
79,713	740,577	965,782	4,738	65,023	96,332	8,056	4,977,051
78,867	711,183	939,789	4,690	65,041	95,838	7,114	4,592,463

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

(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 ... ..	20,266	152,217	2,23,168	1 8 0
Damoh ... ..	19,204	111,650	1,41,494	1 4 3
Jubbulpore ... ..	28,962	191,363	3,14,693	1 10 3
Mandla ... ..	1,356	10,752	10,687	0 15 0
Seoni ... ..	2,936	40,462	45,303	1 1 11
<b>Total Jubbulpore Division</b> ... ..	<b>72,814</b>	<b>506,444</b>	<b>7,39,745</b>	<b>1 7 4</b>
Narsinghpur ... ..	13,258	137,229	2,32,492	1 11 1
Hoshangabad ... { Khalsa	17,454	272,531	4,53,459	1 10 8
... { Jagir	...	...	...	...
Nimar ... ..	497	5,506	5,682	1 0 6
Betul ... ..	10,982	157,966	1,28,431	0 13 0
Chhindwara ... { Khalsa	10,695	98,025	1,41,157	1 6 11
... { Jagir	...	...	...	...
<b>Total Nerbudda Division</b> ... ..	<b>54,886</b>	<b>671,857</b>	<b>9,61,221</b>	<b>1 6 10</b>
Wardha ... ..	10,920	155,779	2,14,006	1 5 11
Nagpur ... ..	21,101	245,782	4,40,282	1 12 8
Chanda ... { Khalsa	10,548	111,942	83,904	0 12 0
... { Zamindari	193	1,963	981	0 8 0
Bhandara ... { Khalsa	8,555	72,124	1,02,890	1 6 10
... { Zamindari	2,624	23,825	31,830	1 5 4
Balaghat ... { Khalsa	6,430	44,857	69,203	1 8 8
... { Zamindari	808	7,719	12,210	1 9 4
<b>Total Nagpur Division</b> ... ..	<b>61,269</b>	<b>663,994</b>	<b>9,55,306</b>	<b>1 7 0</b>
Raipur ... { Khalsa	19,007	137,096	1,21,784	0 14 3
... { Zamindari	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur ... { Khalsa	20,760	80,127	67,703	0 13 6
... { Zamindari	...	...	...	...
Drug ... { Khalsa	18,407	141,441	1,26,781	0 14 1
... { Zamindari	96	2,008	732	0 5 10
<b>Total Chhattisgarh Division</b> ... ..	<b>58,270</b>	<b>363,672</b>	<b>3,17,000</b>	<b>0 13 11</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>245,309</b>	<b>2,205,967</b>	<b>29,73,272</b>	<b>1 5 7</b>
<b>FOR PRECEDING YEAR</b> ... ..	<b>239,723</b>	<b>2,213,039</b>	<b>29,62,779</b>	<b>1 0 7</b>

of landlords and tenants, and also the rental in each district of ending the 31st May 1921.—(Contd.)

OF TENANTS.

Land held by occupancy tenants.				Total of tenant area i. e., total of cols. 15 and 19.
Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	
18	19	20	21	22
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.
110,392	789,319	9,91,936	1 4 1	941,536
72,058	451,779	5,44,313	1 3 2	566,429
155,481	915,119	11,14,832	1 3 6	1,106,482
52,172	749,877	2,97,780	0 6 4	760,629
82,012	701,303	5,50,379	0 14 10	741,765
473,015	3,010,397	35,99,240	0 15 11	4,116,841
53,797	444,105	7,44,413	1 10 10	581,334
55,163	621,371	8,83,203	1 6 9	893,902
905	7,549	4,389	0 9 4	7,549
38,925	486,926	3,92,900	0 12 11	492,439
63,230	783,461	3,66,198	0 8 0	947,427
74,434	663,061	4,46,100	0 10 9	761,686
14,901	265,995	74,882	0 4 6	265,995
301,360	3,278,468	29,42,174	0 14 4	3,950,325
47,337	722,759	8,03,041	1 1 9	878,538
68,832	961,442	12,45,251	1 4 9	1,207,224
69,760	663,011	4,65,544	0 11 3	774,953
13,564	116,108	43,520	0 6 0	118,071
54,984	410,373	5,14,615	1 4 1	482,497
32,596	244,410	2,62,781	1 1 2	263,238
61,367	316,960	4,05,314	1 4 6	361,817
14,660	92,961	1,22,538	1 5 1	100,680
363,100	3,528,024	38,62,604	1 1 6	4,192,018
129,461	1,007,151	8,44,509	0 13 5	1,144,247
58,643	786,026	2,54,953	0 5 2	786,026
187,399	863,459	6,10,095	0 11 4	943,586
63,030	559,433	2,55,371	0 7 4	556,433
86,047	733,392	632,953	0 13 10	877,833
22,490	351,833	1,65,062	0 7 6	353,831
547,676	4,298,284	27,62,943	0 10 3	4,661,956
1,685,151	14,715,173	1,31,66,961	0 14 4	16,921,140
1,574,099	14,715,705	1,50,78,794	0 14 3	16,928,744

STATEMENT A.--Showing the area held by the several classes of  
Central Provinces during the agricul

(2) - DETAILS

Districts.	Total rental, i. e., cols. 16 and 20.	Incidence per acre.	Rents actually collected.	
			On account of current year.	On account of previous year.
	23	24	25	26
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
Saugor ...	12,20,104	1 4 9	7,42,839	2,71,312
Damoh ...	6,85,807	1 3 4	3,27,124	85,751
Jubbulpore ...	14,29,825	1 4 6	5,19,586	1,63,501
Mandla ...	3,07,867	0 6 6	48,987	20,206
Seoni ...	6,95,682	0 15 0	1,61,393	...
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	43,38,985	1 0 10	17,99,979	5,42,170
Narsinghpur ...	9,75,905	1 10 11	6,49,138	2,50,058
Hoshangabad { Khalsa ...	13,36,751	1 7 11	8,35,355	32,482
{ Jagir ...	4,389	0 9 4	2,365	247
Nimar ...	3,93,582	0 13 0	2,70,727	52,111
Betul ...	5,24,629	0 8 10	1,45,935	34,853
Chhindwara { Khalsa ...	5,57,257	0 12 4	1,70,158	31,958
{ Jagir ...	71,882	0 4 6	5,383	1,332
Total Nerbudda Division ...	39,03,395	0 15 10	20,79,093	4,03,041
Wardha ...	10,17,047	1 2 6	6,54,952	1,43,524
Nagpur ...	16,85,533	1 6 4	11,48,277	4,10,457
Chanda { Khalsa ...	5,49,148	0 11 4	3,57,862	49,194
{ Zamindari ...	44,501	0 6 0	10,393	1,057
Bhandara { Khalsa ...	6,17,505	1 4 6	2,70,204	86,552
{ Zamindari ...	2,94,911	1 1 7	14,090	27,103
Balaghat { Khalsa ...	4,74,517	1 5 0	2,08,085	25,310
{ Zamindari ...	1,24,748	1 5 5	30,583	12,842
Total Nagpur Division ...	48,17,910	1 2 4	26,94,446	7,56,939
Raipur { Khalsa ...	9,66,293	0 13 6	3,52,892	60,828
{ Zamindari ...	2,54,953	0 5 2	1,63,260	3,723
Bilaspur { Khalsa ...	6,77,798	0 11 6	1,94,503	18,441
{ Zamindari ...	2,55,371	0 7 4	40,872	3,825
Drug { Khalsa ...	7,59,734	0 13 10	1,96,663	28,991
{ Zamindari ...	1,05,754	0 7 6	10,764	3,220
Total Chhattisgarh Division ..	30,79,913	0 10 7	9,68,984	1,19,028
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,61,40,233	0 15 3	75,42,501	18,20,278
FOR PRECEDING YEAR ...	1,60,41,573	0 15 2	1,24,63,136	43,57,193

landlords and tenants, and also the rental in each district of the rural year ending the 31st May 1921.—(Concl'd.)

OF TENANTS.

Land held rent-free.		Land held by sub-tenants		
Area held as grant from proprietors.	Area held in lieu of service.	Number.	Area.	Rent demand.
27	28	29	30	31
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
8,356	7,668	5,813	31,244	77,721
3,954	3,680	43,667	115,036	3,14,385
1,583	10,518	65,596	137,529	89,097
5,588	1,295	16,707	36,805	24,024
1,906	2,793	20,109	94,391	1,05,120
21,377	25,864	151,912	400,065	6,10,347
8,009	1,837	36,940	177,333	10,09,379
5,112	720	8,357	64,782	3,45,517
84	6	31	199	220
8,332	3,530	16,774	131,095	7,26,149
6,040	3,993	23,105	140,613	3,81,137
690	651	3,409	25,999	48,306
...	1,132	80	559	3,529
29,193	12,169	89,193	542,030	25,14,237
714	667	3,112	40,515	3,38,837
6,809	15,037	43,069	424,554	21,13,484
10,155	5,002	10,684	170,833	4,76,239
2,489	1,014	1,111	2,258	1,159
1,064	937	3,403	19,757	65,177
317	655	1,800	7,686	28,786
320	624	21,655	53,043	2,41,571
80	830	6,284	10,976	8,629
21,683	25,060	111,445	725,037	33,04,882
12,605	5,360	11,318	14,700	24,238
10,031	18,523	5,522	9,777	13,085
10,200	10,060	10,445	22,029	23,981
7,545	3,541	8,663	19,849	11,904
5,073	4,202	7,778	13,550	25,433
3,321	1,074	2,307	12,434	13,359
50,812	42,790	45,039	92,409	1,17,005
123,780	105,629	398,589	1,778,481	65,46,471
103,216	15,366	68,124	544,705	20,54,693

\* Represents lands held by sub-tenants of sir-land. VII

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

Divisoin.	District.	Total number of survey numbers, area and assessment in raiyatwari tract.		
		Number of survey numbers.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5
			Acres.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	Sauger	1,474	8,266	6,115
	Damoh	2,163	16,704	9,191
	Jubbulpore	809	2,081	1,008
	Mandla	87,866	382,144	1,23,754
	Seoni	8,999	84,726	34,204
	Total	101,311	493,921	1,74,272
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	1,759	24,551	8,147
	Nimar	(a) 26,666	(a) 389,280	(a) 1,84,752
	Betul	(b) 7,727	(b) 64,518	(b) 15,561
	Chhindwara	(c) 2,901	(c) 29,636	(c) 8,222
	Total	39,053	507,985	2,17,189
Nagpur	Wardha	...	...	...
	Nagpur	180	2,242	1,797
	Chanda	(a) 24,733	(a) 178,364	(a) 66,952
	Bhandara	(b) 272	(b) 2,222	(b) 875
	Balaghat	(c) 12,331	(c) 156,613	(c) 23,569
	Total	37,516	339,441	1,02,540
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	(a) 6,198	(a) 11,053	(a) 4,820
	Bilaspur	753	1,515	840
	Drug	20	83	45
	Total	6,971	12,651	5,705
	GRAND TOTAL	184,851	1,353,998	4,99,706

NERBUDDA

- (a) The increase is due to  
 (b) Changes are due to resettle  
 (c) " " transfer

NAGPUR

- (a) The increase is due to  
 (b) The increase is due to  
 (c) Last year's figures were

CHHATTISGARH

- (a) The increase is due to

waste lands during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1921.

Previously allotted from commencement of settlement to the end of previous year.			Available for allotment at commencement of year under report.		
Number of survey numbers.	Area.	Assessment.	Number of survey numbers.	Area.	Assessment.
6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.
1,136	5,842	5,033	338	2,424	1,082
1,584	11,104	6,805	579	5,600	2,386
803	2,080	1,007	1	1	1
57,718	257,901	88,779	30,108	124,243	34,975
8,861	83,181	33,840	138	1,545	364
70,147	360,108	1,35,464	31,164	133,813	38,808
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,668	23,066	8,343	91	1,485	371
(a) 23,264	(a) 342,769	(a) 1,73,236	3,402	46,511	11,116
(b) 7,363	(b) 60,227	(b) 15,011	364	4,291	490
(c) 2,844	(c) 29,320	(c) 8,119	57	316	103
35,139	455,382	2,04,709	3,914	52,603	12,480
...	...	...	...	...	...
180	2,242	1,797	...	...	...
(a) 15,930	(a) 122,339	(a) 52,017	8,803	56,025	14,935
(b) 200	(b) 1,471	(b) 635	72	751	200
(c) 7,900	(c) 95,780	(c) 31,197	4,431	60,832	1,759
24,210	221,833	85,646	13,306	117,608	16,894
6,111	10,608	4,738	87	445	82
741	1,409	809	12	106	31
20	83	45	...	...	...
6,872	12,100	5,592	99	551	113
136,168	1,049,423	4,31,411	48,483	304,575	68,295

DIVISION.

conversion of waste lands into survey numbers for cultivation, ment in Bhainsdehi tahsil. of 1 village from the Seoni district.

DIVISION.

conversion of minhai into kabulkash land. revision of Settlement. wrong.

DIVISION.

conversion of waste lands into survey numbers for cultivation.

*STATEMENT B-I.—Showing the progress made in the  
30th September*

Division.	District.	Allotment during the year under report.		
		Number of survey numbers.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	12	13	14
			Acres.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	Saugor	3	12	23
	Damoh	72	588	335
	Jubbulpore	5	11	3
	Mandla	5,174	27,634	7,158
	Seoni	114	901	281
	Total	5,368	29,146	7,800
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	36	664	393
	Nimar	1,131	16,828	7,259
	Betul	160	1,417	339
	Chhindwara	80	631	181
	Total	1,407	19,540	8,082
Nagpur	Wardha	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	...	...
	Chanda	529	5,058	1,803
	Bhandara	5	75	27
	Balaghat	772	9,724	2,832
	Total	1,316	14,857	4,662
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	71	293	60
	Bilaspur	...	...	...
	Drug	...	...	...
	Total	71	293	60
GRAND TOTAL		8,162	63,836	20,604



*allotment of waste lands during the revenue year ending the 1921.—(Concl'd.)*

Relinquished during the year under report.			Balance for allotment at the end of year under report.		
Number of survey numbers.	Area.	Assessment.	Number of survey numbers.	Area.	Assessment.
15	16	17	18	19	20
	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.
17	79	82	352	2,491	1,121
72	342	258	579	5,354	2,309
5	11	3	1	1	1
5,294	24,522	7,212	30,228	121,131	35,055
127	966	296	151	1,610	379
5,515	25,920	7,881	31,311	130,587	38,889
...	...	...	...	...	...
40	679	248	95	1,500	316
1,116	16,693	6,254	3,387	46,376	10,511
134	1,175	270	338	4,049	421
86	850	225	63	535	147
1,376	19,397	6,997	3,883	52,460	11,395
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
449	3,785	1,460	8,713	54,752	14,592
2	23	12	69	699	185
951	11,865	3,355	4,610	62,973	2,282
1,402	15,673	4,827	13,392	118,424	17,059
6	29	6	22	181	28
1	12	6	13	118	37
...	...	...	...	...	...
7	41	12	35	299	65
8,300	61,021	19,717	48,621	301,770	67,408

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

Division.	District.	Total area included in occupied survey numbers.	Held by	
			Number of holdings.	Area.
1	2	3	4	5
		Acres.		Acres.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor	5,947	24	730
	Damoh	10,670	49	1,220
	Jubbulpore	2,080	7	156
	Mandla	266,241	538	22,041
	Seoni	81,884	145	7,490
	Total	366,822	763	31,637
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	22,954	28	1,282
	Nimar	345,637	317	20,229
	Betul	61,576	115	3,830
	Chhindwara	29,485	62	2,580
	Total	459,692	522	27,921
Nagpur.	Wardha	...	...	...
	Nagpur	2,260	7	329
	Chanda	131,924	311	8,976
	Bhandara	1,525	4	260
	Balaghat	99,096	299	11,653
	Total	234,805	621	21,218
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur	10,881	25	1,103
	Bilaspur	1,378	6	163
	Drug	242	2	63
	Total	12,501	33	1,329
GRAND TOTAL		1,073,820	1,939	82,105

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

Patels.		Held by Government		
Revenue.	Rate per acre.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue.
6	7	8	9	10
Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs.
468	0 10 3	527	5,217	4,727
765	0 10 0	860	9,292	5,788
95	0 9 9	203	1,908	904
8,546	0 6 2	15,809	238,275	88,464
3,921	0 8 4	3,636	73,883	29,170
13,795	0 7 0	21,035	328,575	1,29,053
...	...	...	...	...
509	0 6 4	756	21,642	78,19
11,652	0 9 3	13,356	322,632	1,52,265
982	0 4 1	2,914	57,254	14,017
799	0 4 11	1,497	26,905	7,350
13,942	0 8 0	18,533	428,433	1,81,451
...	...	...	...	...
324	0 15 9	126	1,931	1,499
5,948	0 6 9	9,052	122,272	49,526
163	0 10 0	84	1,265	478
5,047	0 6 11	7,658	86,467	34,272
9,482	0 7 2	16,920	211,935	85,775
462	0 6 8	907	9,778	4,399
84	0 8 3	130	1,182	698
21	0 5 4	34	179	74
567	0 6 9	1,071	11,139	5,171
37,736	0 7 4	57,559	980,082	4,01,450

STATEMENT B.11.—Showing the area held by the several

Division.	District.	Raiyats.		Service	
		Rate per acre.	Number of holdings.	Area.	
1	2	11	12	13	
		Rs. a. p.		Acres.	
Jubbulpore.	Saugor	0 14 6	...	...	
	Damoh	0 10 0	23	138	
	Jubbulpore	0 7 7	2	16	
	Mandla	0 5 11	400	5,925	
	Seoni	0 6 4	36	511	
	Total	0 6 3	461	6,610	
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	
	Hoshangabad	0 5 9	3	70	
	Nimar	0 7 7	158	2,776	
	Betul	0 3 11	35	492	
	Chhindwara	0 4 4	...	...	
	Total	0 6 9	196	3,338	
Nagpur.	Wardha	...	...	...	
	Nagpur	0 12 5	...	...	
	Chanda	0 6 5	58	676	
	Bhandara	0 6 1	...	...	
	Balaghat	0 6 4	68	976	
	Total	0 6 10	126	1,652	
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur	0 7 2	...	...	
	Bilaspur	0 9 6	5	33	
	Drug	0 6 7	...	...	
	Total	0 7 5	5	33	
GRAND TOTAL		0 6 7	788	11,633	

*classes of holders in raiyatwari villages and the revenue.—(Concl.)*

Grants.	Sub-let by Patels.		Sub-let by Raiyats.	
	Revenue.	Area.	Area.	Rent.
14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
...	27	10	637	699
96	86	56	720	562
...	...	...	320	934
2,104	224	158	3,382	1,303
214	451	237	4,618	3,470
2,414	788	461	9,677	6,968
...	...	...	...	...
3	37	Batai.	714	451
1,272	170	375	7,347	10,261
109	29	42	80	68
...	97	Batai.	1,578	348
1,384	333	417	9,719	11,128
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	101	125
192	263	311	6,402	9,927
...	...	...	3	1
219	952	856	3,857	2,456
411	1,215	1,167	10,363	12,509
...	23	91	361	1,121
11	34	33	46	28
...	...	...	1	...
11	57	124	408	1,149
4,220	2,393	2,169	30,167	31,754

*STATEMENT C.—Showing financial results on account of loans  
the Central Provinces for the revenue year  
(1) Loans*

Division.	District.	State of loans accounts (Principal).					Recovery	
		Total amount of loans outstanding at commencement of the year.	Amount sanctioned for distribution during the year.	Paid out during the year.	Collected or written-off during the year (columns 11, 12 and 13).	Balance of loans outstanding at close of the year.	Demand falling due for recovery during the year.	Arrear demand of principal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	Rs. 61,723	Rs. 82,750	Rs. 81,050	Rs. 31,808	Rs. 1,10,965	Rs. 39,963	Rs. 1,286
	Damoh ...	70,837	2,69,465	2,53,204	18,498	3,05,543	71,578	9,997
	Jubbulpore ...	2,46,397	3,55,000	2,57,802	13,038	4,51,071	92,358	85,047
	Mandla ...	92,519	4,74,000	4,74,000	6,828	5,59,691	48,029	4,471
	Seoni ...	33,659	4,90,000	4,32,950	...	4,66,609	30,939	3,895
	Total ...	5,05,045	16,71,215	14,99,006	70,172	19,33,879	2,82,867	1,05,596
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	64,620	48,224	48,224	19,798	93,046	41,639	9,914
	Hoshangabad ...	1,69,509	55,624	55,624	6,755	2,18,374	71,810	66,893
	Nimar ...	45,538	40,000	30,795	8,408	67,925	34,797	6,135
	Betul ...	(a) 52,109	62,446	45,611	7,494	90,226	28,990	28,029
	Chhindwara ...	1,65,372	2,92,970	2,92,970	2,855	4,55,487	1,05,619	47,117
Total ...	4,97,148	4,99,264	4,73,224	45,314	9,25,058	2,82,855	1,52,098	
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	44,875	1,00,000	99,450	36,712	1,07,613	44,874	...
	Nagpur ...	94,425	1,65,600	1,74,596	35,686	2,32,335	74,568	41,209
	Chanda ...	(a) 85,715	1,46,000	1,46,387	23,809	2,08,293	64,618	2,266
	Bhandara ...	1,29,196	1,75,496	1,61,496	5,745	2,84,947	3,952	3,075
	Balaghat ...	20,835	1,90,572	1,90,572	9,015	2,02,392	18,975	435
Total ...	3,75,046	7,76,658	7,72,501	1,10,967	10,36,580	2,66,987	46,985	
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	81,300	7,92,000	6,37,269	4,363	7,14,206	55,312	20,131
	Bilaspur ...	1,34,324	5,07,000	4,99,565	4,456	6,29,433	1,29,721	4,576
	Drug ...	19,354	7,22,200	5,45,240	7,122	5,57,472	13,567	6,132
Total ...	2,34,978	20,21,200	16,82,074	15,941	19,01,111	1,98,600	30,839	
<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>		<b>16,12,217</b>	<b>49,68,347</b>	<b>44,26,805</b>	<b>2,42,394</b>	<b>57,96,628</b>	<b>9,71,309</b>	<b>3,35,516</b>

under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, XI of 1884, in the districts of  
ending the 30th September 1921.  
with interest.

of Principal.					Recovery of Interest.			Remarks.
Total demand on account of principal.	Total collections on account of principal due.	Advance collections on account of principal which has not yet fallen due.	Principal written-off as irrecoverable.	Balance of demand on account of principal due for recovery.	Collections on account of interest during the year.	Interest written-off as irrecoverable.	Rate of interest recovered on mean of loans outstanding at commencement and close of the year (i. e., $\frac{1}{2}$ column 3 plus 7).	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. 41,249	Rs. 31,787	Rs. 21	Rs. ...	Rs. (a) 9,462	Rs. 3,009	Rs. ...	Rs. 38	(a) Suspended.
81,575	18,484	14	...	(b) 63,091	1,611	...	86	(b) Includes Rs. 60,710 suspended.
1,78,305	8,742	4,256	...	(c) 1,69,563	1,098	...	17	(c) Includes Rs. 55,503 suspended.
52,500	6,312	466	50	(d) 46,138	52	19	...	(d) Suspended.
34,834	...	...	...	(e) 34,834	...	...	...	(e) Do.
3,88,463	65,325	4,797	50	3,23,088	6,070	19	50	
51,553	19,798	...	...	(b) 31,755	2,024	...	257	(a) The difference is due to excess collections of Rs. 5 taken as receipts.
1,38,703	6,656	103	...	(c) 1,32,047	680	...	35	(b) Includes Rs. 31,219 suspended.
40,932	8,408	...	...	(d) 52,524	592	...	104	(c) Suspended.
51,029	6,995	499	...	(e) 44,034	548	...	077	(d) Do.
1,52,736	2,855	...	...	(f) 1,49,881	302	...	009	(e) Do.
4,34,953	44,712	602	...	3,90,241	4,146	...	58	(f) Do.
44,874	36,712	...	...	8,162	1,991	...	261	(a) Last year's figure was wrong.
1,15,777	35,667	19	...	80,110	2,459	...	150	(b) Includes Rs. 9,456 suspended.
66,864	23,478	331	...	43,406	2,240	...	152	
7,027	5,745	...	...	1,282	883	...	022	
19,410	9,015	...	...	(b) 10,395	572	...	051	
2,53,972	1,10,617	350	...	1,43,355	8,145	...	115	
75,443	4,347	16	...	(a) 71,096	312	...	08	(a) Includes Rs. 54,137 suspended.
1,34,297	4,503	...	153	(b) 29,841	275	15	07	(b) Includes Rs. 1,27,058 suspended.
19,699	7,122	...	...	(c) 12,577	382	...	13	(c) Includes Rs. 12,330 suspended.
2,29,439	15,772	16	153	2,13,514	969	15	08	
13,06,827	2,36,426	5,765	203	10,70,198	19,330	34	192	

**STATEMENT. C.—Showing financial results on account of loans  
Central Provinces for the revenue year**

(2)—Loans

Division.	District.	State of loans accounts (Principal).					Recovery	
		Total amount of loans outstanding at commencement of the year.	Amount sanctioned for distribution during the year.	Paid out during the year.	Collected or written-off during the year (columns 11, 12 and 13).	Balance of loans outstanding at close of the year.	Demand falling due for recovery during the year.	Arrear demand of principal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>Total</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ninar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>Total</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur.	Wardha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chanda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhandara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balaghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>Total</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Drug	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>Total</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, XI of 1884, in the districts of the ending the 30th September 1921.--(Concl'd.)  
without interest.

of Principal.					Recovery of Interest.			Remarks.
Total demand on account of principal.	Total collections on account of principal due.	Advance collections on account of principal which has not yet fallen due.	Principal written off as irrecoverable.	Balance of demand on account of principal due for recovery.	Collections on account of interest during the year.	Interest written off as irrecoverable.	Rate of interest recovered on mean of loans outstanding at commencement and close of the year (i. e., ½ column 3 plus 7).	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

STATEMENT D.—Showing financial results on account of loans  
of the Central Provinces for the revenue year

(1)—Loans

Division.	District.	State of loans accounts (Principal).					Recovery	
		Total amount of loans outstanding at commencement of the year.	Amount sanctioned for distribution during the year.	Paid out during the year.	Collected or written-off during the year (columns 11, 12 and 13).	Balance of loans outstanding at close of the year.	Demand falling due for recovery during the year.	Arrear demand of principal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	1,06,690	32,000	32,000	16,311	1,22,679	23,792	898
	Damoh ...	66,307	10,535	47,285	2,783	1,10,804	15,998	7,904
	Jubbulpore ...	2,19,114	20,000	1,48,500	15,392	3,52,302	59,629	43,521
	Mandla ...	49,910	1,81,500	1,80,500	9,675	2,20,735	13,675	1,385
	Seoni ...	35,551	20,000	1,00,000		1,44,551	15,763	388
	Total ...	4,73,872	2,63,035	5,17,365	44,166	9,51,071	1,28,757	54,096
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	18,901	1,33,707	1,33,707	6,039	1,46,569	10,728	393
	Hoshangabad ...	2,195	18,203	18,203	1,176	38,222	6,885	1,359
	Nimar ...	21,990	10,000	21,210	5,298	37,022	8,130	340
	Betul ...	31,360	33,680	36,180	2,481	65,509	14,850	2,564
	Chhindwara ...	92,261	75,732	76,732	1,197	1,73,790	35,495	8,708
	Total ...	1,90,907	2,75,322	2,86,532	16,191	4,51,248	75,789	13,364
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	45,146	1,04,000	99,380	12,953	1,31,573	19,686	...
	Nagpur ...	43,494	31,400	1,59,547	6,129	1,06,852	14,269	1,823
	Chanda ...	(a) 33,813	22,000	47,043	6,179	74,677	13,521	172
	Bhandara ...	1,44,499	2,27,664	2,23,079	2,655	3,64,923	2,369	574
	Balaghat ...	54,917	2,05,000	2,05,000	7,420	2,52,497	21,181	419
	Total ...	3,21,869	5,90,064	7,34,049	35,396	10,20,522	71,006	2,993
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	2,32,471	*83,000	2,47,384	25,064	4,54,791	43,439	5,834
	Bilaspur ...	1,69,235	*2,63,000	2,58,750	4,717	4,23,268	36,518	1,532
	Drug ...	75,483	*1,98,350	1,98,350	4,064	2,70,769	16,427	640
	Total ...	4,78,189	5,49,350	7,04,484	33,845	11,48,828	96,384	8,006
GRAND TOTAL ...		14,68,837	16,77,771	22,42,430	1,29,398	31,81,669	3,71,036	78,459

\* Represents allotment.

under the Land Improvement loans Act, XIX of 1883, in the districts ending the 30th September 1921.

with interest.

of Principal.					Recovery of Interest.			Remarks.
Total demand on account of principal.	Total collections on account of principal due.	Advance collections on account of principal which has not yet fallen due.	Principal written-off as irrecoverable.	Balance of demand on account of principal due for recovery.	Collections on account of interest during the year.	Interest written-off as irrecoverable.	Rate of interest recovered on mean of loans outstanding at commencement and close of the year (i. e., $\frac{1}{2}$ column 3 plus 7).	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24,690	16,304	6	...	(a) 8,385	6,319	...	55	(a) Suspended.
23,902	2,532	250	...	(b) 21,364	700	...	79	(b) Includes Rs. 20,979 suspended.
1,03,150	10,265	5,127	...	(c) 92,885	2,558	...	55	(c) Includes Rs. 23,970 suspended.
15,000	229	1,446	...	(d) 14,831	100	...	07	(d) Suspended.
16,051	...	...	...	(e) 16,051	...	...	...	(e) Do.
1,82,853	29,337	14,829	...	1,53,516	9,677	...	135	
11,121	6,039	...	...	(a) 5,082	1,118	...	124	(a) Includes Rs. 4,964 suspended.
7,944	1,162	14	...	(b) 6,782	25	...	69	(b) suspended.
8,471	4,261	1,037	...	(c) 4,210	1,029	...	353	(c) Do.
17,414	2,301	180	...	(d) 15,113	402	...	083	(d) Do.
44,203	1,015	181	...	(e) 43,187	235	...	017	(e) Do.
89,153	14,719	1,412	...	74,374	2,979	...	091	
19,686	12,931	22	...	6,755	2,062	...	233	
16,097	6,132	57	...	9,965	1,517	...	129	
13,673	5,506	673	...	8,167	1,039	...	101	(a) Last year's figure was wrong.
2,943	2,655	...	...	288	585	...	03	
21,630	7,343	72	...	(b) 14,252	1,545	...	100	(b) Includes Rs. 13,978 suspended.
73,999	34,572	824	...	39,427	6,778	...	101	
49,273	12,900	2,164	...	(a) 36,373	7,464	...	22	(a) Includes Rs. 30,840 suspended.
38,050	4,520	197	...	(b) 33,530	1,318	...	038	(b) Includes Rs. 32,389 suspended.
17,067	4,063	1	...	(c) 13,004	1,530	...	083	(c) Includes Rs. 11,953 suspended.
1,04,390	21,433	12,362	...	82,907	10,312	...	126	
4,50,395	1,00,171	29,427	...	3,50,224	29,746	...	128	

of the financial year.

**STATEMENT D.—Showing financial results on account of loans  
of the Central Provinces for the revenue year  
(2)—Loans**

Division.	District.	State of loans accounts (Principal).					Recovery	
		Total amount of loans outstanding at commencement of the year.	Amount sanctioned for distribution during the year.	Paid out during the year.	Collected or written-off during the year (columns 11, 12 and 13).	Balance of loans outstanding at close of the year.	Demand falling due for recovery during the year.	Arrears demand of principal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur.	Wardha ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chanda ..	(a) 2,731	...	...	490	2,241	662	...
	Bhandara ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balaghat ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	2,731	...	...	490	2,241	662	...
Chhattisgarh	Raipur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Drug ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ..	2,731	...	...	490	2,241	662	...



*STATEMENT E.--Showing the alterations which have occurred  
ending the 30th*

Division.	District.	Land revenue on roll on 1st October 1920.	Increase during the year.			
			By revision of assessment.	By progressive assessment.	From any other cause.	Total of columns 4 to 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore...	Saugor ...	8,28,884	58	13,272	...	13,330
	Damoh ...	4,64,333	...	441	...	441
	Jubbulpore ...	(a) 10,40,622	235	...	154	389
	Mandla ...	1,71,254	...	...	40	40
	Seoni ...	4,22,486	...	115	...	115
	Total ...	29,28,579	293	13,828	154	14,315
Nerbudda ...	Narsinghpur ...	6,36,370	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	(b) 9,08,393	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	(a) 4,32,618	20	...	(c) 127	147
	Betul ...	3,30,380	20,337	...	...	20,337
	Chhindwara ...	4,37,441	...	980	...	980
Total ...	27,45,202	20,357	980	127	21,464	
Nagpur ...	Wardha ...	8,15,393	...	70	490	560
	Nagpur ...	(a) 13,59,845	...	460	418	878
	Chanda ...	(b) 3,70,704	...	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	(b) 6,79,370	...	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	4,48,842	10	1,390	3	1,403
Total ...	36,74,154	10	1,920	911	2,841	
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	(a) 7,72,444	...	...	39	39
	Bilaspur ...	(a) 6,15,947	...	400	1,399	1,799
	Drug ...	6,49,076	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	20,37,467	...	400	1,438	1,838
GRAND TOTAL ...		1,13,85,402	20,660	17,128	2,670	40,458

*Nagpur*

(a) The difference of Rs. 70 is due to

(b) The difference is due to

*Nerbudda*

(a) Increase is due to

(b) Last year's figure

(c) Increase is due to

(d) Decrease is due to

*Chhattisgarh*

(a) Last year's figures

*Jubbulpore*

(a) Last year's figure

in the demand of land revenue on the Roll during the revenue year September 1921.

Decrease during the year.			Net result.		Land revenue on roll on 1st October 1921.
By revision of assessment	From other cause.	Total of columns 8 and 9	Increase (column 7 minus column 10).	Decrease (column 10 minus column 7).	
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	20	20	13,310	...	8,42,194
...	15	15	426	...	4,64,759
...	1,147	1,147	...	758	10,39,864
...	2	2	38	...	1,71,292
10	...	10	105	...	4,23,591
10	1,184	1,194	13,121	..	29,41,700
...	9	9	...	9	6,36,361
...	43	43	...	43	9,08,350
...	(d)22	22	125	...	4,32,743
...	...	...	20,337	...	3,59,717
...	11	11	969	...	4,38,410
...	85	85	21,379	...	27,66,581
...	78	78	482	...	8,15,875
...	449	449	429	...	13,60,274
...	4	4	...	4	3,70,700
...	75	75	...	75	6,79,295
...	142	142	1,261	...	4,50,103
..	748	748	2,093	...	36,76,247
...	553	553	...	514	7,71,930
..	410	410	1,389	...	6,17,336
...	15	15	...	15	6,49,061
...	978	978	860	...	20,38,327
10	2,995	3,005	37,453	...	1,14,22,855

Division.

exemption of muafi.  
revision of assessment.

Division.

correction of records-of-rights.  
was wrong.  
exemption of muafis.  
acquisition of land.

Division.

were wrong.

Division.

was wrong.

**STATEMENT F.—Showing demand and collections during**  
**PART I (a).—LAND REVENUE ON**

Division.	District.	De			
		Balance from previous year.	Remission during year.	Balance for Suspended.	
1	2	3	4	5	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Jubbulpore	Saugor	21,198	21,198	...	
	Osamoh	38,627	37,922	...	
	Jubbulpore	30,152	30,152	...	
	Mardla	15,568	15,813	20	
	Seoni	135	...	...	
	Total	...	1,06,080	1,05,085	20
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	
	Hoshangabad	18,094	18,094	...	
	Nimar	3,000	...	...	
	Betul	4	...	...	
	Chhindwara	...	...	...	
	Total	...	21,098	18,094	...
Nagpur	Wardha	...	...	...	
	Nagpur	...	...	...	
	Chanda	(a) 1,377	...	1,239	
	Bhandara	(b) 36,763	...	...	
	Raighat	47,129	5,318	38,609	
	Total	...	85,269	5,318	1,29,848
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur	1,52,186	1,51,719	...	
	Bilaspur	...	...	...	
	Drug	2,942	...	2,942	
	Total	...	1,55,128	1,51,719	2,942
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		...	3,67,575	2,80,215	42,810

*Nagpur Division.*

(a) Includes Rs. 138 on account of unsuspended arrears of 1919-20.  
(b) Arrears shown are due to revision of assessment.



*the revenue year ending the 30th September 1921.*

THE ROLL--ARREARS.

mand.		Collections.	Balance.		
collection.			Suspended.	Unsuspected.	Total.
Unsuspected.	Total.				
6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...
705	705	705	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
135	155	155	...	...	...
135	135	135	...	...	...
975	995	995	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,000	3,000	3,000	...	...	...
4	4	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,004	3,004	3,004	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
138	1,377	138	1,239	...	1,239
36,763	36,763	6,179	...	30,584	30,584
3,202	41,811	3,140	38,609	62	38,671
40,103	79,951	9,457	39,848	30,646	70,494
467	467	467	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,942	2,942	...	...	...
467	3,409	3,409	...	...	...
44,549	87,359	16,865	39,848	30,646	70,494

**STATEMENT F.—Showing demand and collections during**  
**PART I (a).—LAND REVENUE ON**

Division.	District.	De		
		Balance from previous year.	Remission during year.	Balance for Suspended.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	Saugor	21,198	21,198	...
	Damoh	38,627	37,922	...
	Jubbulpore	30,152	30,152	...
	Mardla	15,668	15,813	20
	Seoni	135	...	...
	Total	1,06,080	1,05,085	20
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	18,094	18,094	...
	Nimar	3,000	...	...
	Betul	4	...	...
	Chhindwara	...	...	...
	Total	21,098	18,094	...
Nagpur	Wardha	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	...	...
	Chanda	(a) 1,377	...	1,239
	Bhandara	(b) 36,763	...	...
	Balaghat	47,129	5,318	38,609
	Total	85,269	5,318	1,29,848
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur	1,52,186	1,51,719	...
	Bilaspur	...	...	...
	Durg	2,942	...	2,942
	Total	1,55,128	1,51,719	2,942
	GRAND TOTAL	3,67,575	2,80,215	42,810

*Nagpur Division.*

(a) Includes Rs. 138 on account of unsuspended arrears of 1919-20.  
(b) Arrears shown are due to revision of assessment.

*the revenue year ending the 30th September 1921.*

THE ROLL--ARREARS.

mand.		Collections.	Balance.		
collection.			Suspended.	Unsuspen- ded.	Total.
Unsuspen- ded.	Total.				
6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...
705	705	705	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
135	155	155	...	...	...
135	135	135	...	...	...
975	995	995	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,000	3,000	3,000	...	...	...
4	4	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,004	3,004	3,004	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
138	1,377	138	1,239	...	1,239
36,763	36,763	6,179	...	30,584	30,584
3,202	41,811	3,140	38,609	62	38,671
40,103	79,951	9,457	39,848	30,646	70,494
467	467	467	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,942	2,942	...	...	...
467	3,409	3,409	...	...	...
44,549	87,359	16,865	39,848	30,646	70,494

STATEMENT F.—Showing demand and collections during

PART I (b).—LAND REVENUE ON

Division.	District.	Demand.					
		Demand according to kistbandi.	Abatement or remission granted during the year.	Suspension granted during the year.	Collected in advance during previous years and adjusted during the year.	Total deductions to be made (total of columns 4, 5, and 6).	Net demand for collection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	8,28,884	...	26,994	178	27,172	8,01,712
	Damoh ...	4,64,333	...	1,72,203	3	1,72,206	2,92,127
	Jubbulpore ...	10,40,622	440	3,82,437	(a) 1,228	3,84,105	6,56,517
	Mandla ...	1,71,254	...	1,27,476	177	1,27,653	43,601
	Seoni ...	(b) 4,23,591	...	3,11,115	138	3,11,253	1,12,338
	Total ..	29,28,684	440	10,20,225	1,724	10,22,389	19,06,295
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	6,36,370	153	35,598	2	35,753	6,00,617
	Hoshangabad ...	9,08,393	43	2,84,444	17	2,84,504	6,23,889
	Nimar ...	(a) 4,32,628	...	11,479	(b) 79	11,558	4,21,070
	Betul ...	3,50,717	2,506	1,68,795	312	1,71,613	1,79,104
	Chhindwara ...	4,37,441	...	2,39,837	354	2,40,241	1,97,200
	Total ..	27,65,549	2,702	7,40,203	764	7,43,669	20,31,880
Nagpur ...	Wardha ...	(a) 8,15,331	...	1,36,986	(b) 207	1,37,193	6,78,138
	Nagpur ...	13,59,845	...	1,25,623	(c) 3	1,25,626	12,34,219
	Chanda ...	3,70,704	...	94,651	155	94,806	2,75,898
	Bhandara ...	6,79,370	...	3,57,226	85	3,57,311	3,22,059
	Balaghat ...	4,48,842	...	2,21,994	246	2,22,240	2,26,602
	Total ..	36,74,032	...	9,56,480	696	9,37,176	27,36,916
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	7,72,444	...	3,52,735	(b) 773	3,51,508	4,18,936
	Bilaspur ...	(a) 6,16,170	...	3,78,083	175	3,78,258	2,37,912
	Drug ...	6,49,076	...	4,06,525	529	4,07,054	2,42,022
	Total ..	20,37,690	...	11,37,343	1,477	11,38,820	8,98,870
	GRAND TOTAL	1,14,06,015	3,142	38,34,251	4,661	38,42,054	75,63,961

Jubbulpore Division.

(a) Last year's figure was wrong.

(b) Includes Rs. 103 on account of progressive assessment of two villages transferred from Balaghat district.

Nagpur Division.

(a) Increase of Rs. 62 is due to remission.

(b) Excludes Rs. 38 refunded.

(c) Excludes Rs. 91 refunded.

the revenue year ending the 30th September 1921.—(Contd.)

THE ROLL.—CURRENT.

Collection.	Balance.			Collections in advance remaining to be adjusted at the close of the year.	Collected in advance on account of the following year.	Total collections in advance remaining to be adjusted.
	Suspended.	Unsusended.	Total.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8,01,523	26,994	189	27,183	17	355	373
2,92,127	1,72,203	...	1,72,203	17	38	55
6,54,959	3,82,437	1,558	3,83,995	58	1,357	1,415
43,601	1,27,475	...	1,27,476	...	262	262
1,12,036	3,11,115	302	3,11,417	235	144	379
19,04,246	10,20,225	2,049	10,22,274	327	2,157	2,484
6,00,617	35,598	...	35,598	...	365	365
6,21,762	2,84,444	2,127	2,86,571	57	933	990
4,20,652	11,479	418	11,897	...	2	2
1,74,686	1,68,795	4,418	1,73,213	...	557	557
1,91,815	2,39,827	5,385	2,45,212	...	488	488
20,09,532	7,40,203	12,348	7,52,551	57	2,345	2,402
6,78,100	1,36,986	38	1,37,024	...	7,577	7,577
12,26,570	1,25,623	7,649	1,33,272	1,229	...	1,029
2,75,287	94,651	611	95,262	...	134	134
3,01,479	3,57,226	20,580	3,77,806	36	1,114	1,150
2,26,449	2,21,994	153	2,22,147	220	543	763
27,07,885	9,36,480	29,031	9,65,511	1,285	9,368	10,653
4,18,200	3,52,735	736	3,53,471	...	1,480	1,480
2,37,912	3,78,083	...	3,78,083	126	249	375
2,29,689	4,06,525	12,333	4,18,858	474	...	474
8,85,801	11,37,343	13,069	11,50,412	600	1,729	2,329
75,07,464	38,34,251	56,497	38,90,748	2,269	15,599	17,863

Chhattisgarh Division.

(a) Includes Rs. 223 on account of resumption of muafi.

(b) Excludes Rs. 70 refunded.

Nerbudda Division.

(a) Excludes Rs. 40 refunded.

STATEMENT F.—Showing demand and collections

PART II.—LAND REVENUE

Division.	District.	Demand.		Collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand (total of columns 3 and 4 minus column 5).
		Balance from previous year.	For year under report.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ...	Saugor ...	688	5,873	20	6,541
	Damoh ...	(b) 494	7,463	1	7,956
	Jubbulpore ...	12	1,502	...	1,514
	Mandla ...	(d) 272	97,456	29	97,699
	Seoni ...	(e) 248	35,000	14	35,234
	Total ...	1,714	1,47,294	64	1,48,944
Nerbudda ...	Narsinghpur ...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	128	8,532	...	8,660
	Nimar ...	(a) 5,526	1,76,367	4	1,81,889
	Betul ...	(b) 222	14,865	57	15,030
	Chhindwara ...	8	8,149	4	8,153
	Total ...	5,884	2,07,913	65	2,13,732
Nagpur ...	Wardha ...	458	310	...	768
	Nagpur ...	...	3,701	...	3,701
	Chanda ...	(a) 1,842	89,572	48	91,366
	Bhandara ...	(b) 48	8,954	...	8,642
	Balaghat ...	8,119	39,642	(c) 22	47,761
	Total ...	10,467	1,41,819	70	1,52,238
Chhattisgarh ...	Raipur ...	(a) 689	5,066	63	5,001
	Bilaspur ...	(b) 121	2,099	(b) 9	2,092
	Drug ...	(c) 270	217	...	325
	Total ...	1,080	7,382	74	7,418
	GRAND TOTAL ...	19,145	5,04,408	273	5,22,332

during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1921.—(Contd.)

NOT ON THE ROLL.

Collections.		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 (column 3 minus column 7).	On account of year under report (column 4 minus total of columns 5 and 8).		
7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. ... 484 ... 272 248	Rs. 5,274 2,790 872 7,459 3,442	Rs. (a) ... ... 10 (c) ... ... ...	Rs. (f) 579 (g) 4,672 (h) 630 (i) 89,968 (j) 31,544	Rs. ... 8 ... 205 93 ... ... ... ... 306	(a) Excludes Rs. 688 remitted. (b) Do. 456 do. (c) 10. 12 do. (d) Do. 24,778 do. (e) Do. 183 do. (f) Includes Rs. 522 suspended. (g) Suspended. (h) Do. (i) Includes Rs. 89,928 suspended. (j) Do. 31,537 do.
1,004	19,837	10	1,27,393	306	(a) Excludes Rs. 6,182 remitted. (b) Do. 522 do. (c) Suspended. (d) Includes Rs. 27,749 suspended. (e) Do. 9,416 do. (f) Do. 5,905 do.
... 114 2,783 158 8	... 4,258 1,36,699 5,130 2,058	... 14 2,743 64 ...	(c) 4,254 (d) 39,664 (e) 9,678 (f) 6,077	... ... 7 110 10 ... 127	(a) Last year's figure was wrong. (b) The difference is due to revision of Settlement. (c) This amount has not been adjusted. (d) Includes Rs. 1,905 remitted (e) Suspended. (f) Includes Rs. 8,237 suspended. (g) Suspended.
3,053	1,48,155	2,821	59,673	127	(a) Remitted. (b) The difference of Rs. 6 represents the amount paid by a Patel on account of an absconded tenant which has been treated as an excess collection. (c) Includes Rs. 162 remitted. (d) Excludes Rs. 119 remitted.
... 38 ... 884 48 6,194	... 235 2,321 80,116 8,508 11,032	... 420 ... 958 ... (d) 1,925	(c) 75 (c) 1,330 (f) 9,203 86 (g) 28,560	... ... 266 1 22	
7,164	1,02,462	3,303	39,309	289	
... 2 108	... 2,828 252 122	... (d) .. ...	2,173 1,838 95	3 ... ...	
110	3,202	...	4,106	3	
11,341	2,73,656	6,134	2,30,481	725	

STATEMENT F.—Showing demand and collections during the

PART III.—CESSES ASSESSED

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	(a) 878	48,284	42
	Damoh	(b) 28	27,179	...
	Jubbulpore	...	61,461	86
	Mandla	(c) 9	15,231	30
	Seoni	(d) 9	27,604	...
	Total	924	1,79,759	158
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	...	35,761	...
	Hoshangabad	768	53,936	19
	Nimar	(a) 461	40,337	5
	Betul	(b) 19	20,390	120
	Chhindwara	...	30,025	10
	Total	1,248	1,80,449	154
Nagpur	Wardha	...	47,587	(c) 7
	Nagpur	(i) ...	81,818	17
	Chanda	(a) 147	26,823	28
	Bhandara	(b) 4,807	43,092	(d) 7
	Balaghat	19	29,581	(e) 21
	Total	4,973	2,28,901	80
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	35	49,317	108
	Bilaspur	(a) 7	41,302	11
	Drug	133	40,089	4
	Total	175	1,30,738	123
	Grand Total	7,320	7,19,847	515

Chhattisgarh Division.

Nagpur Division.

(a) Remitted.

(a) Last year's figures were wrong.

(b) Increase is due to revision of Settlement.

(c) Excludes Rs. 6 refunded and includes Rs. 2 not adjusted.

(d) Includes Re. 1 not adjusted.

(e) Includes Rs. 14 not adjusted.

(f) Includes Rs. 3,123 suspended.



revenue year ending the 30th September 1921.—(Contd.)

ON THE LAND REVENUE.

Net demand.	Collections.		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.	On account of year under report.	
6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
49,120	...	47,098	...	(e) 1,114	23
27,207	27	49,541	1	(f) 7,638	28
61,375	...	48,130	...	(g) 13,245	106
15,210	9	3,978	...	(h) 11,223	43
27,613	9	11,526	...	(i) 16,078	101
1,80,525	45	1,30,273	1	49,328	301
35,761	...	35,327	...	(c) 434	10
54,685	767	45,698	1	(d) 8,217	29
40,793	313	37,765	148	(e) 2,567	4
20,289	2	13,327	17	(f) 6,943	128
30,015	..	20,047	...	(g) 9,968	12
1,81,543	1,082	1,52,164	166	28,129	183
47,582	...	43,964	...	3,618	301
81,801	...	78,401	...	(f) 3,400	143
26,042	26	21,720	121	5,075	51
47,893	1,205	23,583	3,602	19,593	...
29,593	19	21,298	...	8,276	99
2,33,811	1,250	1,88,966	3,723	39,872	594
49,274	35	38,346	...	10,893	117
41,291	...	21,017	...	20,274	1,873
40,218	120	22,423	13	17,662	21
1,37,783	155	81,786	13	48,829	2,011
7,26,662	2,532	5,53,789	3,903	1,66,158	1,289

Nerbudda Division.

Jubbulpore Division.

- (a) Excludes Rs. 316 remitted.
- (b) Last year's figure was wrong.
- (c) Suspended.
- (d) Includes Rs. 5,312 suspended.
- (e) Includes Rs. 1,804 suspended.
- (f) Includes Rs. 6,641 suspended.
- (g) Includes Rs. 9,551 suspended.

- (a) Remitted.
- (b) Excludes Rs. 2 remitted.
- (c) Excludes Rs. 113 remitted.
- (d) Excludes Rs. 5 remitted.
- (e) Includes Rs. 1,133 suspended.
- (f) Suspended.
- (g) Suspended.
- (h) Includes Rs. 11,222 suspended.
- (i) Includes Rs. 16,045 suspended.

STATEMENT F.—Showing demand and collections during

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS

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	...	3,117	...
	Damoh	...	636	..
	Jubbulpore	(a) 12	30,223	...
	Mandla	...	499	...
	Seoni	...	2,251	...
	Total	12	36,726	...
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	8,827	23,053	...
	Hoshangabad	...	3,284	(a) 20
	Nimar	1,287	4,459	5
	Betul	5	3,685	...
	Chhindwara	...	57,012	...
	Total	10,119	91,493	25
Nagpur	Wardha	620	2,667	...
	Nagpur	223	53,263	...
	Chanda	1,350	34,925	...
	Bhandara	646	16,841	(a) ...
	Balaghat	23	50,974	...
	Total	2,862	1,63,670	...
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	...	6,064	...
	Bilaspur	...	5,799	...
	Drug	...	2,004	...
	Total	...	13,867	...
	GRAND TOTAL	12,993	3,05,756	25

Nagpur Division.

Nerbudda Division.

(a) Last year's figure was wrong.

(a) Last year's figure was wrong.

the revenue year ending the 30th September 1921.—(Concl'd.)

LAND REVENUE.

Net demand (Total of columns 3 and 4 minus column 5).	Collections.		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.
3,117	...	3,117	...	...	...
636	...	636	...	...	...
30,235	...	30,223	12	...	...
499	...	499	...	...	...
2,251	...	2,251	...	...	...
36,738	...	36,726	12	...	...
31,880	8,827	13,191	...	9,862	...
3,264	...	3,257	...	7	14
5,741	1,287	4,454	...	...	46
3,690	5	3,685	...	...	296
57,012	...	57,012	...	...	...
1,01,587	10,119	81,599	...	9,869	356
3,287	437	2,634	183	33	...
58,486	102	58,227	121	36	...
36,275	1,350	34,925	...	...	...
17,487	636	16,747	10	94	...
50,997	17	50,574	6	400	...
1,66,532	2,542	1,63,107	320	563	...
6,064	...	6,064	...	...	...
5,799	...	5,527	...	172	...
2,004	...	1,509	...	495	...
13,867	...	13,200	...	667	...
3,18,724	12,661	2,94,632	332	11,099	356

Jubbulpore Division.

(a) Last year's figure was wrong.

*STATEMENT G.—Showing coercive processes used in collection  
Land Revenue Act, 1917 during the revenue*

Division.	District.	Notice of demand under Section 127.		
		Total number of Mahals in District.	Number of notices of demand issued.	Amount of revenue involved.
1	2	3	4	5
				Rs.
Jubbulpore	Saugor ...	2,252	234	75,766
	Damoh ...	1,459	116	28,890
	Jubbulpore ...	2,570	66	37,951
	Mandla ...	2,012	58	5,728
	Seoni ...	(a) 1,718	8	1,212
	Total	10,011	482	1,49,547
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur ...	1,309	48	15,190
	Hoshangabad ...	1,482	49	14,875
	Nimar ...	812	115	25,923
	Petul ...	1,227	60	6,503
	Chhindwara ...	1,415	172	22,303
	Total	6,245	444	85,194
Nagpur	Wardha ...	1,905	35	32,287
	Nagpur ...	2,449	126	72,748
	Chanda ...	1,705	9	494
	Bhandara ...	2,106	178	68,531
	Balaghat ...	1,655	...	...
	Total	9,820	348	1,74,060
Chhattisgarh	Raipur ...	(b) 2,170	326	78,833
	Bilaspur ...	2,116	16	3,614
	Drng ...	1,694	55	10,053
	Total	5,980	397	92,500
	GRAND TOTAL	32,056	1,671	5,01,301

*of land revenue under sections 127 and 128 of the Central Provinces year ending the 30th September 1921.*

Arrest under Section 128 (a).			Attachment and sale of property under Section 128 (b).				Remarks.
Number of defaulters brought to District or Tahsil Headquarters under a warrant of arrest.	Number of defaulters imprisoned in Civil Jail.	Amount of revenue involved.	Number of attachments ordered.	Number of attachments effected.	Number of sales carried out.	Amount of revenue involved.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
		Rs.				Rs.	
51	1	3,844	624	175	5	1,38,949	(a) The decrease is due to transfer of a village to the Chhindwara district.
58	...	31,786	178	13	1	38,877	
8	...	3,585	261	91	3	75,703	
...	...	...	80	2	...	6,868	
12	...	1,417	371	87	...	42,129	
109	1	41,032	1,514	368	9	3,02,585	
3	1	3,678	210	31	...	65,518	
2	...	3,037	255	121	3	67,099	
4	...	1,473	142	50	3	34,896	
1	...	2,181	202	46	...	16,273	
10	...	1,515	489	161	...	84,955	
20	1	11,884	1,307	409	6	2,68,741	
3	...	910	138	35	2	25,772	(b) Last year's figure was wrong.
9	...	6,100	533	161	7	2,43,696	
6	...	494	532	74	2	28,755	
2	...	340	475	109	...	1,16,263	
10	...	5,341	498	124	1	1,22,659	
30	...	13,185	2,175	503	12	5,37,145	
4	...	835	823	320	2	1,25,932	
3	...	57,212	528	21	...	1,01,180	
2	1	4,135	545	90	...	98,853	
9	1	61,982	1,896	431	2	3,25,965	
168	3	1,28,083	6,893	1,711	29	14,34,437	

*STATEMENT H.—Showing the extent and amount of land  
30th*

Division.	District.	For maintenance of public servants.				
		No.	Area.	Revenue.		
				Assess-able.	Realiz-able.	Assigned.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	Saugor	15	80	31	4	27
	Damoh	28	158	96	...	96
	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	403	5,936	2,105	...	2,105
	Seoni	38	496	198	...	198
	Total	484	6,670	2,430	4	2,426
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	...	..	..	..	...
	Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar	165	2,870	1,287	...	1,287
	Betul	...	..	..	..	...
	Chhindwara	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	165	2,870	1,287	...	1,287
Nagpur	Wardha	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	..	..	..	...
	Chanda	...	..	..	..	...
	Bhandara	...	..	..	..	...
	Balaghat	...	..	..	..	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	...	..	..	..	...
	Bilaspur	...	..	..	..	...
	Drug	...	..	..	..	...
	Total	...	..	..	..	...
	Grand Total	649	9,540	3,717	4	3,713

revenue assignments existing at the end of revenue year ending the September 1921.

On other grounds.					Remarks.
Number.	Area.	Revenue.			
		Assessable.	Realizable.	Assigned.	
8	9	10	11	12	13
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(a) 538	68,275	31,499	151	31,348	(a) The decrease is due to resumption of muafis.
89	107,028	29,973	8,539	21,434	
320	252,465	96,801	38,658	58,143	
(b) 39	18,642	5,668	2,234	3,434	(b) Do.
112	150,876	46,513	9,706	36,807	
1,098	597,286	2,10,454	59,288	1,51,166	
150	31,547	13,205	4,139	9,066	
78	65,771	48,901	4,128	44,773	(a) Changes are due to resumption of muafis.
(a) 1,210	(a) 186,660	(a) 87,705	(a) 5,394	(a) 82,311	
80	20,343	3,715	1,957	1,758	
285	92,663	35,888	24,197	12,716	
1,803	396,984	1,89,414	39,815	1,50,624	
(a) 263	(a) 76,382	(a) 57,945	21,229	(a) 36,716	(a) Decrease is due to resumption of muafis.
650	214,239	1,22,613	54,117	68,496	
(b) 452	(b) 150,380	(b) 39,771	(b) 20,912	(b) 18,859	(b) The changes are due to Settlement.
92	49,755	16,967	6,137	10,830	
1	2,435	1,410	673	737	
1,458	493,191	2,38,706	1,03,068	1,35,638	
40	50,228	14,103	13,986	117	
(a) 28	(a) 18,769	(a) 6,562	(a) 64	(a) 6,498	(a) The decrease is due to resumption of muafis.
19	13,284	5,038	208	4,830	
87	82,281	25,703	14,258	11,445	
4,446	1,569,742	6,64,277	2,16,429	4,48,873	

*STATEMENT F.—Showing mutations in possession of proprietary  
land under Section 47 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue*

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
		No.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore ...	Saugor ...	203	32,346	11,630	3,43,704
	Damoh ...	125	13,066	4,310	1,16,102
	Jubbulpore ...	176	28,817	15,985	3,70,951
	Mandla ...	71	30,294	2,736	92,439
	Seoni ...	78	18,706	5,471	2,04,167
	Total ...	653	123,229	40,132	11,27,363
Nerbudda ...	Narsinghpur ...	41	13,362	8,703	65,229
	Heshangahad ...	37	15,444	8,606	1,79,846
	Nimar ...	81	9,525	6,967	70,772
	Betul ...	63	10,275	1,984	83,611
	Chhindwara ...	142	15,437	4,383	1,98,482
	Total ...	364	64,043	30,643	5,97,940
Nagpur ...	Wardha ...	192	15,615	8,747	1,96,138
	Nagpur ...	82	15,104	9,818	2,41,671
	Chanda ...	83	14,010	3,283	64,219
	Bhandara ...	88	11,790	4,332	1,79,718
	Balaghat ...	47	7,164	2,073	85,238
	Total ...	492	63,683	28,253	7,66,984
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	152	34,786	11,163	5,90,353
	Bilaspur ...	132	30,636	2,314	2,00,415
	Drug ...	260	24,637	8,811	4,25,774
	Total ...	544	90,059	22,288	12,16,542
	Grand Total ...	2,053	337,015	1,21,316	37,08,829



*rights and interests in land due to sale or mortgage or lease, as regis-  
Act, during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1921.*

Sale by order of court in foreclosure or in execution of decrees.				Mortgage with possession and transfers by virtue of leases.			Consideration money.
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.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
N	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
37	6,489	2,404	33,555	3	2,361	264	3,399
24	2,737	887	13,710	5	1,626	136	1,761
21	5,776	4,006	55,526	9	2,705	865	7,483
5	4,623	685	23,000	2	1,712	285	4,100
11	3,916	779	37,670	...	...	...	...
98	23,541	8,761	1,63,461	19	8,404	1,550	16,743
12	6,341	4,339	19,515	...	...	...	...
8	4,333	2,205	22,624	2	1,537	905	2,785
7	1,262	589	8,425	4	1,222	651	1,700
6	2,531	386	9,170	3	905	132	945
18	4,448	825	24,849	2	1,137	92	875
51	18,915	8,344	84,583	11	4,801	1,780	6,305
16	2,973	1,209	48,753	6	2,793	1,361	1,000
28	4,416	1,360	1,23,884	47	4,908	1,887	29,400
22	4,214	1,328	56,307	2	799	254	1,000
17	4,448	1,630	36,863	...	...	...	...
13	2,348	1,757	29,332	8	5,506	3,002	15,115
96	18,399	7,284	2,95,139	63	14,006	6,504	46,515
13	9,479	3,213	1,31,593	1	723	309	400
12	1,217	337	11,420	2	596	116	394
33	8,953	2,625	35,737	1	40	18	400
57	19,659	6,175	1,78,750	4	1,259	443	1,194
302	80,514	30,564	7,21,523	97	28,570	10,277	70,757

*STATEMENT K.—Showing progress made in disposal of ending the 3rd*

Division.	District.	Number pending at beginning of the year.	Number instituted during year.	Total.	Number adjusted, with-drawn, or struck off in default, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jubbulpore	Saugor ...	4	25	29	16
	Damoh ...	4	9	13	8
	Jubbulpore ...	13	36	49	14
	Mandla ...	(a) 8	9	17	1
	Seoni ...	2	19	21	17
	Total ...	31	98	129	56
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur ...	8	2	10	5
	Hoshangabad...	14	18	32	12
	Nimar ...	9	8	17	3
	Betul ...	7	25	35	15
	Chhindwara ...	14	12	26	9
	Total ...	52	68	120	44
Nagpur	Wardha ...	11	18	29	9
	Nagpur ...	30	27	57	15
	Chanda ...	1	10	11	...
	Bhandara ...	5	24	29	13
	Balaghat ...	16	24	40	6
	Total ...	63	103	166	43
Chhattisgarh	Raipur ...	13	29	42	15
	Bilaspur ...	20	27	47	22
	Drug ...	18	12	30	11
	Total ...	51	68	119	48
	Grand Total ...	197	337	534	191

JUBBULPORE  
(a) Last year's figure

*partition cases under the Land Revenue Act, during the revenue year September 1921.*

Number disposed of by actual partition.	Total of Columns 6 and 7.	Number pending at close of year.	Date of institution of eldest case pending.	Details of partitions effected during year.		
				Number of Mahals formerly	Number of Mahals now.	Area partitioned.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4	20	9	20th April 1920	10	10	2,916
...	8	5	1st November 1920	...	...	...
6	20	29	9th April 1920	5	16	3,079
10	11	6	25th September 1919	10	12	18,456
...	17	4	27th May 1921	...	...	...
20	76	53	...	25	38	24,461
2	7	3	19th October 1917	2	6	1,150
3	15	17	28th August 1917	5	9	2,393
9	12	5	27th February 1919	12	38	13,872
...	15	20	24th June 1919	...	...	...
7	16	10	18th September 1918	7	23	5,352
21	65	55	...	26	76	22,747
17	26	3	2nd August 1920	17	39	15,936
32	47	10	21st June 1920	33	115	33,161
4	4	7	4th February 1921	4	17	6,217
5	18	11	26th February 1920	5	14	3,369
23	29	11	4th January 1921	24	83	19,111
81	124	42	...	83	268	77,814
5	20	22	3rd January 1920	4	12	6,465
14	36	11	6th January 1920	14	28	13,923
9	20	10	2nd January 1919	9	21	10,354
28	76	43	...	27	61	30,742
150	341	193	...	161	413	155,764

Division.  
was wrong.

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT L.—Showing work under certain heads of revenue business during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1921.**

Heads of business.	Division.	Number of cases.			Particulars of disposal.		
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	Withdrawn, compromised or referred to Civil Court.	Rejected in default as time barred or after inquiry.	Decided wholly or partially in favour of applicants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Land Revenue Act.</i>							
I.—Enquiries into the claims of thekaders to protected status under Section 107.	Jubbulpore	2	13	15	...	4	11
	Nerbudda	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	2	5	6	...	3	3
	Chhattisgarh	8	47	33	3	26	4
	Total	12	67	54	3	33	18
II.—Application by Sadar lambaradar or lambaradar for recovery of an arrear (Section 157).	Jubbulpore	22	190	156	4	54	98
	Nerbudda	54	129	139	6	27	106
	Nagpur	11	99	90	5	52	33
	Chhattisgarh	4	11	14	4	3	7
	Total	91	429	399	19	136	244
<i>Tenancy Act.</i>							
III.—Application by tenant to deposit rent (Section 68).	Jubbulpore	1	14	14	...	5	9
	Nerbudda	...	41	41	1	7	33
	Nagpur	1	23	24	6	12	6
	Chhattisgarh	4	109	110	12	39	59
	Total	6	187	189	19	63	107

IV.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for levying anything in excess of rent legally payable (Section 74).	Jubbulpore	...	2	10	12	...	5	7
	Nerbudda	...	1	2	3	...	2	1
	Nagpur	...	...	9	9	2	4	3
	Chhattisgarh	...	1	6	5	..	5	...
	Total	...	4	27	29	2	16	11
V.—Application by tenant for imposing penalty on landlord for refusing to grant receipt for rent the paid or giving defective receipt (Section 77).	Jubbulpore	...	3	12	14	1	8	5
	Nerbudda	...	2	10	10	4	5	1
	Nagpur	...	2	8	7	1	2	4
	Chhattisgarh	...	..	2	2	..	...	2
	Total	...	7	32	33	6	15	12
VI.—Application by landlord to enhance rent because of improvements made by him (Section 56).	Jubbulpore	...	2	15	16	...	7	9
	Nerbudda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	2	15	16	...	7	9
VII.—Application by tenant to have rent reduced owing to effect of improvement having ceased (Section 57).	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nerbudda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Application to enhance, alter or commute rent (Sections 62 to 64).	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nerbudda	...	...	9	9	2	4	3
	Nagpur	...	...	6	6	...	...	6
	Chhattisgarh	...	1	3	4	...	2	2
	Total	...	1	18	19	2	6	11
IX.—Application by tenant against landlord for illegal distraint interference by a landlord (Section 88).	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nerbudda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Total	...	...	1	1	...	1	...

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT L.—Showing work under certain heads of revenue business during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1921.—(Contd.)**

Heads of business.	Division.	Number of cases.			Particulars of disposal.			Remarks*
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	Withdrawn, compromised or referred to Civil Court.	Rejected in default as time barred or after enquiry.	Decided wholly or partially in favour of applicants.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Tenancy Act.—(Concl.)</i>								
X.—Application by landlord against person removing produce after service of distraint notice (Section 30).	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nerbudda	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	
XI.—Application to be placed in possession of surrendered occupancy holding (Section 36).	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nerbudda	1	2	3	...	1	2	
	Nagpur	18	32	44	10	30	4	
	Chhattisgarh	15	38	50	8	34	6	
	Total	3	13	13	3	8	2	
	Total	37	85	110	21	73	16	
XII.—Application to transfer <i>in situ</i> land [Section 59 (1)].	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nerbudda	28	169	169	6	61	102	
	Nagpur	19	189	182	7	99	76	
	Chhattisgarh	30	220	217	15	81	121	
	Total	19	66	71	10	24	37	
	Total	95	644	639	38	265	336	

XIII.—Application by an heir or landlord to set aside a transfer made by an occupancy tenant (Section 13).	Jubbulpore	...	(a) 1	27	32	4	18	10
	Nerbudda	...	14	56	53	10	29	14
	Nagpur	...	2	87	76	5	44	27
	Chhattisgarh	...	88	196	229	47	114	68
	Total	...	105	376	390	66	205	119
XIV.—Application to enhance rent of occupancy tenants (Section 16).	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nerbudda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	4	22	22	6	11	5
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	4	22	22	6	11	5
XV.—Declaration of sub-tenants to have rights of ordinary tenants (Section 40).	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nerbudda	...	2	8	7	...	4	3
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	2	8	7	...	4	3
XVI.—Service of notice of enhancement on ordinary tenant (Section 64).	Jubbulpore	...	...	2	1	...	1	...
	Nerbudda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	2	1	...	1	...
XVII.—Application by landlord for ejection of tenant in default of agreeing to enhancement [Section 65(2)].	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nerbudda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Total	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
XVIII.—Application by an heir or landlord to set aside a transfer made by an occupancy tenant, (Section 13).	Jubbulpore	...	(a) 5	42	41	2	21	18
	Nerbudda	...	...	15	14	...	4	10
	Nagpur	...	...	4	4	...	4	...
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	5	61	59	2	29	28

1141X

(a) Last year's figures were wrong.

1111X

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT L.—Showing work under certain heads of revenue business during the revenue year ending September 1921.—(Concl'd.)**

Heads of business.	Division.	Number of cases.			Particulars of disposal			Remarks.
		Pending at commencement of year.	Instituted during year.	Disposed of during year.	Withdrawn, compromised or referred to Civil Court.	Rejected in default as time-barred or after enquiry.	Decided wholly or partially in favour of applicants.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
XIX.—Application to confer occupancy rights and to fix rent of holding for purposes of Section 73.	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nerbudda	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nagpur	...	2	7	8	1	5	2
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	2	7	8	1	5	2
XX.—Fixation of fair rent on a reference by the Civil Court (Section 26).	Jubbulpore	...	...	2	...	...	...	
	Nerbudda	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	2	...	...	...	
XXI.—Application for execution of degree for arrears by ejection of tenant (Section 24).	Jubbulpore	...	79	288	308	39	79	190
	Nerbudda	...	92	596	517	35	67	415
	Nagpur	...	63	423	397	37	119	241
	Chhattisgarh	...	5	73	64	14	19	31
	Total	...	239	1,380	1,286	125	284	877
XXII.—Application by tenant for reinstatement after illegal ejection (Section 100).	Jubbulpore	...	30	135	126	38	48	40
	Nerbudda	...	12	57	50	17	14	19
	Nagpur	...	11	30	38	2	20	16
	Chhattisgarh	...	21	89	97	15	55	27
	Total	...	74	311	311	72	137	102



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STATEMENT M.

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

Division.	District.	Suits for arrears of rent.				
		Number disposed of during year.			Number of	
		Com-promised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.	Executed by sale of distrained produce.	Transferred under Total number transferred.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jubbulpore	Saugor ...	21	892	137	5	25
	Damoh ...	23	410	95	...	8
	Jubbulpore ...	45	626	130	...	9
	Mandla ...	7	61	14	...	...
	Seoni ...	12	376	142	1	...
	Total ...	108	2,365	518	6	42
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	31	539	115	...	26
	Hoshangabad...	107	1,178	108	...	95
	Nimar ...	18	351	48	...	1
	Betul ...	11	236	33	...	...
	Chhindwara ...	27	353	53	...	2
	Total ...	194	2,657	357	...	124
Nagpur ...	Wardha ...	30	406	60	138	...
	Nagpur ...	69	1,498	267	435	47
	Chanda ...	30	334	70	...	3
	Bhandara ...	36	624	76	2	1
	Balaghat ...	25	260	121	..	2
	Total ...	190	3,122	603	575	53
Chhatti s-garh.	Raipur ...	74	444	73	3	2
	Bilaspur ...	43	224	52	...	...
	Drug ...	21	328	99	...	...
	Total ...	138	996	224	3	2
	GRAND TOTAL	630	9,140	1,702	584	221

and tenant under the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, in the districts year ending the 30th September 1921.

		Suits for ejection of tenants on the ground that the holding consists entirely of <i>sir</i> land or under Section 25 (b)			Suits by tenants for recovery of possession.		
decrees.		Number disposed of during year.			Number disposed of during year.		
to Collector Section 9.	Transferred to Revenue Officer under Section 24.	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.
Number in which sale held by collector during the year.							
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	109	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	106	...	...	...	...	5	4
1	99	...	...	...	6	5	8
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	341	...	...	...	6	10	12
...	122	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	272	...	...	...	9	5	4
...	95	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	25	...	...	...	5	3	3
...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	547	...	...	...	14	9	7
...	60	...	...	...	...	2	1
8	249	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	114	...	1	...	1	...	...
...	31	7	9	5	1	5	6
...	18	...	...	...	...	1	5
8	472	7	10	5	3	8	12
...	46	...	9	2	6	2	23
...	8	...	...	...	2	7	7
...	40	...	...	...	1	2	1
...	94	...	9	2	9	11	31
25	1,454	7	19	7	21	38	62

STATEMENT N.—Giving details of the land sold by collector under

Division.	District.	Number of sales ordered by civil courts.			Number of cases in which sale has been averted by payment of claim	Number of cases in which sale has been averted by temporary alienation.	Number of cases in which sale has taken place.	
		Pending at close of preceding year.	During the year.	Total.			Villages, shares of villages and malik-makbuza plots.	Absolute-occupancy holdings.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jubbulpore	Sauger ...	159	249	388	116	4	31	42
	Damoh ...	72	240	312	21	6	6	24
	Jubbulpore ...	44	130	174	39	1	26	15
	Mandla ...	9	13	22	9	...	5	4
	Seoni ...	22	68	90	11	...	7	1
	Total ...	286	700	986	196	11	75	86
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur ...	89	135	224	55	...	3	13
	Hoshangabad ...	265	299	564	88	4	28	82
	Nimar ...	95	220	315	42	...	39	...
	Betul ...	49	98	147	19	...	3	14
	Chhindwara ...	100	133	233	24	5	12	27
	Total ...	598	885	1,483	228	9	85	156
Nagpur	Wardha ...	67	268	335	68	4	21	25
	Nagpur ...	199	534	733	148	2	39	60
	Chanda ...	45	181	225	50	1	25	20
	Bhandara ...	69	275	344	95	...	14	42
	Balaghat ...	10	86	96	29	4	3	2
	Total ...	390	1,344	1,734	390	11	102	149
Chhattisgarh	Raipur ...	59	124	183	22	...	8	25
	Bilaspur ...	13	71	84	32	3	2	1
	Drug ...	135	232	367	45	...	33	37
	Total ...	207	427	634	99	3	43	63
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,481	3,356	4,837	913	34	305	434

precept from civil courts during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1921.

Number of cases in which sale has been refused on the decreeholder refusing to take a lease on reasonable terms.	Number of cases struck off in default or otherwise.	Number of cases pending at close of year.	Result of sales of Revenue-paying property.				Number of years' purchase (column 16 on column 13).
			Amount of land revenue assessed on property transferred (column 8 only).	Price realized.	Add amount of encumbrances known to exist on the property at the time of sale.	Theoretical price (Total of columns 14 and 15.)	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
2	67	126	2,851	9,103	2,900	12,003	4'21
...	185	70	261	12,521	1,80,000	1,92,521	737'67
6	13	74	3,568	42,939	9,718	52,657	14'76
...	2	2	210	5,266	9,250	11,516	66'28
1	33	37	620	14,843	150	14,993	24'18
9	300	309	7,519	84,672	2,02,018	2,86,690	38'13
...	38	115	265	3,300	1,200	4,500	17'00
1	79	282	1,790	11,600	26,000	37,600	21'00
3	114	117	498	26,497	14,765	41,262	82'86
...	28	83	34	2,030	...	2,030	59'70
...	31	134	178	15,725	700	16,426	92'28
4	290	731	2,765	59,153	42,665	1,01,818	36'82
1	107	109	983	18,034	12,539	30,573	31'00
...	239	245	2,192	55,137	19,456	74,593	34'02
...	58	72	393	22,473	1,400	23,873	60'74
3	53	137	158	3,790	...	3,790	19'00
...	16	42	83	2,038	...	2,038	24'55
4	473	605	3,849	1,01,472	33,395	1,34,867	35'09
...	49	79	721	17,802	24,556	42,358	58'84
...	26	20	9	448	...	448	49'77
...	115	137	1,392	15,053	...	15,053	11'00
...	190	236	2,122	33,303	24,556	57,859	27'00
17	1,253	1,881	16,255	2,78,600	3,02,634	5,81,234	35'76

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	1,546	528,693	2,086	8,07,043	316	6,122	6,438
	Damoh	1,175	287,205	1,393	2,94,917	440	4,438	4,878
	Jubbulpore	2,210	745,261	2,537	6,57,389	1,205	9,183	10,478
	Mandla	1,362	385,519	2,010	51,100	154	4,881	5,035
	Seoni	1,450	340,001	(a)1,035	1,15,787	427	7,238	7,665
	Total	7,743	2,296,679	9,061	19,26,236	2,632	31,862	34,494
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	867	525,677	1,104	6,00,617	530	3,443	3,973
	Hoshangabad	1,513	457,395	1,368	6,28,167	906	5,661	6,567
	Nimar	1,422	291,071	1,128	5,69,689	383	3,383	3,766
	Betul	1,428	390,386	1,254	1,84,456	203	2,707	2,910
	Chhindwara	1,813	516,948	(a)1,911	1,99,440	322	4,409	4,801
	Total	7,443	2,081,477	6,795	21,82,404	2,264	19,063	22,317
Nagpur	Wardha	1,596	412,696	1,359	6,78,410	848	5,182	6,030
	Nagpur	2,143	7,91,655	1,929	12,36,540	955	10,591	11,546
	Chanda	1,524	660,630	(a)2,970	3,57,135	202	4,877	5,139
	Bhandara	1,400	717,747	(b)1,644	3,20,553	282	6,870	7,152
	Balaghat	975	512,416	1,209	2,57,684	112	4,331	4,443
	Total	7,648	3,146,148	9,231	28,40,422	2,459	31,851	34,310
Chhattisgarh	Riipur	3,673	1,384,809	(a)4,363	4,23,937	771	7,532	8,303
	Bilaspur	2,859	1,232,126	3,538	2,40,002	426	6,311	7,237
	Drug	2,626	775,638	2,622	2,42,239	581	5,680	6,261
	Total	9,158	3,392,623	10,523	9,06,178	1,778	20,023	21,801
GRAND TOTAL		31,691	10,017,027	27,210	78,55,240	9,223	1,02,659	1,12,882

during the revenue year ending the 30th September 1921.

Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases pending at close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than				Number of English letters in Revenue Department.		Remarks.
		Three months.	Six months.	Nine months.	Twelve months.	Issues.	Receipts.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
5,707	641	60	115	4	27	2,172	2,519	(a) The decrease is due to transfer of a village to the Chhindwara district.
4,507	371	105	6	3	5	1,310	1,970	
9,759	689	32	4	...	...	2,790	2,920	
4,874	161	...	1	...	1	1,018	1,251	
7,157	508	25	38	...	4	1,401	1,984	
38,124	2,370	222	27	7	37	8,698	10,644	
5,550	423	127	20	14	31	1,313	2,097	
5,542	1,025	514	34	24	118	244	1,747	(a) The increase is due to transfer of a village from the Seoni district.
3,563	198	43	21	11	35	1,778	2,392	
2,068	222	30	25	10	22	1,505	2,071	
4,519	282	61	32	10	50	2,250	2,527	
20,107	2,150	775	132	75	256	7,550	10,434	
5,777	253	26	16	3	7	1,673	1,751	
9,507	1,949	198	70	11	24	3,358	4,572	
4,900	239	21	11	5	...	1,120	1,250	(a) The increase is due to splitting up of villages.
6,435	717	72	17	6	4	2,856	2,945	(b) The decrease is due to amalgamation of villages.
4,328	115	6	1	...	...	2,463	2,462	
31,037	3,273	221	115	25	45	11,472	12,780	
7,833	470	56	72	11	17	1,950	2,427	(a) The increase is due to the formation of 5 Masahati villages and to the disforestation of certain forest land.
6,937	300	49	10	6	2	1,850	2,317	
5,676	555	128	15	8	28	1,666	2,222	
20,446	1,325	253	107	25	47	5,526	7,096	
1,03,774	9,145	1,555	621	132	355	33,286	40,894	

REPORT

ON THE

OPERATIONS OF THE LAND RECORDS AND  
SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENTS

IN THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

DURING THE YEAR

1920-21



[The maximum limit of pages prescribed for this report is 19.]

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No.  $\frac{178}{1}$

FROM

P. HEMINGWAY, ESQ., I.C.S.,

COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS AND  
DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS,

*Central Provinces.*

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT,  
LAND RECORDS DEPARTMENT,

*Central Provinces.*

*Nagpur, the 19th January 1922.*

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the operations of the Departments of Land Records and Settlements in the Central Provinces for the year ending 30th September 1921.

2. Mr. C. G. C. Trench held charge of the departments throughout the year. The post of Assistant to the Director of Land Records remained vacant.

#### I.—LAND RECORDS ESTABLISHMENT.

3. There has been no revision of establishment during the year under report beyond a reduction in the number of patwaris in the Chhindwara district from 247 to 205. This scheme, which involves enlarging the circle, is being tried as an experimental measure and will be extended to other districts gradually if it proves successful.

4. As stated in last year's report the pay of the entire superior Land Records staff was brought on a time-scale. Since then the pay of the Assistant Superintendents of Land Records has been increased from Rs. 60 to Rs. 80. The patwaris have also been placed on time-scale pay of Rs. 12 rising by

Measures taken to improve the prospects of the staff.

quadrennial increments of Re. 1 to Rs. 23 ; the minimum and maximum varying according to the local conditions of the district. They were also given a bonus of Rs. 10 per man during the year and the rule about private cultivation has also been made more elastic. This concession, together with institution of the monthly instead of quarterly payment of their salaries and remittance by money order at Government expense of their pay to all patwaris residing more than 10 miles distant from tahsil head-quarters, has given general satisfaction. A long-standing grievance has been removed by the payment to patwaris of road expenses and subsistence allowance when they are summoned outside their circles by Revenue Officers, and Revenue Inspectors are now given the option of maintaining a cart and a pair of bullocks instead of a pony. The pay of the menial staff, *viz.*, orderlies, peons and chainmen, has also been revised, affording them substantial relief.

Selected Assistant Superintendents of Land Records and Revenue Inspectors have been freely given the opportunity of acting as Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records, respectively, and a similar avenue of promotion is open to literate patwaris of approved service.

## II.—LAND RECORDS WORK.

5. Subsequent to the introduction of the new Tenancy Act of 1920, the Land Records Manual has been revised and published in three volumes. Changes in the system of Land Records. There has been no radical change in procedure but alterations in the forms had become necessary due chiefly to the elimination of the ordinary tenancy right. The revised Land Records Manual has been issued complete in English, and the translation of its first two parts in Hindi and the first part in Marathi has been completed.

6. Owing to scarcity operations the work of renewing defaced and worn out traces is in arrears in several districts, notably Jubbulpore, Mandla, Chhindwara, Drug and Raipur. Condition of village maps including the renewal of traces. In Seoni, Bhandara and Betul districts, which have been recently settled, no renewal of traces was necessary. In Damoh, where no renewal of traces was done last year, special arrangements were made to call into head-quarters Revenue Inspectors and patwaris who were engaged on village relief, in batches during

the rains and a fair amount of the work was completed. Elsewhere the Deputy Commissioners are satisfied that the village maps are generally in good condition.

The system of tracing maps on paper sheets instead of on tracing cloth, which had been introduced in the Nagpur district, has been extended to almost the whole of the Wardha and Balaghat districts.

The number of villages in which traces were renewed during the year were as follows :—

Saugor	...	80	Nimar	...	82	Chanda	...	153
Damoh	...	144	Chhindwara.	24	Balaghat	...	453	
Mandla	...	20	Wardha	...	153	Drug	...	241
Hoshangabad.	9	Nagpur	...	21	Raipur	...	145	
					Bilaspur	...	177	

7. The condition of the boundary marks of raiyatwari survey numbers is generally good. Repairs have been carried out where necessary without any difficulty. The maintenance of traverse stations also appears to have received more attention than in the past. Most of those requiring repairs were put into order, the more serious cases of default on the part of mukaddams being suitably punished. In Saugor and in the jungly and hilly tracts of Bilaspur a large number of marks are reported to be missing and steps are being taken to have them replaced. 556 cases are reported to have been instituted under the Land Revenue Act for the repairs of village boundary and traverse marks against 766 in the previous year, an improvement which is apparently due to the tenants and mukaddams, in some of the districts at least, realising their responsibility for the up-keep of these marks.

8. The khasra numbers have again risen during the year under report and now aggregate 16,373,999 as detailed below :—

(a) Check of village records in districts not under settlement by Revenue Inspectors.

Jubbulpore Division	...	...	3,190,174
Nerbudda Division	...	...	1,565,017
Nagpur Division	...	...	1,877,310
Chhattisgarh Division	...	...	9,741,498

The total number of entries tested by Revenue Inspectors is about 10 per cent, the percentage tested in each district being as follows:—

Saugor	...	11	Chhindwara	...	8
Damoh	...	11	Wardha	...	17
Jubbulpore	...	9	Nagpur	...	13
Mandla	...	11	Chanda	...	8
Seoni	...	13	Bhandara	...	7
Narsinghpur	...	10	Balaghat	...	12
Hoshangabad	...	12	Drug	...	3
Nimar	...	13	Raipur	...	6
Betul	...	11	Bilaspur	...	5

The errors discovered work out to 1.7 per cent for the whole province. Although the standard of entries to be checked was reduced in several districts the amount of check exercised by Revenue Inspectors has been below the standard owing to the staff having been engaged on census and scarcity work.

9. The Superintendents of Land Records and their

(b) By Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records.

Assistants tested 91,755 entries in 4,897 villages and visited 255 Revenue Inspectors' Circles. The tendency to do too much independent checking is being discouraged and more attention is now paid to testing the check of Revenue Inspectors. The Deputy Commissioners with few exceptions are satisfied with the supervision exercised by their Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents.

10. The number of entries checked by Tahsildars and

(c) By Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars.

their Naibs is 43,940. The outturn in most districts has been somewhat poor owing to these officers having been engaged in various special tasks in connection with the estimate of grain stock, census and famine relief but, as remarked by my predecessor in the previous report, no great importance can be attached to their khasra testing though it may be undesirable to relieve them entirely of this work.

11. The amount of check by these officers is 6,921

(d) By Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants.

entries in 969 villages as against 7,630 entries in 1,097 villages last year. They were largely preoccupied with the organization of famine relief and other work which demanded close attention.

12. The posts of Deputy Directors of Land Records  
 (e) By Deputy Directors of the Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Nerbudda and  
 of Land Records. Chhattisgarh Divisions were held by  
 Messrs. Sinclair Jones, Chhotelal, Anthony and Khisty,  
 respectively. Mr. Jones was chiefly engaged with the  
 supervision of map correction in the Chanda district, while  
 Messrs. Anthony and Khisty had to devote their time to  
 similar work in Narsinghpur and Raipur. All of these officers  
 took keen interest in their duties and their inspections of land  
 record work and offices were of great value. Three of these  
 posts have unfortunately been abolished with effect from  
 1st October 1921, only one Deputy Director being retained  
 for the present to train new and inexperienced Superintendents  
 of Land Records in their duties and to generally supervise  
 map amendment in the province. Unless District Officers  
 now give close attention to the work connected with the  
 maintenance of land records, the standard of efficiency  
 attained under the supervision of the Deputy Directors  
 cannot be maintained.

13. Mr. C. G. C. Trench toured in the Seoni, Narsingh-  
 (f) By the Director. pur, Chhindwara, Betul, Hoshangabad,  
 Chanda, Raipur, Bhandara, Balaghat,  
 Jubbulpore and Nimar districts for the inspection of Land  
 Record, Settlement and Nazul work and visited Akola,  
 Amraoti and Buldana.

14. The Kanungos checked an adequate number of  
 (g) Check of jama- jamabandi entries, save in Betul, Wardha,  
 bandi by Kanungos. Chanda, Drug, Raipur and Bilaspur.  
 The Kanungos concerned have been warned to complete the  
 work as quickly as possible. In Chhattisgarh, the prescribed  
 standard of checking of jamabandis was reduced from 10 to 5  
 per cent during the year under report and the failure to main-  
 tain that standard is attributed to pressure of other work.  
 The Deputy Commissioner should, however, insist on the stand-  
 ard being worked up to next year. The percentage of in-  
 correct entries amounted to 1.03 per cent of the numbers  
 checked against '95 last year and are fairly evenly distributed.

15. Except in the districts under settlement and map  
 Degree of punctuality correction milan khasras, jinswars and  
 observed in filing vil- jamabandis were generally filed in  
 lage papers. time. A portion of the work remained  
 unfinished in the Chhindwara and Bilaspur districts at the

close of the year, partly due to the delay in the supply of the revised forms and also to the preoccupation of the staff with other multifarious duties. A few instances of carelessness have been suitably punished.

16. The check of Kanungos' offices was adequate and these offices were generally in good order. Condition of Kanungos' office. The Kanungo of Khandwa, whose work was found to be unsatisfactory, was punished and transferred to Harsud. The offices at Multai, Betul and Baloda Bazar also require to be put in order. The abolition of the village register has saved the Kanungos much copying work, but under the new arrangement of paying patwaris monthly they are required to prepare the nominal rolls and pay bills of the patwari staff.

17. Sanads were granted in 13 districts to 172 persons for agricultural improvements against 231 in 14 districts in the preceding year. Issue of sanads for agricultural improvements. The decrease in the issue of sanads is due to only one having been granted in the Bhandara district against 89 in the previous year. The resettlement of this district having recently been concluded tenants are not at present keen on asking for sanads.

18. Besides performing the usual miscellaneous work connected with the sale of quinine, the instruction of the village school boys in patwari papers, issue and check of grazing passes, etc., the staff was busily engaged with census and scarcity work. Miscellaneous work. The District Officers are satisfied that the patwaris have generally worked hard and well in a particularly difficult year.

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

19. Out of a total number of 4,897 patwaris in the province 160 were residing out of their circles Residence of patwaris within their circles. without permission at the close of the year, *i. e.*, 3.26 per cent against 4.29 in 1920. The number has risen in Saugor considerably and Betul districts. Necessary action has been taken against the non-resident patwaris in Saugor, but the increase in Betul is due to several transfers on the completion of settlement and the men not having had time to arrange for their residence. Those reported to be non-resident elsewhere are largely temporary or newly appointed men: persistent non-residence in the case of permanent patwaris has diminished.



20. Survey classes were as usual opened in all districts, except Seoni, Chhindwara and Wardha, to instruct patwaris and probationers. In Seoni no regular classes were held owing to preoccupation of the staff while in the other two districts there was a sufficient number of trained candidates. A few inefficient patwaris and those who were appointed conditionally upon passing the prescribed examination were, however, instructed by Revenue Inspectors at their head-quarters.

21. The disciplinary measures taken against patwaris during the year under report as compared with the previous year are detailed below :—

	1919-20.	1920-21.
Total number of patwaris in the Central Provinces.	4,939	4,897
Dismissals ...	119	104
Reductions ...	43	39
Suspensions ...	192	220
Transfers ...	64	36

There has been a decrease generally in the punishment awarded to patwaris though it is doubtful whether that decrease connotes less misdemeanour. A marked feature of the year was a partial strike in Chhindwara, Nagpur, Chanda and Bhandara. The main cause was dissatisfaction about pay and prospects, combined with the non-co-operation movement; but as a revision of their scale of pay and other concessions were at the time under consideration, the strikes did not last long. The patwaris who did not resume duty within the specified time were treated as under suspension and made to forfeit their pay for the whole period of the strike. Practically all for whom employment was available returned to duty and they have given no further trouble.

22. Punishments of Revenue Inspectors increased during the year, 40 Inspectors having been punished of whom 13 belong to the Saugor district and 10 to Bilaspur. The Deputy Commissioner, Saugor, reports that the staff is capable of better work, but they had got into slack ways through indifferent supervision. The Revenue Inspectors as a body are reliable workers and have done well, although they were heavily burdened with extraneous duties during the year.

23. There have again been many changes among Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records, but the majority of these officers have been commended for good work. Among the Superintendents the most favourably mentioned by the Deputy Commissioners are —

- Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records, their qualifications, conduct and discipline.
- Mr. Murlī Manohar Seth, Saugor.
  - „ Abdul Majid Khan, Seoni.
  - „ Munna Lal Shrivastav, Wardha.
  - „ Laxman Anand Tankhiwale, Balaghat.
  - „ P. S. Kadam, Bilaspur.

#### IV.—UTILIZATION OF LAND RECORDS.

24. In consequence of the abolition of the village register, the form of Circle Note-book has been revised. The preparation of fresh books will be completed during the ensuing year.

25. There has been some change in the heading of these books owing to which they have not been completed in a few districts, but they are generally in good condition and action has been taken to replace those that are missing or unserviceable.

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

#### I.—THE REVENUE SETTLEMENT OF THE MALGUZARI, RAIYATWARI, & C., VILLAGES.

26. *General.*—During the year ending the 30th September 1921, revision of assessment was completed in the Seoni, Betul and Bhandara districts and in progress in the Chanda district.

27. *Seoni.*—Very little work remained to be done during the year under report. The binding of patwari copies of the settlement misls, filing of Government copies in the district office, filling up of Gaonkaida forms of the Raiyatwari villages, preparation of muafi register and checking of the proof of the Final Settlement Report were completed, and the office was closed on 23rd December 1920.

28. *Betul.*—Mr. Shankarnath Mehta was in charge of the office of Settlement Officer. The attestation had been previously completed, but the announcement of the revised

Mr. Panchamlal, Assistant Settlement Officer, in charge.

Mr. Shankarnath Mehta, Assistant Settlement Officer, in charge.

demand in 41 villages remained, out of which 32 were raiyatwari. The combined rent-rate and assessment reports of six groups of malguzari villages and one of raiyatwari villages and the tahsil assessment report of the Bhainsdehi tahsil were duly submitted. The remaining miscellaneous work was finished in good time and the operations were closed on the 25th June 1921. Mr Shankarnath continued to do good work and has since been transferred as Extra-Assistant Commissioner in the regular line.

Mr. E. Gordon,  
I.C.S., Settlement Officer.

Mr. S. Azmat Ali,  
Assistant Settlement Officer.

29. *Bhandara*.—Mr. Gordon held charge as Settlement Officer till the 13th November 1920 when he proceeded on long leave, making over charge of the office to Mr. Saiyid Azmat Ali.

The kamil-jama of 10 villages was announced and takoli communicated to the zamindars of Gondia and Sakoli tahsils during the year. The fact that only one appeal regarding the assessment of takoli was preferred shows that the zamindars have accepted the assessment as reasonable.

Though the office was closed as late as the 31st August 1921 in the year most of the field staff, *i. e.*, Assistant Settlement Officers and Additional Revenue Inspectors, had been withdrawn and transferred elsewhere several months earlier.

251 patwari copies and 1,055 Government copies of the Settlement misls and 350 and 371 copies of the 1st and 2nd traces, respectively, were made during the year. The colouring of soil chaks on attestation traces for the whole district which was stopped for want of colours was resumed and finished by the end of July last. Besides this the preparation of the muafi register and statistics for the final Settlement Report and the execution of leases and kabuliyats of the protected status cases have been completed. Mr. Azmat Ali had also to conduct the nazul settlement of the Bhandara town, and he has carried out a heavy miscellaneous programme of work both expeditiously and thoroughly.

(1) Mr. R. S. Thakur, Settlement Officer.

(2) Messrs. Abdul Chaffar Khan, Abdul Aziz Khan, Mahabir Prasad, S. P. Parankar, Purshottam Lal, and Balwant Rao, Assistant Settlement Officers.

30. *Chanda*.—Mr. Thakur remained in charge of the operations throughout the year except for 3 months during which he was on privilege leave.

The attestation of the Brahmapuri tahsil comprising 425 villages was started in the Garbora group in December 1920 and finished in May 1921. Of these 268 villages were passed by Mr. Thakur himself in addition to 222 of the Chanda tahsil, leaving a balance of 157 villages in the former tahsil to be inspected during the current season. The revised rents and revenue of the remaining 5 groups of 256 villages in the Warora tahsil were announced in the months of November and December 1920. The rents and revenue of the Kothari group in Chanda tahsil were announced from Kothari in June 1921 and those of the Chanda and Ghatkul groups in September 1921 from Chanda and Vithalwara centres. The records of all the villages inspected by the Settlement Officer have been compiled and fairing of records is well in hand.

Mr. Thakur speaks well of his staff generally and I agree that they have acquitted themselves creditably. In spite of the activities of the non-co-operators only a few patwaris went on strike, and the work was carried out with little interruption. Mr. Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Assistant Settlement Officer, has been specially mentioned for his all-round excellent work and has been rewarded by being confirmed as Extra-Assistant Commissioner.

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

31. Map correction as a special measure preparatory to attestation has been in progress in Chanda and Narsinghpur districts where a small additional staff has been employed for the purpose. The maps of the Sironcha tahsil have been amended and also some of the Garchiroli tahsil. About half of the work in the Narsinghpur district and Raipur zamindaris has also been completed. Owing to pressure of famine and census work, the progress has been slow but efforts will be made to get through a full programme in 1921-22. The forecast report for the revision of settlement in the Sironcha and Garchiroli tahsils of East Chanda has been prepared and submitted by Rao Saheb D. Lakshmanswamy, and that for the Raipur and Drug zamindaris by Mr. C. F. Waterfall, I.C.S. Both reports have been submitted to the Local Government.

## III.—SURVEYS CARRIED OUT.

32. The traverse staff attached to this Department worked under the guidance of Mr. Muller, Deputy Director of Land Records (Survey), for 3 months and for the rest of the year under Mr. Johnson, Survey Officer, who returned from leave. In 460 villages scattered over the province in addition to nazul areas of Burhanpur, Bhamgarh and Narsinghpur traverse lines were laid. 667 new sub-traverses were carried out, 7,883 angles observed and 93,457.97 chains measured.

The settlement of nazul lands in Bhandara, Gondia, Betul and Raipur towns was brought to a close in the year under report but the work in Chanda and Hoshangabad towns and Jubbulpore city is still in progress.

## IV.—SUPPLY OF INSTRUMENTS AND FORMS.

33. The Instruments and Stationery Depot attached to my office issued instruments and drawing materials to the value of Rs. 14,647 as detailed below during the year under report against Rs. 29,391 in the previous year:—

	Rs.
(i) To the Settlement Department ...	7,108
(ii) To Deputy Commissioners for use of pat- waris and land record work.	5,886
(iii) To Feudatory States ...	1,588
(iv) Otherwise issued ...	65
Total ...	<u>14,647</u>

The decrease of Rs. 14,744 in the expenditure is due to supply in the preceding year of full equipment to the districts where map correction and settlement were in progress.

The value of forms supplied through the Anjuman Islamia Press, Jubbulpore, amounted to Rs. 34,234 as detailed below against an expenditure of Rs. 23,723 incurred in the previous year:—

	Rs.
To Settlement Department ...	6,580
To Deputy Commissioners for mainten- ance of village records.	27,654
Total ...	<u>34,234</u>

The Depôt also arranged for the supply to Deputy Commissioners through the Anjuman Press of 54,821 tenants' receipt books valued at Rs. 1,82,741 against 11,821 books valued at Rs. 3,382.

The increase under both forms and rasid bahis is attributed to their revision under the new Tenancy Act.

V.—WORK OF THE OFFICE OF SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

34. The number of reports dealt with by the Settlement Commissioner is detailed below :—

Serial No.	Name of district.	Name of tahsil.	Forecast report.	Combined rent-rate and assessment report.		Tahsil assessment report.	Zamin & akoli report.	Final settlement report.
				Number of reports.	Number of villages.			
1	Bhandara ...	Gondia ...	..	..	..	1	..	..
2	Do. ...	Sakoli ...	..	..	..	1	1	..
3	Seoni ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4	Betul ...	Bhainsdehi ...	..	8	344	..	..	..
5	Chanda ...	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. ...	Warora ...	..	1	74	..	..	..
	Do. ...	Chanda ...	..	3	152	..	..	..

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

P. HEMINGWAY,

*Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records,  
Central Provinces.*

*STATEMENT I.—Showing the progress made in original Cadastral Survey and preparation of Land Record during the year ending the 30th September 1921.*

District.	Field work.				Office work.				Remarks.
	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	10
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	
Chanda	492	7	482	3	492	6	475	11	

*STATEMENT II.—Showing the progress made in Map Correction during the year ending the 30th September 1921.*

District.	Field work.				Office work.				Remarks.
	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	10
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	
Chanda	3,290	2,382	405	503	3,290	2,107	680	503	



*STATEMENT III.--Showing the progress made in the Regular Revision of Land Revenue Assessment  
(Field work) during the year ending the 30th September 1921.*

District.	Area in square miles and number of villages.	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 Officers.	Inspected by Settlement Officers.					
Bhandara ...	Area in sq. miles ...	3,418	3,418	...	...	...	...	3,418	3,385	33	
	No. of villages ...	1,823	1,823	...	...	...	...	1,823	1,813	10	
Seoni ...	Area in sq. miles ...	2,537	2,537	...	...	...	...	2,537	2,537	...	
	No. of villages ...	1,632	1,632	...	...	...	...	1,632	1,632	...	
Betu ...	Area in sq. miles ...	2,714	2,714	...	...	...	...	2,714	2,640	74	
	No. of villages ...	1,264	1,264	...	...	...	...	1,264	1,223	41	
Chanda (3 tahsils—Chanda, Warora and Brahmpuri.)	Area in sq. miles ...	2,384	1,747	637	637	739	...	2,384	546	803	
	No. of villages ...	(a)1,444	1,019	425	425	490	...	1,444	335	449	

... face.

(a) Decrease due to amalgamation.

**STATEMENT IV.—Showing the progress made in the Regular Revision of Land Revenue Assessment (Office work) during the year ending the 30th September 1921:**

District.		Total to be assessed.	Records completed i. e., compiled.	Records faired and passed.	Records copied for patwaris.	First trace made.	Second trace made.	Combined rent-rate and assessment reports submitted.	Balance for re-rating and assessment.	Misls completed after announcement.	New map sheets prepared.	Remarks.
Bhandara	Area in square miles ..	3,418	...	2,000	616	783	596	...	...	1,733	...	
	Number of villages ...	1,823	...	1,055	251	350	371	...	...	945	...	
Yeoni	Area in square miles...	2,537	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	...	
	Number of villages ...	1,632	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	...	
Betul	Area in square miles...	2,714	...	192	273	26	26	665	...	902	20	
	Number of villages ...	1,264	...	69	93	9	9	284	...	361	7	
Chanda (3 tahsils—Chanda, Warora and Brahmaपुरी.)	Area in square miles...	2,384	613	144	708	455	1,713	588	*194	474	380	* Represents balance of year's programme.
	Number of villages ..	1,444	398	67	390	238	998	340	*89	292	227	