

REPORT
ON THE
LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT
OF THE
NAGPUR DISTRICT

IN THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES
EFFECTED DURING THE YEARS

1912 to 1917.

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No. 323-26-2, dated Simla, the 2nd May 1919.

From—A. E. GILLIAT, Esq., I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department Revenue and Agriculture (Land Revenue),

To—The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of the Hon'ble Mr. Slocock's letter No. 145-A—XVI, dated the 25th February 1919, forwarding the final report on the resettlement of the Nagpur District, and to say that the Government of India are pleased to confirm the settlement and the terms for which it has been sanctioned. They also endorse the Chief Commissioner's commendation of the ability and thoroughness with which the operations were conducted by Mr. Dyer, the Settlement Officer.

No. 145-C-18—XVI.

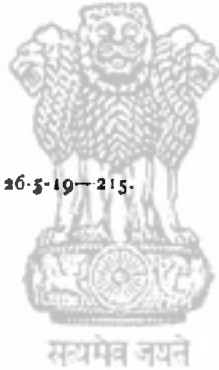
Nagpur, 7th May 1919.

Copy, with copy of this Department's letter No. 145-A—XVI, dated the 25th February 1919, forwarded to the Commissioner of Settlements, Central Provinces, for information, with reference to his letter No. 906-I, dated the 28th May 1918.

G. V. BEWOOR,

Under Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Central Provinces.



Central Provinces Administration

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. F. S. A. SLOCOCK, I.C.S., C.I.E.,

CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Nagpur, the 25th February 1919.

SIR,

I am directed to submit the final report on the resettlement of the Nagpur district which has been carried out by Mr. J. F. Dyer, I.C.S., and to request the sanction of the Government of India to the confirmation of the settlement.

2. Sanction for the starting of the operations was asked for in Mr. Moss King's letter No. 918-XI-4—137, dated the 20th November 1911, and was conveyed in the Hon'ble Mr. (now Sir) E. D. Maclagan's letter No. 234-C, dated the 12th January 1912. The letter with which the Commissioner of Settlements has forwarded the report contains an adequate summary of the conditions of the district and of the resettlement, and I am now to explain to what extent the figures of revised revenue vary from those sanctioned as a forecast by the Government of India. Comparative figures are shown in the subjoined statement :—

			Land Revenue	
			As forecasted.	As announced.
			Rs.	Rs.
Nagpur Tahsil	...	...	3,40,000	3,30,347
Ramtek	„	...	2,75,000	2,79,813
Saoner	„	...	2,83,000	2,61,537
Katol	„	...	2,71,000	2,66,289
Unner	„	...	2,78,000	3,06,223
Total	..	..	14,47,000	14,44,209

The figures of the forecast have, however, to be reduced proportionately to make allowance for the fact that the Government of India accepted Sir Reginald Craddock's estimate that, if due consideration were shown to small individual proprietors and others requiring special treatment, the total revised revenue of the district would be Rs. 14,20,000. The total revised

revenue imposed is Rs. 14,60,608, the difference between this figure and that contained in the statement above being made up of two items, firstly, a small sum of Rs. 1,795 which has been imposed on the few small raiyatwari villages in the district which, because of their unimportance, were left entirely out of consideration for the purposes of the forecast, and, secondly, a sum of Rs. 14,604 which, as explained below, has been imposed on suburban and non-agricultural lands and is paid directly into the treasury. This item was also not considered in the forecast report, which dealt exclusively with agricultural land. If allowance be made by tahsils proportionately to the reduction of Rs. 27,000 for the whole district, it will be seen that in the Nagpur and Saoner tahsils the revised revenue falls slightly short of what was anticipated, that of Katol is almost exactly as forecasted, whereas in the Ramtek tahsil there is a slight excess and in the Umrer tahsil the excess is considerable. The explanation of this is that in the first mentioned two tahsils the Settlement Officer, as explained in paragraph 79 of his report, exercised the caution natural in the earlier stages of a settlement. In Ramtek the expansion in some of the more backward portions proved greater than was anticipated, especially in miscellaneous or *siwai* income. In the Katol tahsil, though the rental enhancement was considerable, in many villages the high revenue fractions of last settlement were reduced more than the assessment rules of the Nagpur territories provide for, in view of the fact that many of the malguzars were persons deserving of consideration. This is what Sir Reginald Craddock expected. In the Umrer tahsil, where the departure from the forecast is greatest, the further knowledge which the Settlement Officer gained in the course of his operations and the further expansion of cultivation between 1911, when the forecast was prepared, and 1914-15, when the tahsil was inspected, induced Mr. Dyer to go beyond the estimate which he originally framed, without, however, transgressing the 15 per cent limit which the assessment rules then in force allowed. Hence no fresh sanction was asked from the Government of India. This tahsil differs from the rest of the district in that it is of much more recent development than any other part, except portions of Ramtek, and tenants were found to be holding large areas, which they had gradually brought more and more under cultivation, on payments which differed little from the prairie rents on which the lands were first taken up. Individual payments were found to be small and extraordinarily light, and the enhancement of 49 per cent which was imposed on rents failed to bring them anywhere near the pressure which has existed in the older established Saoner and Katol tahsils since before the beginning of British rule.

3. The relatively heavy rental enhancement has caused the settlement, as is shown in Statement XI, to be a profitable one to the malguzars. They make a cash profit of Rs. 1,50,744 on the kamil-jama and of course more on the realizable revenue, and it is only in three of the 35 groups into which the district is divided that the revision results in a net loss to them. These three are all groups which have expanded considerably since the last settlement. No malguzar suffers severely by the revision and, where it tended to cause any hardship, the principle of deferred enhancement has been adopted. The fraction of malguzari assets taken over the district as a whole has fallen from 59 to 55 per cent in accordance with the Settlement Instructions, which lay down that the revised revenue shall not exceed the old revenue by more than half the increase of assets since the last settlement. Mr. Dyer shows in paragraph 91 of his report that only in exceptional cases does the term "assets" connote what a malguzar really makes out of his village. But reckoning "assets" even in this technical narrow sense, malguzars have gained over a lakh and a half of rupees from the settlement, and the revenue is nearly Rs. 19,000 less than might have been taken. Chapter IX of the report shows how far malguzars as a body have failed to fulfil the expectations under which Government endowed them with proprietary rights.

4. As explained in Chapters XVIII and XIX, the question of the assessment of non-agricultural land has at this settlement been taken up for the first time in the Nagpur district. As this difficult problem had not received sufficient attention in the past, the work of putting the records on a satisfactory basis and

of introducing a system of assessment was considerable, but the Chief Commissioner considers that what has now been done is a suitable basis for securing to Government its share of the increasing value of urban and suburban land.

5. The report contains a very interesting discussion of the *nazarana* system, of the practice of subletting and of surrenders of tenancy land as a form of transfer. These practices are not confined to the Nagpur district, though the high value of land due to the present cotton boom has brought them into special prominence in this report. The best method of assessing *nazarana* to revenue has been under consideration in connection with the papers forwarded in Mr. Gilliat's letter No. 525-171-3, dated the 26th June 1916, and it is believed that the provisions included in the Central Provinces Tenancy Bill, the introduction of which was sanctioned by the Government of India in the Legislative Department's endorsement No. 3930, dated the 5th December 1918, will help to meet the difficulty. This, and the further questions raised in the report, are clearly matters which can only be dealt with by legislation, and the facts brought to light regarding the relations of landlord and tenant in this and other settlement reports will be carefully considered by the Select Committee of the Legislative Council to which that Bill will be referred. The examination of these questions has already delayed the submission of this report for the approval of the Government of India longer than is desirable, and the Chief Commissioner therefore considers that it will be better to submit this report without further delay, and should the orders of the Government of India be needed on any of these questions, to obtain them by a separate reference.

6. The terms for which the Chief Commissioner has provisionally sanctioned the settlement are set forth in paragraph 96 of the report, and he recommends that they receive the confirmation of the Government of India.

7. The settlement has been in force for periods varying from two to five years, in two of which the seasons were far from favourable. It has stood the test well and the revenue has been collected without difficulty. In resettling the Nagpur District the Settlement Officer had an exacting and difficult task, and the Chief Commissioner desires to acknowledge the ability and thoroughness with which Mr. Dyer has accomplished it.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

F. S. A. SLOCOCK,

Chief Secretary.

No. 906-I.

FROM

P. HEMINGWAY, Esq., I.C.S.,

COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS,

Central Provinces,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF
COMMISSIONER,

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT,

Central Provinces.

Nagpur, the 28th May 1918.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Final Report on the resettlement of the Nagpur district by Mr. Dyer, I.C.S.

2. During the term of the settlement that has just expired there was no change in the boundaries of the district. For administrative purposes a fifth tahsil was created some years ago, and Mr. Dyer has at this revision amalgamated a number of villages in order to simplify revenue administration: but if we except the roads and railways that have been built, and also the large Government irrigation tank at Ramtek, the physical condition of the district is almost identically the same as it was when last settled in 1896.

3. The famines of 1897 and 1900 had but little effect in this district. If the northern and western portion at the base of the Satpuras and among the foothills is excepted, it is a tract whose variety of cropping ensures it against serious failure when the monsoon is not abnormally capricious; and as an addition to its agriculture, Nagpur city and other large towns and the manganese mines provide its population with employment of an industrial or semi-industrial type on a fairly large scale.

4. The character of the district does not vary largely in the five tahsils. Generally speaking, it is a trap country of not more than average merit. There is considerable variation in the percentages of high class soil found in the different tahsils, it is true, but that is due chiefly to the broken surface, and, as Mr. Dyer has remarked, careful cultivation with some manuring will produce excellent crops on broken fields here that to all appearances are little better than a mass of stones. The level tracts between the hills are uniformly good, and especially in Umrer are unsuitable for kharif crops, unless the monsoon happens to be exceptionally light.

5. There has been but little extension of the road system since the last settlement, for this district was well opened up many years ago. Railways to the Chhindwara coal-fields, to the manganese mines at Mansar and the rice-growing tracts of Bhandara and Chanda have greatly improved the facilities for trade, but their direct effect upon the agriculture of the district has been relatively small, for cotton, which is the chief crop of commercial importance, has always been able to find a good market with little difficulty. But indirectly the position of the tenant must have been improved considerably by this extension of the railway system, for the number of buyers has increased and competition, with a little healthy speculation among middlemen, has strengthened the position of the seller.

been provided not so much by an extension of the occupied areas as by more cropping of the older holdings: the increase of the area actually under crop is 117,126 acres against an addition of 54,869 acres in occupation. The improvement is most marked in the Umrer tahsil, for in spite of its high percentage of good or medium soils, this Umrer country did not attract good tenants until a comparatively recent date; for a long period it lagged behind both Saoner and Katol in point of development but it is now making more headway, for the addition to the cropped area is nearly five times as extensive as the new land added to holdings. In point of agricultural possibilities Umrer stands well ahead of the other tahsils, but in point of progress it is still at the bottom of the list, for 19 per cent of the land occupied is fallow, while in Katol, in spite of the comparative poverty of the soils, less than 10 per cent is fallow. Mr. Dyer has made many references in his report to the comparatively low standard of cultivation observed in tracts in which the soil is richest, and there is no necessity for me to elaborate this point still further. But it has a direct bearing on rental revision, perhaps on tenancy legislation also; for excluding some, but by no means all, of the extreme cases of the best and worst land, it is a phenomenon which will be found to occur in practically every district in the Provinces. In the Nagpur district the figures of cropping do not corroborate the pessimist; for there has been vast improvement everywhere, and that improvement has been most marked in the backward tracts.

7. The figures of the principal crops sown, given in Statement III of the appendices, are instructive, for they show in my opinion that in spite of the not unnatural desire to work no more than is necessary, the tenantry are now making more efficient use of the land than they did at the last settlement. It is true that high profits made out of cotton often induce men to grow that crop almost to the exclusion of all others; but this tendency is bound to disappear when they discover that their land is not all equally suitable for the one crop, and we may expect that when prices slacken a little, the area under cotton in Umrer will drop and that under wheat increase. The wheat area is now far below the settlement figure; it has lost over 105,000 acres, and there is also a small drop in the area under oilseeds, linseed and til. The best rabi crops have therefore been replaced by cotton, and by juari of both kharif and rabi varieties, and I think the change has been, on the whole, an improvement. This opinion would have been heretical a few years ago, when any substitution of "poor" for "good" food-crops was a sign of depression. The average outturn of wheat in this district, with the short period of growth permitted by a brief cold weather, is about 580 lbs. per acre; that of juari is slightly more, about 600 lbs. The difference in sale price in average years is about Rs. 8 per khandi of 400 lbs. in favour of wheat. The watching and weeding of juari is more expensive than of wheat, but the latter has a much higher seed rate per acre. But it is not the grain only that now counts; for juari provides steady and increasing profits from fodder, which wheat lacks; and above all juari is the staple food-grain both in this district and Berar which are not self-contained in the matter of food-supplies.

8. Before dealing with the effects of the present revision I may add a few remarks to Mr. Dyer's note on the tenures in Chapter VIII. I do so with some hesitation, for when tenures have been long established, their discussion becomes of academic interest only. There is always however the possibility, if not probability, of future tenancy legislation, and it may therefore be desirable for me to point out that the description of Nagpur tenures applies to all districts of the Central Provinces. The protection of absolute-occupancy and occupancy tenants, and subsequently, in the matter of rents, of ordinary tenants also, was in one aspect the legal recognition of the raiyatwari element in the local tenures which Sir Richard Temple observed. The malguzar, as created by the grant of proprietary right, is not and never has been a full landlord in the true sense of the word, though in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories his position with reference to enhancement of ordinary rents has always been stronger than in the Nagpur country. The first, and most important, operation at each settlement is the fixation of rents under the Tenancy Act. In this rent fixation at settlement Government undertakes the full responsibility of the landlord; proposed acreage rates are, it is true, discussed freely with malguzars and tenants at every opportunity, but the decision of rates and individual rents rests entirely with the Government Officer. In this aspect tenures are raiyatwari throughout the Provinces: and this position has been greatly strengthened by the action of the malguzars themselves; for instead of raising rents whenever they have an

opportunity at the allotment of abandoned land, or the transfer with their consent of other holdings, they almost invariably in the Nagpur district adhere to the settlement rents, and take the increment in the form of high premia.

9. To turn to the enhancement justifiable. It is to my mind inadvisable to rely entirely on the rise in prices in this connection, though we have excellent records of prices over a long term of years, and we can also frame a fair estimate of the rise in the cost of labour and cattle over a term of years. But a simple comparison of the bare figures of income and expenditure gives only an estimate of the fullest enhancement that is justifiable: to obtain the amount of enhancement that is desirable we must reduce this estimate considerably, in order to make due allowance for the rise in the standard of living, and also for the difficulty of defining the average tenant and the net profits of his land. Since the last settlement the sale price of the principal grains produced here has almost doubled, while the rise in the case of cotton has possibly been even more rapid, for present prices are far higher than those quoted by Mr. Dyer in paragraph 11 of his report, and it will be several years before they drop to the level of 1915. On the other side of the account the cost of production has risen more rapidly in the kharif than in the rabi tracts, as the former require more manual labour, and cash wages for casual labour have doubled in the last 25 years. Mr. Dyer has not framed any estimate of the rise in net cultivating profits, and personally I doubt whether such an estimate is desirable; for the conditions of the tenants exhibit such variety over the whole of a kharif growing district of this type that any generalization would be unsafe. A typical holding owned by a typical tenant is a remarkably difficult matter to define.

10. For the basis of our rents on the whole we find safer ground in the value that the tenant himself sets on his land, the cash price that he gives for a holding and the subrents that he is prepared to pay. These figures also require some qualification, for subrents are occasionally speculative, and since land is the only investment that presents itself to the average cultivator, he is perhaps too ready to invest his full funds and pledge his credit without calculating the return he will get on his money. Subrents over large areas sublet in this district are well over $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the actual rent paid by the subletting tenant; and—*vide* paragraph 52 of the report—if the interest payable on the admitted premia paid for tenancy right in 113,478 acres is charged against the produce of the holding, a fair acreage rent for that area of land would be Rs. 2-8-5 instead of Re. 0-13-7 paid before revision. If we make allowance for a little speculation in the case of subrents, the above figures show fairly conclusively that the rental value set by tenants on their land is just about 3 times the rents attested by the Settlement Officer before revision. In this respect there is a curious similarity between the results provided by subrents and by premia; and the sales of escheated malik-makbuza plots point to much the same conclusion. The right to hold as malik-makbuza over 486 acres was auctioned when the revised revenue had been announced and the property fetched 43 times the revised demand.

11. The rental enhancement was, on the whole, well received by the tenantry, though a fair number of appeals were filed in my court. It was however remarkable that these appeals comparatively seldom came from the actual cultivators of the land; the principal objectors were men of the capitalist-tenant type who acquire land with the object of subletting it annually for considerable profit to the real cultivator. It usually happens that such middlemen get relatively the highest enhancement in a village, not because they are rented according to their status, as they frequently allege on appeal, but because the actual rent that they pay themselves prior to revision is extraordinarily light. The capitalist who does not mean to cultivate personally never takes up land at a reasonable rent; for from his point of view that would be but a poor investment.

12. Turning now to the revision of revenue, I would invite attention to Mr. Dyer's remarks about "assets" in paragraphs 90 and 91. We may admit that the word, as used in the Settlement Code, does not adequately convey the meaning that one would wish it to have, namely, the actual gross income of the proprietor of the estate. But I think that Mr. Dyer has laboured this point somewhat unnecessarily, for he has not given sufficient weight to a point of some importance, which is that at revision we are fixing revenue to be paid over a term of years during which the gross income must vary largely from

year to year. If the revenue were revised annually, it would be possible, as he suggests, to calculate the true assets at each revision; but under the present system we cannot do that, and we must devise some workable method for determining a fair revenue that can be paid in average years: this limits us to the rental value, not the sub-letting value, of the home-farm as its contribution to the proprietor's income. Premia, or the capitalization of rent during the period of settlement, can only be dealt with by tenancy legislation. Free right of transfer of holdings, granted to all classes of tenants and subject only to the payment, to the proprietor, of a sum of money defined by law, and payable, according to his desire, either as a lump sum or an enhanced rent, would probably settle this vexed question completely. But this again is outside the scope of the present report, and I need not discuss it at length.

13. From the proprietor's point of view, the revision of the rents and revenue has been most beneficial. The revised malguzari assets of the whole district exceed those of the last settlement by Rs. 6,93,038, and by rule it is possible to add Rs. 3,46,519 to the settlement malguzari kamil-jama. The fraction of assets taken as revenue has been lowered from 59 to 55 over the district, and an addition of Rs. 3,27,792 only has been made, to that malguzari kamil-jama. Proprietors have therefore been given Rs. 18,727 of the increase in profits over and above the amount laid down by rule. Rental enhancement has put into their hands all the increase in revenue, and a handsome sum of a lakh and a half more than that revenue increase.

14. The standard term for a settlement in these Provinces is 20 years and that term is suitable for this district. The small variations in the period here are necessary in order to bring the tahsils into line with the roster of the Provincial programme. The standard period may be sanctioned here for the small raiyatwari estate also. I have little to add to the reasons given in Chapter XVII of the report for not exceeding the standard term: free rental enhancement after reasonably short periods will probably, to some extent, check the payment of the excessively high premia found in this district.

15. The operations of revision were closed down nominally in March 1916 when Mr. Dyer went on leave; but it was not possible to close the office finally until 31st March 1917, for in this large district there was more than the usual amount of miscellaneous work to be done; the survey of the nazul land in Nagpur city, referred to in Chapter XIX, is still proceeding, though it is now approaching completion. I had personally little to do with the work of revision here, and am therefore unable to discuss, as fully as I would desire, the ability and application of individual members of the staff. Resettlement here has been an exacting and, in some respects, a thankless and depressing task, for as Mr. Dyer has remarked the difficulty is to find the malguzar, and to that I may add, to obtain his opinion, when found: criticism is offered freely enough, in this tract by proprietors and others after the work is over; but help or welcome advice while work is proceeding is conspicuous by its absence. Mr. Dyer has dealt successfully with a task of exceptional difficulty: his enquiries have been most minute, and the records left of the work done are both complete and accurate. I would also bring to notice the careful and energetic work of Mr. Chhotelal who was left in charge when Mr. Dyer went on leave.

16. In conclusion, I feel it necessary that I should explain the delay in submission of this report. Owing to the correction of records and figures necessitated by appeals, proof reading and similar reasons, this report did not reach me in its present form till the end of July 1917, though it was drafted before Mr. Dyer went on leave. I was unable to deal with it during the rains or last camping season owing to the pressure of urgent work in other districts.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

P. HEMINGWAY,

Commissioner of Settlements,

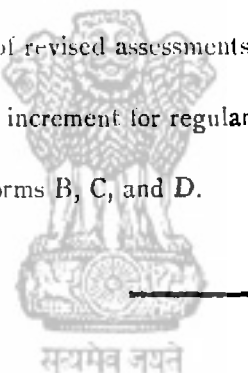
Central Provinces.

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Ryotwari Forms B, C, and D.



PART I.—DESCRIPTIVE.

Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Nagpur District.

CHAPTER I.—INTRODUCTORY.

The Nagpur District lies round the capital of the Central Provinces and has an area of 3,848 square miles. After the lapse of the Nagpur Kingdom it was settled for 30 years by Mr. A. B. Ross in 1858—1867 and again by Sir. R. H. Craddock in 1890—1895 for an average period of 20 years. As the Settlement Report of the latter is an unusually full one and as the Gazetteer of the district was revised a few years ago, it is necessary now to describe the district only to the extent required to elucidate the operations of Settlement. Its characteristic feature is its diversity of agricultural and economic condition. In the north-west, in the major portions of the Katol and Saoner Tahsils, are tracts which naturally have little to recommend them, except for isolated little patches, but they have been settled much longer than the rest of the district and a combination of circumstances, chief of which is a certain pressure of population, has resulted in a higher standard of industry and prosperity than in the rest of the district. In the north-east, in the Ramtek Tahsil and in the adjacent parts of Saoner, is the very backward Dongartal tract, lying on the lower approaches of the Satpura Hills, where primitive villages, reminding one of the Chhattisgarh Zamindaris, are found, singly or in groups, buried in Government forest. They are inhabited chiefly by Gonds, who look on agriculture almost as a subsidiary occupation and who spend much of their time working in the forests or carting jungle produce to Nagpur, Ramtek and Kamptee. In the west of the Nagpur Tahsil is the Kauras plateau which, though much in advance of Dongartal, is still backward and rather unsettled. The adjoining portion of the Katol Tahsil, Kondhali, resembles it in economic condition. Along the main line of railway in the Nagpur and Ramtek Tahsil is open land, which west of the capital is devoted to kharif and east to rabi, but both portions suffer from Nagpur absenteeism and should be much more prosperous than they are. The Umrer Tahsil alone exhibits more variety than some districts, though through it all runs the predominating characteristic of bad cultivation. The western half grows no rice, whereas in the east that crop, though a minor one all over, is very important in some localities. Much of the west is occupied by uplands, where conditions are primitive and aboriginals numerous. Many of the villages there are valuable chiefly as grass reserves for the neighbouring Nagpur market. In the south there is much excellent rabi land, which only requires a more energetic population or a little more economic stress, which is almost another way of saying the same thing, to make the tract very prosperous. The north-eastern portion is of fair soil and can boast of a variety of cropping which tends to stability but it suffers badly, though not so much as in the past, from the practices of the Nagpur absentee landlord and his underlings. It is thus obvious that in such a district there must, in resettlement, be a large degree of elasticity, one's point of view varying to suit the tract for the moment under consideration.

Excluding 514 square miles of Government forest, 10 square miles of Ramsagar Irrigation Tank and the 8 square miles of the Kamptee Cantonment, this report deals with an area of 3,316 square miles.

CHAPTER II.—CONSTITUTION OF THE DISTRICT.

2. The district, as just resettled, differs widely from that settled by Mr. Ross, but has the same external boundaries as in Sir R. Craddock's time. He however dealt with 4 tahsils, Nagpur, Katol, Ramtek and Umrer, but in 1909, for pressing administrative reasons, a fifth tahsil, Saoner, was established out of portions of Nagpur, Ramtek and Katol and at the same time 36 villages, comprising the old Waroda Group, were transferred from Umrer to Nagpur. The object of this change was to lighten the charges of the Tahsildars of Nagpur and Katol and to obtain effective administration of the tract to the north-west of the capital,

which contains many small and sometimes troublesome towns. The new arrangement from the settlement point of view is an improvement on the old in that it divides the district into more homogeneous portions than before, but it naturally causes a little difficulty at settlement, as for example in Saoner, where the late settlement expired in three different years.

3. Throughout an endeavour has been made to cut down useless work in settlement and in district administration by amalgamating, wherever possible, small uninhabited areas with their parent villages in accordance with the principles laid down by the Local Administration. By this procedure the number of villages in the different tahsils has been reduced as follows :—

Tahsil.				Number of villages before settlement.	Number of villages after settlement.
Nagpur	...	...	...	486	446
Saoner	...	...	...	263	242
Ramtek	...	...	...	435	396
Katol	...	...	...	399	343
Umrer	...	...	...	621	516
Total				2,204	1,943

The future saving of labour to every one concerned with the administration of the district is obvious. The process is not yet complete, for there were some possible amalgamations, which for different reasons were at the time considered inexpedient and in the future more uninhabited villages may come into the hands of the owners of the parent village. In cases too where separate mahals of one village were found to be now in the possession of one person they were amalgamated.

4. There is one forest village in the district, Silari, with which the settlement has no concern. The cantonment area of the different kinds of tenure. Kamptee is also excluded. The other villages, as now constituted, are held as follows :—

Tenure.				Number.
Malguzari—				
(1) Paying full revenue	...	...	...	1,744
(2) Paying only quit rent (makta)	...	...	...	75
(3) Paying no revenue (mokasa)	...	...	...	83
Having one mahal malguzari and another on waste land tenure	...	...	...	3
Leasehold (thekedari)	...	...	...	1
Waste land plots	...	...	...	25
Raiyatwari	...	...	...	8
Government villages	...	...	...	4
Grand Total				1,943

Thus the very large majority of the villages are held under the tenure established during the Chief Commissionership of Sir R. Temple. The single leasehold village is Aklabori in the Umrer Tahsil. It is a small patch of land which the proprietor who was established at the 30 years' settlement abandoned and which was subsequently given on lease to the owner of the next village. A part of the village of Daulapur in the Ramtek Tahsil is also leasehold.

The few raiyatwari villages are all recent creations. When the malguzari idea was abandoned, it was too late to do much in this district and these villages, all of which except one are very small in size, are excisions from Government forest largely made to simplify boundaries. One was at settlement amalgamated with the adjacent malguzari village and the plots settled as *mikial sarkar*.

After announcement in October 1913 the four villages of Wanirwihira, Junagarh, Wadgaon and Somalgarh in the south-east of the Nagpur Tahsil were transferred to the Wardha District. This transfer had been long spoken of, as the villages are cut off from the rest of the tahsil by high hills and are in the open plain of the Wardha District. The statistics of this report however include those of these villages, as they were part of the resettlement.

CHAPTER III.—HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT SINCE SETTLEMENT.

5. The history of the district is given fully in Chapters II, VII and VIII of the Gazetteer and will be touched on later in this report only in so far as it gives the key to present rental and revenue conditions. It is sufficient to say that agriculturally the district for the 100 years for which information is available has a record of prosperity which, though far from unchequered, would be envied by most parts of India. The position of the country at the meeting place of the Bombay and Bengal monsoons and of the kharif and the mixed rabi and rice cultivation gives it a stability greater than that of most parts of the province or of India. History also shows that while, when the rains fail, crop failure is naturally widespread, still on the whole more damage is done by too much or unseasonable rain than by too little.

6. The only real distress the agricultural population has suffered since settlement was the famine of 1900. In 1897 there were operations no doubt but only on a small scale and the year was rather one of a famine of prices than of food and nowadays, when spoken to of the two famines, the villagers say there was only one, that of 1900. Even in 1900 the maximum number of people on relief was only 14 per cent of the population. This famine caused the remission of the bulk of the revenue, but the very partial failures of 1907 and 1913, both due to a badly distributed rainfall that stopped too soon, were met by small local suspensions.

7. The figures of the last three enumerations are :—

	1891.	1901.	1911.
	721,692	741,957	809,901
Increase per cent over the figure of 1891 ...		+ 3%	+ 12%

Unfortunately at the time of the last census plague was raging so badly in Nagpur and Kamptee that a re-enumeration in those two towns was necessary. Many refugees were living temporarily in the surrounding country and the revised urban totals added to the rural totals give an excess of 35,353 over the population counted on the census night, so great was the temporary dislocation. The increase of 12 per cent since 1891 is despite many severe epidemics of plague. From 1898, when the disease first appeared, until the census of 1911 60,691 persons died of plague, of whom 21,198 belonged to the rural population and since then until July 1915 the figures are 16,524 and 7,215. Inside the two towns, the population of which is 141,867, there were in 1911 over 10,000 persons dependent on agriculture and outside them, except for the large colony of hand-weavers in Umrer and smaller bodies of Koshtis scattered over the district, the manganese population mentioned below and the workers in cotton gins and presses in Katol and Saoner, the population of the district is either entirely

agricultural or consists of persons who supply the needs of the agriculturists, such as shop-keepers, etc. Cotton factory workers number about 9,000, of whom about 1,000 are employed in the 17 gins and presses outside Nagpur.

The distribution of the population is very uneven and in Chapter VII an attempt is made to account for the disparities on historical and economic grounds. On the map prefixed to this report the density per square mile is marked on each group. This figure is based on the area dealt with in the settlement, that is to say, Government Forest is excluded. Thus the population of the Dongartal Group, which consists of small villages embedded in the forest, appears relatively high. The figure is however deceptive for many of the men dwelling in the *malguzari* area make their living in the forest. Even within the groups, especially in the west, there are great inequalities of distribution, and as a general rule the small payments that people actually make as rents and the large ones they make as lessees of the home-farm and sub-tenants vary directly with the pressure of population.

8. There has been much development in communications since the district was last settled. Then the only railway was the main Great Indian Peninsula and Bengal-Nagpur lines through the district from south-west to north-east, which meet in Nagpur, but in 1908 a narrow-gauge line was opened from Nagpur through the Umrer Tahsil to the south, which bifurcates in one direction to Gondia and in another to Chanda. In the same year a broad-gauge line was opened from near Kamptee on the main line to Ramtek to deal with the manganese traffic, which started in the first years of the century. In 1911 a narrow-gauge line was opened northwards through the Nagpur and Saoner Tahsils to Chhindwara, giving direct access to the coal fields there. It has a branch from Saoner to Khapa, which serves several manganese mines. The broad-gauge Nagpur-Itarsi line through the Nagpur, Saoner and Katol Tahsils is now approaching completion. Thus while at last settlement none of the outlying tahsil head-quarters were on the railway, three are now and the fourth soon will be.

Roads too have expanded. The Great Northern Road *via* Kamptee to the north, which in this district runs through the jungly Dongartal tract and brings down forest produce to Nagpur and Kamptee, is of long standing. Its branch from Mansar to Ramtek Town has recently been extended to the Ramsagar Irrigation Tank. The Great Eastern Road through the Nagpur and Ramtek Tahsils is also old and is completely bridged, except for the crossing of the Kanhan, where there is a ferry in the monsoon and a temporary bridge during the rest of the year. A scheme for making a submerged bridge is now afoot. The roads south-east to Umrer and Chanda, north to Chhindwara and Betul *via* Saoner and north-east to Katol have all been materially improved and raised in class since settlement and the old trade route to Bombay *via* Amraoti has recently been converted into a first class road. The work is not completed yet but is practically finished for the 30 odd miles that lie in this district. A branch road from Nagpur to Hingna in the south-west of Nagpur (9 miles) has also been constructed. The road to the south which bifurcates at Bori, one branch going to Hinganghat and another to Wardha, was allowed to fall into disrepair, owing to reasons of finance, when the railway was made 50 years ago, but is now gradually being brought back into good condition as funds permit. So too is the branch road from Umrer to Bori. The western side of the Katol Tahsil, which is economically the best part of the district, is still unsupplied with metal roads, but schemes are in hand to construct them so as to serve the new Nagpur-Itarsi railway. Good tracks abound and there is no part of the district which can be described as inaccessible and no part in which laden carts cannot travel.

9. In 1909 the Sur River was dammed at a gorge in the hills four miles east of Ramtek to form a tank, now known as the Ramsagar, which covers some ten square miles and commands the country in the Nagpur and Bhandara Districts lying between the Sur and Tarsa or Sand Rivers, the latter of which issues from one of the Ramtek Tanks, as far as their junctions with the Waingunga and the Kanhan. The area commanded in this

district has been formed into a separate group of 154 square miles, called the Irrigation Group and whereas the rest of the tahsil was inspected in 1912-13 in the second season's work, this group was left over until the end so as to give the project time to develop. The delay however has proved useless, as irrigation, except that Government water is taken now for rice in place of some of that of the village tanks and is used on a few rice-fields which were formerly unirrigated, shows little signs of expanding. The reasons are several. The tank does not fill as well as was anticipated but more important still are the economic conditions in the commanded area. There are few good cultivators, malguzars or tenants, to take the lead in the irrigation of rabi and the establishment of fruit, vegetable and sugar-cane cultivation and, even if there were, the irrigation of wheat is a very doubtful proposition under the present economic conditions of the tract. Holdings are larger than necessary with the existing standard of life and agriculture is consequently backward, in fact, it is still extensive and it will be long before it is intensive. Subletting is commoner than in any other part of the district and 34 per cent of the land has been allowed to get into a bad state through erosion, though the general lie of the country is quite flat. Many lakhs of capital will have to be spent in levelling and draining the fields and there must be a great deal more economic stress before irrigation, except for rice, makes a real start and Government gets an adequate return on the 30 lakhs of rupees spent on the project. The effect of the scheme on the resettlement has been *nil*, for the pressure of rents before and after revision is so very low that there would be still much scope for enhancement, even though no effort had been made to render the tract immune from crop failure by irrigation.

10. The development of the manganese deposits in the Ramtek and Saoner Tahsils commenced with the century. At the present time, though 40 mining leases are in existence, only 15 mines are working, all but two of which are in the immediate neighbourhood of Ramtek. In recent years the quantity of ore extracted has fluctuated from a quarter of a million tons to under one hundred thousand according to the state of the market and of freights and the number of workers has varied from 5,000 to 3,000 persons. The growth of this industry has been one of the many contributory causes of the increase in agricultural wages, but many of the labourers come from outside the district, as the aborigine is more suited to the hard work involved than the local man. The settlement has been concerned with the industry only in connection with the preparation of records-of-right and the maps of the villages in which the mines lie. This has not always been easy, as the concessionaires, not being familiar with the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, have had difficulties in connection with the payment of compensation for surface rights and consequently cases of doubt have arisen. It has also been necessary under the mining rules to intimate to the Deputy Commissioner the surface-rent payable by the concessionaires for the land actually taken up by them.

CHAPTER IV.—PRICES.

Prices of produce.

11. The table of prices of the chief grains at different periods is:—

(Quantities are of 10 maunds.)

Period.	Wheat.			Linseed.			Juar.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1841—62	10	6	0	10	4	0	2	0	0
1886—90	20	10	0	30	8	0	10	0	0
1900	31	0	0	56	0	0	20	0	0
1907	31	0	0	51	0	0	27	0	0
1909	43	0	0	55	0	0	30	0	0
1910	33	0	0	65	0	0	24	0	0
1911	26	0	0	76	0	0	18	8	0
1912	34	8	0	75	0	0	26	0	0
1913	37	0	0	51	8	0	31	0	0
1914	41	0	0	60	0	0	32	0	0

The figures for the earlier periods are taken from Sir R. Craddock's Report and those since 1906 are intended to represent the prevailing price in the Nagpur market when sales are at their busiest. Statistics for 1908 are omitted, as the year was abnormal. For cotton the figures for the Nagpur khandi of 656 lbs. of kapas, that is, cotton in the unginned state, are:—

Period.			Price.
			Rs.
1841—62	...	...	15
1886—90	..	...	45
1906	...	...	63
1907	...	...	63
1909	...	...	85
1910	...	...	110
1911	..	...	75
1912	...	...	88
1913	...	...	75
1914	...	...	45
1915	...	..	80

Since the outbreak of the war, the cotton market has been in a peculiar position. Prices for the 1914-15 crop opened about Rs. 40, but towards the end of the season, owing chiefly to Japanese purchases, they touched Rs. 65. For 1915-16 prices, though far below the maximum, have been good and Rs. 80 may be taken as a representative figure. The temporary slump gave a good opportunity to the grievance-monger, who, though he had naturally held his peace when the price exceeded Rs. 100 against Rs. 45 at last settlement, at once spoke out against resettlement at such a time. One big malguzar of eastern Umrer, who raised the question to the Assistant Settlement Officer who was starting attestation there, had evidently not considered that, as that portion of the district grows next to no cotton, it was unaffected by the fall in the market, but on the contrary had benefited by the rising grain prices. One malguzar in Ramtek alleged the low price of cotton as a reason why his tenants would be unable to pay the new rents, though he knew as well as I did that cotton covered only 4 per cent of the cropping. The development of communications, both roads and railways, since settlement has already been dwelt on and though they are susceptible of improvement, there is no part of the district which does not feel the effect of fluctuations in the market and has not gained by the increased value of produce. Rural prices, however, always vary a little from those of Nagpur. While as a general rule cotton is 3 to 4 per cent higher in Nagpur than in the interior markets, speculation sometimes raises the Katol price above that of Nagpur, when the price at head-quarters promises to go still higher, but, normally, higher rural prices are due to the produce being imported through Nagpur and are consequently to be neglected, when the benefit to the cultivator is being considered. The commercial spirit has much increased in the last twenty years and great use is made of the telegraph and the post office by the rural population for keeping themselves informed of the course of prices. This is especially the case since the price of cotton increased. Inquiries show that about half the cultivators have still to dispose of their produce as soon as it is ready for the market, that about a half of the remainder can watch the market and hold up for a considerable time and that the rest do, if they think it wise, hold up indefinitely. This speculation is however far from universally successful and one hears of many instances of loss, both in cotton and in grain, and in the case of wheat it is the practice of the richer men to retain a portion of their crop until the nature of the succeeding harvest is certain. Thus wheat, which ripens in March of one year, comes into the market in large quantities in February and March of the next.

If the new harvest is bad, this holding-up pays, but if the new crop is good, loss is probable and has occurred in the past. With growing commercial activity the number of dealers has increased, but the impression is that they now a days, owing to competition, intercept less of the profit than formerly. This is what was to be expected. Twenty years ago their share was 10 to 15 per cent of the value of the produce; it is now put at about half those figures. Against rising prices have to be set off the increased cost of agriculture, the two chief items of which are the scale of wages and the price of cattle, and the rising cost and standard of living. The last can be referred to only in general terms and is mentioned in the chapter on tenants, but wages and the price of cattle can be discussed in more detail.

12. Paragraph 166 of Sir R. Craddock's report gives an account of agricultural wages in his day. Labour is paid for in cash or kind or by piece-work. Permanent farm hands engaged by the year receive either kind or cash according to the agreement, but cash is tending to supersede kind and the latter is most common in the more backward Ramtek and Umrer Tahsils. Kind wages vary from 5 kuros (one kuro equals approximately 20 lbs.) to 8 kuros a month according as the village is distant from or near a town and any man who is fit for the work at all can make as much as a really able-bodied one. The grain is almost universally *juari* and in addition to his fixed monthly wage the labourer gets as a perquisite Rs. 2 for a blanket and a pair of shoes. It is curious that this cash payment has continued unchanged since the day of Sir R. Jenkins. This is partly due to custom and to the village *chamars* having nowadays to supply the shoes below the market rate. Other perquisites are the *serpasa*, one large basket full of *juari* heads varying from 4 to 8 pailis of grain at harvest and, if wheat is grown, a sheaf of unthreshed grain, amounting to 4 pailis, and 3 to 4 pailis of the gleanings known as *sarwa*. Similar perquisites exist for the rice-harvest. The labourer varies his diet by exchanging some of his *juari* for other kinds of grain, such as *tur*, *lakh* or *popat*.

Cash wages vary from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 a month according to the locality and, like grain wages, are little dependent on the abilities of individual men. Such payments are now often made in advance for 6 months and sometimes for a year, the object being to secure suitable men before competition attracts them elsewhere. The cash labourer has no recognised perquisites.

In addition to the permanent hands, much work is done by casual labourers, such as weeding, reaping and the picking of cotton. The daily rates for men are 3 annas to 6 annas or about double what they were at last settlement. They also vary according to the locality. For women the figures are one anna six pies to 3 annas against $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas 20 years ago, but there is a tendency for casual work to be done by contract, especially the picking of cotton, but this is not yet common. Under the custom known as *hunda* the labourer, usually a woman or a child, receives one-sixteenth part of the crop but if the crop is plentiful and can consequently be picked with little walking about, the proportion is reduced, the employer looking to it that the labourer should make about 4 annas a day. This is the highest rate of wages for women, but to earn it they have to work harder than in weeding and have to carry the crop home. Reaping is paid for in kind, two pailis a day of the kind cut, but if the crop is linseed or *til*, *juari* is substituted; cash for reaping is almost unknown. Much of the casual labour is foreign and comes in from the Bhandara direction for the harvest.

It will be noted that the figures given above are higher than those in paragraph 16 of the Forecast Report, for there has been a rise since 1911, when it was written.

The local variations are greater than one would expect. Wages rise rapidly near any town, where other forms of employment are available and may be double those of a remote village, for many labourers are either unable or unwilling to leave their place of residence. Thus the woman labourer may be the wife of a small tenant or permanent farm servant and a man may have little cultivation of

his own, which he does not want to leave. Also there is a preference for working under local and known people rather than under a stranger and village associations and a free house-site hold the people to their homes.

13. In the Forecast Report it was written that the price of a tolerably good pair of bullocks, which at last settlement was Rs. 80—100, was five years ago Rs. 100—120. A detailed examination of the registers of cattle-markets shows that after animals required for fast work on the one hand and almost worthless animals on the other have been cut out, the average price paid by cultivators in the last two years is about Rs. 110. The Court of Wards, whose animals are so much above the average that they can as a rule be recognized at a glance, is now paying an average of Rs. 180 a pair, but this is little guide to the price paid by the ordinary cultivator. Still a rise from Rs. 80—100 to Rs. 110 is considerable. It must be ascribed to the general rise of prices and not to famines or any special cause. It is true that, whereas 20 years ago about three-quarters of the plough stock was reared locally, about half is now imported from the surrounding districts, but this is an economic and quite natural change due to the increased area of cultivation and the consequently less grazing room, but the total number of plough cattle has risen since settlement from 147,209 to 169,855 animals or from one pair for every 17 acres under crop to one pair for 16 acres.

14. It is common in settlement reports to attempt to balance the items of the account and to work out the profits of cultivation of the average cultivator at last settlement and at present, but there are so many items of doubt that it is better to be content with allowing the people to confute by their own actions their perpetual arguments that the increased cost of living, wages and cattle have more than swamped any benefit that accrues from rising prices. The proof of on which side the balance lies is given by the prices people are ready to pay for land. It is useless to quote the figures of the sales of villages, for a village with much home-farm fetches much more than one with little or none, but the transfer of malik-makbuza and tenant holdings, the value of which lies in the cultivating profits alone with no mixture of proprietary profits to confuse the account, speak for themselves. By tahsils, the figures are :—

Period.	Malik-makbuza.			Land transferred by tenants.					Land let by the malguzars.		
	Area.	Rent.	Price.	Area.	Rent.	Price.	Consent money.	Price with consent money.	Area.	Rent.	Nazarana.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
NAGPUR TAHSIL.											
Before 1900 ...	2,747	3,289	84,799	10,670	11,656	2,02,544	10,796	2,13,340	6,172	6,589	44,934
Rate ...	...	1 3 2	30 13 11	...	1 1 6	18 15 7	1 0 2	19 15 9	...	1 1 1	7 4 6
After 1900 ...	3,367	4,077	1,53,858	13,138	14,246	4,45,546	29,479	4,75,025	23,716	23,230	2,76,712
Rate ...	...	1 3 4	45 11 2	...	1 1 4	33 14 7	2 3 11	36 2 6	...	0 15 0	11 10 8
Total ...	6,114	7,366	2,38,657	23,814	25,902	6,48,090	40,275	6,88,365	29,888	29,819	3,21,646
Rate ...	...	1 3 3	39 0 7	...	1 1 5	27 3 5	1 11 1	28 14 6	...	0 15 5	10 12 2
SAONER TAHSIL.											
Before 1900 ...	1,061	2,216	87,005	8,888	12,113	5,30,489	19,707	5,50,196	2,666	2,879	44,128
Rate ...	...	2 1 5	82 0 1	...	1 5 10	37 2 11	2 3 6	39 6 5	...	1 1 3	16 8 10
After ...	2,170	3,918	2,62,667	10,696	14,177	8,65,112	51,456	9,16,568	9,130	8,662	2,52,825
Rate ...	...	1 12 11	121 0 6	...	1 5 2	80 14 1	4 13 0	85 11 1	...	0 15 2	27 11 1
Total ...	3,231	6,134	3,49,672	19,584	26,290	11,95,601	71,163	12,66,754	11,796	11,539	2,97,953
Rate ...	...	1 14 5	108 3 7	...	1 5 6	61 0 10	3 10 2	64 10 11	...	0 15 8	25 2 10

Period.	Malik-makbaza.			Land transferred by tenants.					Land let by the malguzars.		
	Area.	Rent.	Price.	Area.	Rent.	Price.	Consent money.	Price with consent money.	Area.	Rent.	Nazarana.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
RAMTEK TAHSIL.											
Before 1900	1,017	Rs. 1,119	Rs. 27,676	7,744	Rs. 7,805	Rs. 1,42,436	Rs. 11,245	Rs. 1,53,681	4,144	Rs. 3,814	Rs. 20,308
Rate	...	1 1 7	27 3 5	...	1 0 2	18 6 3	1 7 3	19 13 6	...	0 14 9	4 14 5
After 1900	1,971	2,345	85,373	11,408	12,740	3,59,521	28,938	388,459	85,040	14,383	2,15,977
Rate	...	1 3 0	43 5 0	...	1 1 9	31 4 3	2 8 3	33 12 7	...	0 15 4	14 5 9
Total	2,988	3,464	1,13,049	19,242	20,545	5,01,957	40,183	5,42,140	19,184	18,197	2,36,285
Rate	...	1 2 7	37 13 4	...	1 1 1	26 1 5	2 1 5	28 2 10	...	0 15 2	12 5 1
KATOL TAHSIL.											
Before 1900	1,383	2,366	1,03,542	7,368	8,132	2,73,633	10,321	2,92,954	2,765	2,240	37,915
Rate	...	1 11 4	74 13 11	...	1 1 8	37 2 2	2 9 11	39 12 2	...	0 13 0	13 11 5
After 1900	4,100	6,888	5,98,408	14,043	14,922	10,77,279	69,493	11,46,772	18,539	12,584	4,82,059
Rate	...	1 10 11	145 15 3	...	1 1 0	76 11 5	4 15 2	81 10 7	...	0 10 10	26 0 0
Total	5,483	9,254	7,01,950	21,411	23,054	13,50,912	88,814	14,39,726	21,304	14,824	5,19,974
Rate	...	1 11 0	128 0 4	...	1 1 3	63 1 6	4 2 4	67 3 11	...	0 11 2	24 6 61
UMRER TAHSIL.											
Before 1900	765	724	20,020	5,659	5,159	61,540	5,604	67,153	6,539	4,965	28,027
Rate	...	0 15 2	26 2 9	...	0 14 7	10 14 0	0 15 10	11 13 10	...	0 12 2	4 4 7
After 1900	2,817	2,677	1,23,115	11,829	10,795	2,86,904	20,795	3,07,699	24,767	17,829	1,85,271
Rate	...	0 15 2	43 11 3	...	0 14 7	24 4 1	1 12 2	26 0 2	...	0 11 6	7 7 8
Total	3,582	3,401	1,43,135	17,488	15,954	3,48,443	26,399	3,74,852	31,306	22,794	2,13,298
Rate	...	0 15 2	39 7 4	...	0 14 7	19 14 10	1 8 2	21 6 11	...	0 11 8	6 13 0
TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT.											
Before 1900	6,973	9,714	3,23,042	40,335	44,865	10,10,651	66,673	10,77,324	22,286	20,487	1,75,372
Rate	...	1 6 3	46 5 3	...	1 1 10	25 0 11	1 10 5	26 11 4	...	0 14 0	7 13 11
After 1900	14,125	19,905	12,23,471	61,204	66,880	30,34,360	2,00,161	32,34,523	91,192	75,686	14,12,844
Rate	...	1 6 1	84 13 0	...	1 1 6	49 0 3	3 4 4	52 13 7	...	0 13 3	15 7 11
Total	21,098	29,619	15,46,473	1,01,539	1,11,745	40,45,011	2,66,834	43,11,847	1,13,478	96,173	15,88,216
Rate	...	1 6 2	72 4 4	...	1 1 7	39 13 5	2 10 1	42 7 5	...	7	13 15 11

To these figures must be added those given in Chapter XI regarding the increasing area and increasing rates of subletting. The only inference that can be drawn from them is that people are giving more for land because it pays them to do so and that the increased profits of cultivation outweigh all the items on the other side of the account. Though the figures of the different tahsils show wide variations according to their development, all have the same characteristic that the prices given for land are much more after 1900 than before it and though the increase is greatest in actual figures and relatively in the Katol Tahsil, it is large in Ramtek and Umrer, where the expansion of cotton and its enhanced price are almost negligible factors.

CHAPTER V.—SOILS.

15. No radical departure has been made from the system of soil classification adopted by Sir R. Craddock at last settlement, but as he indicated in his own report how it should be modified and as these modifications and the alterations required by the changing of field boundaries were very considerable, it was deemed advisable to do the work entirely again, using, however, the old classification as a basis.

The principal soils of the district are :—

Kali, subdivided into kali I and kali II, is the richest black soil, fine-grained and so retentive of moisture that it is not much use for kharif crops except in a dryish year and in the drier parts of the district, like Katol. It hardens into very characteristic large clods and, when wet, can be broken by hand into equally characteristic laminae. It is found chiefly in the Amner plain in Katol, in the south of Umrer and in the Waroda Group of Nagpur.

Morand, subdivided into morand I and morand II, is the commonest soil of the district and is found everywhere. It usually contains lime-stone nodules and is brown in colour. It is useful for all crops.

Khaldi and bardi, as the names imply, are the soils of the hills and are consequently shallow and stony, the former being the better of the two. To avoid a too rapid descent from morand, khaldi has been divided into 2 classes. This is not really an innovation, as at last settlement, the better class of khaldi was distinguished as wheat-bearing. Khaldi and bardi are found everywhere and bardi especially in the Katol Tahsil. Though a bardi field is often in surface a mass of stones, it is marvellous what good crops it can be made to bear with careful cultivation and manure, even though it gets no resting fallows.

These may be called the regular soils, but in addition certain soils, which may be called exceptional, have also been classed. These are :—

Wardi, subdivided into wardi I and wardi II, which is the characteristic sandy rice soil. This name is common in the Chanda District and, though not used in Sir R. Craddock's classification, was referred to by him. At the present settlement, it has been used only in the last season's work, that is, in the rice portions of Umrer and in the irrigation area of Ramtek, but should have been used in the other parts of the Ramtek Tahsil where rice is grown. The villagers call it khaldi or, if it is very thin, bardi, but these are merely their names for inferior or really poor land and, as the soil is quite distinct from the shallow stony morand that is classed as khaldi elsewhere, it is better to have a special name.

Wardi-morand is the sandy morand which is found adjacent to the wardi and which is known as domatta in other parts of the provinces. Under rice it differs from morand in that it can rarely be double-cropped.

Retari is the sandy soil of the non-rice country. It varies in quality and depth according as the underlying rock is sandstone or trap.

Kachhar is the fine alluvial silt found chiefly on the banks of the Kanhan River. On an average it bears excellent crops of all kinds from cotton to garden produce in nine years out of ten and in the tenth, when the floods come, it gives no crop but receives a new layer of silt, which means bumper crops for the next few years.

Tambhari, as the name denotes, is the copper-coloured soil which is found in patches chiefly in the Umrer Tahsil. It is always very retentive of moisture and may be as good as morand II or as bad as khardi II.

16. The position classification of last settlement has also been modified. All non-rice land has been placed in one of three positions, *saman*, flat, *sadhara*n, neither too good nor too bad, *pathar*, sloping or cut-up. The first has been introduced in accordance with the suggestions contained in paragraph 410 of the report of last Settlement. The second requires no explanation. The third combines the two positions of *pathar* and *wahuri* of last settlement. Any simplification that can be properly introduced is a good thing and it was considered that the combination of these two classes would not only reduce statistical work but make the result fairer. *Pathar* means sloping and *wahuri* cut-up by small water-courses. My single term *pathar* may be translated as defective. To class a field as *wahuri* is always a laborious and usually a difficult task and the inspector is apt to mark only the actual bed of the water-course, which is quite useless. It is more satisfactory to decide what area as a whole can be called defective, whatever be the cause and mark it as such on the map. Another important modification is that the distinction between land which will grow wheat and minor crop land has been abandoned. This distinction, as was pointed out then, was not very suitable for the bulk of the district, even at last settlement, and would be quite wrong now, when cotton is the basis of value and the most prosperous parts of the district produce next to no wheat. For rice land, the old terms of *jhilan*, *saman* and *tikra* were used at first for hollow, flat or sloping land but in the last season the local term for sloping, *ekar* was substituted for *tikra*. Rice is, however, only a minor crop, covering two per cent of the cropped area.

Proportions of soil in each Tahsil.

17. If all soils down to morand II be classed as good, the tahsils stand as follows in order of merit :—

			Percentage of good soil.
Umrer	...	...	79
Ramtek	...	...	67
Nagpur	...	...	62
Saoner	...	...	51
Katol	...	...	46

The curious feature of this table is that it gives the tahsils in exactly the reverse order to that in which they stand with reference to economic prosperity and the quality of cultivation. It shows that the commonly accepted idea that Katol is the most fertile tahsil and Umrer the poorest is wrong. The converse is true. Katol is much in advance of Umrer, not because its soils are better but because, owing to a combination of many circumstances, one of which is that, the soils being naturally poor, the people have to exert themselves a little to cultivate them at all.

18. Changes have also been made in the factors employed. Full details are given in the special factor report and the reports for the tahsils and the groups, but the larger changes are summarised below.

The most important innovation is that, whereas Sir R. Craddock built up his scale on a basic factor of morand I = 32, because Rs. 2 an acre was a representative rent for that soil, in this settlement morand I has been given a factor of 40. The reason was that with this factor office work was much reduced, as the three main soils of the district received factors in multiples of 10, but as time went on,

I came to question the wisdom of the change. It saved statistical labour no doubt, but it meant that unit incidences could not be compared with those of last settlements without a mental calculation, and as the innovation was not followed in other districts, direct comparison cannot be made between the pressure of rents in Nagpur and the rest of the province. As there are wide variations in the rainfall of the district and as the relative crop-value of land of different kinds varies much with the rainfall, it was not possible to adopt a uniform scale of factors throughout. Each tahsil had its own scale and in Nagpur, where most of the country produces cotton but the two eastern groups do not, and in Umrer where the eastern half bears rice and the western does not, it was necessary to prepare two scales. As representative of the whole district I give the main factors of the Saoner Tahsil :—

Name of Soil.					Sadharan	Pathar.	Saman.
Kali	I	...	...	...	50	40	60
Kali	II	...	...	...	45	35	55
Morand	I	...	...	...	40	30	50
Morand	II	...	...	...	30	20	21
Khardi	I	...	...	...	20	50	25
Khardi	II	...	...	...	10	...	...
Retari	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Bardi	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Kachhar	...	...	...	...	40	...	...

In Nagpur, where the rainfall is moderately heavy and cotton is important, it was found necessary to draw together the factors for kali and morand, as kali is not specially valuable for cotton, but in the eastern groups of the tahsil, Nagpur and Waroda, where cotton is of less account, kali retained its relatively high factor, as wheat is the predominant crop. In Saoner and Katol, on the other hand, kali was given its old high factor as with the light rainfall of that part, it is very suitable for cotton. The factor for bardi has been kept low, though the excellent crops this poor soil produces often tempt one to raise the factor but to do so would be to run the risk of assessing the industry which makes such crops possible.

At first soils in the *khari* area, which receives the natural drainage of the village, had special factors but in the last three seasons a fixed factor was used to denote this position. The underlying idea is that the poorer the soil, the greater the relative advantage it receives from the position. I do not agree fully on principle but in practice a constant factor of 20 worked suitably. For garden land the old procedure of having specially high factors was at first followed, but in the last two seasons it was dropped, and such land was assessed as *saman*, the object being to lighten as far as possible the assessment on this most deserving form of cultivation. Irrigation for non-garden crops is important only in the eastern half of the Umrer Tahsil and in the rice portion of Ramtek. Except for rice, irrigation factors were dropped altogether and those for rice were made to vary with the quality of the irrigation. Small ponds which are likely to fail at the critical time in a bad year were neglected entirely as far as factors were concerned, though the irrigation from them was entered in the record of rights. For other sources constant factors were employed, irrespective of the soil. Land was classed as *abpashi* I or *abphashi* II according to the degree of certainty that it would obtain water when it was badly required. This system of classification resembled that of *murkhand* or direct cut, and *salang*, or side cut, which Sir R. Craddock in his report mentioned as preferable to that adopted by him.

CHAPTER VI.—AGRICULTURE.

19. Cropping varies according to the geology and soil, the rainfall and the course of the market, and the strength of the district lies in the variety of crops it can produce. I mention geology only in so far as it affects cropping and the only crop which is influenced by it is rice. Nagpur is nowhere a true rice country and the crop in all except a few villages is a minor one. But in the north-eastern part of the Umrer Tahsil and in the east of Ramtek, where the underlying rocks have produced sand on disintegration, the crop rises to some importance. Such soil, which is good for rice and poor for other crops, is found in outcrops of larger or smaller extent and most of the 28,000 acres of rice in the district is grown on it. The crop-producing capacity of the other soils is mostly determined by the rainfall, which grows in amount as one travels from north-west to south-east. Hence the kali of Katol is excellent for cotton but that of the Waroda Group or the south of Umrer almost useless.

The following short sketch of the agriculture of the district has been written in consultation with Mr. Allan, Principal of the Nagpur Agricultural College, who has charge of a small agricultural circle into which most of the Nagpur District falls. He is in agreement with what is said. The district falls into a kharif portion in the west and a rabi portion in the east, with a little rice in the latter. Statistics of cropping for the whole area would therefore be misleading and it is better to give them tahsil by tahsil. The district figures show a variety of cropping and hence a stability which, though great, is seen to be exaggerated when the tahsil figures are examined and reveal how much some portions of the district are dependent on the crops of the kharif season. The tahsil figures for 1914-15 are:—

Tahsil.	Kharif.				Rabi.			
	Cotton and its mixtures.	Kharif jvari and its mixtures.	Rice.	Total kharif.	Wheat.	Linseed.	Rabi jvari.	Total Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nagpur	102,787	108,276	348	216,901	51,405	21,315	1,653	89,087
	33%	34%	Nil.	72%	16%	7%	1%	28%
Naoner	70,590	104,221	117	194,301	8,105	4,320	17	16,111
	34%	50%	Nil.	92%	4%	2%	Nil.	8%
Ramtek	33,976	63,688	13,567	136,170	58,060	18,371	41,239	149,261
	12%	23%	5%	49%	21%	7%	15%	51%
Katol	66,950	128,032	982	238,295	15,653	1,736	...	21,941
	37%	49%	Nil.	92%	6%	1%	...	8%
Umrer	77,270	35,720	13,010	148,008	74,330	33,000	31,445	180,316
	24%	11%	4%	45%	21%	10%	10%	55%
Total	381,573	439,937	28,024	943,771	207,553	78,742	74,354	449,656
	27%	32%	2%	68%	15%	8%	5%	32%

Only five classes of crops need be mentioned, cotton and its mixtures, jvari and its mixtures, wheat, linseed and garden produce. All others are of minor importance.

20. The cotton, except for a few acres, is of the short-stapled hardy variety locally known as *jari* and, though much can be done and a good beginning has been made, thanks to the continued efforts of the Agricultural Department, to improve the crop by seed-selection, it

is clearly established now that the existing long-stapled varieties have little immediate chance in this district of supplanting the present crop. They are unsuited to the climate and the type of agriculture and, though their price is higher, the cultivator knows well that his short-stapled cotton has a sure and increasing market and will give him a better gross return than the finer kinds. He therefore grows it and will quite rightly continue to grow it, despite the demands of Lancashire for the kinds that suit its pocket but not his. His customers are India, Japan and the continent of Europe, not England. The future of cotton in the district however presents certain questions of doubt. One result of the War may be, I understand, the establishment of short-stapled factories in England, and it may yet be possible to find a variety of longer staple which suits the soil. Wilt too is a problem the investigation of which is not yet completed. The disease is encouraged by cotton being grown too frequently in one field without proper rotation and it unfortunately appears that the *roseum* variety, which promises well in Berar, is particularly liable to this disease in Nagpur, where much land is already affected.

The statistics of cotton are curious. The area under any crop usually fluctuates according to how it flourished and what price it fetched last year, the cultivator living in hope that the circumstances, if favourable, will be repeated, but cotton is an exception to the rule. Its expansion during some of the years since settlement was in many parts of the district a gamble encouraged by rising prices and rendered possible by many of the cultivators knowing little of the nature of the crop. I give below the net area under cotton for each year since 1899, when the crop began to spread and the prevailing Nagpur price in the middle of January, when the market is at its busiest:—

Year.	Area.	Price per khandi of 656 lbs.
1899-00	153,533	60
1900-01	177,404	48
1901-02	262,189	50
1902-03	248,302	51
1903-04	337,953	76
1904-05	365,009	51
1905-06	404,412	65
1906-07	476,172	63
1907-08	340,431	63
1908-09	303,072	63
1909-10	259,143	85
1910-11	232,530	110
1911-12	270,534	75
1912-13	293,997	88
1913-14	316,122	75
1914-15	344,654	45

A cycle of drier years after the wet seasons that preceded the years of famine was in part responsible for the growth of cotton. But the chief cause was the rising price. Then about 1906 people began to learn that a high price was not everything and that, if the land would not produce cotton except in an exceptionally dry year, it was no use sowing it. Hence the fall in area in face of a rising price and the very large fluctuations that the tahsil figures show. Not only land that in a normal year is much too good and moist for cotton was used for the crop but also in the true kharif country very poor soil, which requires higher cultivation than the district yet knows, was taken up. There is still some tendency, especially in the south of Umrer, for cultivators to grow cotton in rabi soil, but they will probably learn better in the next few years. Almost every acre in the district could grow cotton, if agriculture were advanced enough, but when the practice of agriculture knows no drainage except what nature provides, an extension of cotton on to rabi soils, which experiments at the Tarsa Government Farm show to be possible, must be long delayed.

21. Juari maintains its area partly as the staple food of the villagers but also for the fodder that its stalks supply. Kharbi has an increasing value and the crop is sometimes grown chiefly for it,

Juari.

without much hope of grain. Its lowest price in Nagpur is Rs. 25 and a common figure is Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 per thousand bundles and in the years when cotton was being grown too much and consequently *juari* shrunk, it rose to Rs. 130. The commonest kind of *juari* and almost the only kind in the western half of the district is the kharif variety, but in the east the rabi variety now covers a large area. It began to be grown just about the time of last settlement and is an importation of the Agricultural Department from the Bombay Presidency but I have been unable to find out why the people did not discover it earlier, for it appears to be a crop which is unusually well suited to the tract and a bad field is rarely seen, whatever the peculiarities of the season may be. Two varieties are grown, *ringni* with compact heads and *salu* with looser ones. The latter is more widely sown but because apparently *ringni* used to predominate, a habit has grown up in Land Record work to call all *ringni*. The more correct and comprehensive term of "rabi *juari*" has now been adopted.

22. Wheat has fluctuated very considerably. Excluding famine years, when the shrinkage of area was due to the land being too dry to be sown, the variations are complementary to those of cotton and to a less extent to those of linseed. The crop is almost confined to the Ramtek and Umrer Tahsils and to the two rabi groups of the Nagpur Tahsil, Nagpur and Waroda, and is grown unirrigated, except for a few hundred odd acres and there is little hope of the irrigated area spreading. The variety is mostly the hard macaroni kind known as *haura*.

23. Linseed has fallen and risen in area much, fallen to make room for cotton and risen owing to the extraordinary high prices it fetched in 1910 and 1911. It is grown principally in the wheat tracts but, because it is sown a few weeks earlier, mostly on ground that dries too quickly for wheat.

24. The hillier portions of the kharif groups are compelled, owing to conditions of soil and moisture, to grow only kharif crops, but in the richer of their lands it is choice and custom and not necessity that make the people sow crops of that season, but they are now so used to kharif that they often declare their soil will not grow rabi, though old statistics show that wheat and linseed were once of considerable importance.

25. Gardens are growing, although some land formerly used for them was put under cotton in the years when the people wished to grow nothing but that crop. There are two kinds, for vegetables and for fruit, the latter being chiefly oranges. Except for some plantain gardens to the east of Ramtek on the Sur River, they are found mostly in the Katol and Saoner Tahsils, where the people have enough energy and enterprise for this laborious and expensive cultivation. Round the capital, where there is chronic dearth of vegetables, and in the area commanded by the Ramtek Tank the average cultivator is too lazy for such cultivation, but oranges are spreading considerably in the country to either side of the Nagpur-Katol road.

26. In Revenue Book Circular IV-4, standard outturns for the principal crops are prescribed for each district, but the fixing of such standards is a matter of very great difficulty in a district like Nagpur, where soils and climatic conditions vary much. The figures per acre for the chief crops in this district are:—

		Lbs.
Wheat unirrigated	..	580
Linseed unirrigated	...	280
Juari unirrigated	...	600
Cotton unirrigated and uncleaned	...	300

Mr. Allan and I have discussed these figures at length in the light of knowledge gained in the villages and of check experiments in the Farm and consider that those for wheat and linseed cannot be improved upon. For these crops it is possible to talk with some degree of confidence, for they are grown mainly on soils that are not much different one from the other and under more or less similar conditions of cultivation and manuring, or rather the lack of the latter, but for *juari* and cotton the problem is not so simple, for they are grown on all kinds of land, much of which is too poor and much of which is too retentive of moisture for a good crop to be expected. Thus when cotton spread in the first

year of the century on to all sorts of unsuitable soils, the average outturn per acre must have fallen greatly. The crops are grown too by good cultivators and bad and the outturn from field to field varies greatly. On the Farm, where the soil is good for cotton but the rainfall apt to be too heavy, cotton grown without manure on land cultivated by country methods yields on an average 290 lbs. of *kapas*, or uncleaned cotton. With 7 or 8 loads of dung manure and 6 or 7 loads of urine earth, the same fields yield about 550. These figures are enough to show that, with all the varying conditions that are met with, a standard outturn for the district must be guess-work and I prefer not to do the guessing. The same conditions apply to *juari*.

Statistics of occupied and cropped areas.

27. The statistics of the occupied and cropped areas, tahsil by tahsil, are:—

Tahsil.	Period.	Total area.	Occupied area.	Per cent of column 4 on 3.	Cropped area.	Per cent of column 6 on 4.	Increase of occupied area.	Increase of cropped area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nagpur	At settlement ...	482,102	368,763	76	290,098	79	8,020	17,687
	Now ...	482,434	376,783	78	307,785	82		
Saoner	At settlement ...	275,691	225,327	82	200,206	89	6,257	7,351
	Now ...	275,834	231,584	84	207,557	90		
Ramtek	At settlement ...	429,081	317,058	74	260,256	82	12,606	14,415
	Now ...	425,755	329,664	77	274,671	83		
Katol	At settlement ...	362,917	265,407	73	232,733	88	16,342	21,864
	Now ...	362,573	281,749	78	254,597	90		
Umrer	At settlement ...	572,807	390,811	68	270,333	69	11,644	55,809
	Now ...	573,029	402,455	70	326,142	81		
Total	At settlement ...	2,122,598	1,567,366	74	1,253,626	80	54,869	117,226
	Now ...	2,119,625	1,622,255	77	1,370,752	84		

The table is instructive. It shows progress in every tahsil, despite acquisitions in all directions for roads, railways, water-works and irrigation schemes, which in the aggregate are not negligible. The area taken for the Ramsagar Tank is excluded for both periods. The statistics of Katol and Umrer demand comment. Katol is coupled with Saoner throughout this report as the part of the district with the longest development, but it shows a larger increase in the occupied area than any other tahsil. The explanation is that, while the current view is true of the central and major portion of the tahsil, which one is apt to think of when one contrasts it with other tahsils, in the south there is the backward Kondhali tract which afforded much scope for expansion. In that group some villages have expanded to double or treble their former occupied and cropped area. In Umrer it is noticeable that the cropped area has grown by more than four and a half times as much as the occupied area. Part of this increase in cropping is due to villages recovering from the bad treatment of *malguzars* who are now either dead or have mended their ways, but most is due to a general advance. The increase of cropping within the occupied area is common throughout the tahsil but is most noticeable in the Veltur Group and it has been, as is explained elsewhere, the cause of the chief difficulty in rent fixation.

28. To infer from the table that, when allowance is made for hills, roads, rivers and the other areas which can never be cultivated, the limit of cultivation in the district has been almost reached or, to use an expression which is still many generations premature for Nagpur, if indeed it can ever be correct, that the district is fully developed, would be wrong, for the cropped area includes incipient water courses which should be blocked and which bear next to no crop, petty patches left untilled, which are too small to mark off separately but which are considerable when added up and fields where kans is more in evidence than the crops and the general quality of agriculture has also to be considered.

The district yet much undeveloped. Quality of agriculture.

In Dongartal cultivation can neither be called good nor bad, being merely primitive, but in the rest of the district one can expect some degree of excellence, but as a rough approximation it degenerates as one travels from north-west to south-east and is best where the soil is poorest and the holdings smallest and worst where the soil is best and the holdings largest, in other words, in Umrer the natural fertility of the soil and the size of the holdings, which average about 30 acres per family, are sufficient to let people live according to their ideas of comfort without any special effort or care in cultivation. A leading malguzar has spoken to me more than once of the "natural lethargy" of the people but this is merely a way of expressing the fact that the Nagpur cultivator, like most people, is no more energetic than he need be. Climate cannot be held responsible for too much of the lethargy one sees, for people in other parts of India with a more trying climate show more energy and within the district the Katol people are most active, though they have the most severe hot weather. If the man who is content at present to plough as carelessly and as seldom as he can, to allow kans to spread over his fields and to make no effort to counteract erosion were to imitate the better cultivator, who starts his ploughing as soon as the old crop is off the field and continues it whenever there is a favourable opportunity, who digs up kans with a pickaxe as soon as it begins to appear and who builds stone dykes wherever erosion starts, the produce of the district could easily be doubled, even though no account be taken of improvements in crops and methods, the latter of which offers an unlimited field of action. The Nagpur cultivator, as the growth of cotton and rabi juari shows, is not conservative as to crops. He grows what he thinks will pay and changes his cropping to suit the market, provided the new crop is not one, like sugarcane, which demands much labour and care, but in method he is decidedly conservative. In embanking, drainage, manuring and the care of livestock, to mention a few of the leading points in which improvement is possible, progress is slow or is yet to begin. Embanking is practised in the north-west but little is seen elsewhere, except for rice, though eroded fields are to be found everywhere. Surface drainage is almost unknown and underground drainage not attempted, though thousand of fields could be made fit for cotton which at present are too retentive of moisture. Manuring the cultivator knows all about, except as concerns artificial manures, but manure can be seen going to waste by the ton outside every village of any size, because the cultivator objects to the labour of storing and utilizing it properly, and cowdung is used for fuel in jungly villages, where firewood can be had for the picking up, because its slowly burning qualities are appreciated and the cultivator often prefers that the women should take it in head-loads for sale in the neighbouring towns and thus bring in a little ready money rather than that he should have the trouble of spreading it on the field, though in the end he would get a better return. Care of stock, as at present understood, is limited to giving the animals in work juari stalks and some grain and cotton-seed. The cow picks up what she can in the village waste and does well if she gives a quart of milk a day. Dairy-farming with its great possibilities may be said to have commenced only a year or two ago, when a co-operative dairy was started in the neighbourhood of Nagpur under the guidance of the Agricultural Department to supply the city and civil station with pure milk and butter. Thus the district may be said to be only at the beginning of its agricultural development. A change analogous to that which came over English agriculture in the second half of the eighteenth century is still in store and will come when a large increase in the number of mouths to feed and a great rise in the standard of living compel the cultivator to put his back into his work. For the present his motto is, and I for one do blame him overmuch for it "Money is good but leisure is better."

CHAPTER VII.—THE HISTORICAL ORIGINS OF THE PRESENT ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE DISTRICT.

29. The history of the district is given in Chapter II of the Gazetteer and I touch on it now only because there are peculiarities in present conditions which it alone can explain. History, as distinguished from archæology and legend, starts with the visit of Bakht Buland to Delhi in the reign of Aurangzeb, when he accepted the Mogal Emperor as overlord, embraced Islam and, in imitation of what he saw on his travels, set about developing his territories by encouraging the immigration of good cultivators from outside. It has however perhaps been not enough emphasized, though the fact has always been known, that the boundaries of the Nagpur District on the west, as now constituted, are not identical with the country over which Bakht Buland extended his sway. The Wardha River was finally established as the dividing line between Berar on the west and the country that is now the Nagpur and the Wardha Districts on the east only by the Treaty of Deogaon in 1803 and a tract of land, the boundaries of which fluctuated with the relative strength of the Governments of Berar on the one side and of Deogarh and afterwards of Nagpur on the other but which may be roughly taken as the open portion of the old Katol Tahsil, was long under Musalman domination and shows the traces of a civilization and an agricultural development much older than the times of Bakht Buland. There is a mine of information in the *haqiat misls* of the 30 years' Settlement, that is to say, the records of the inquiries held to determine who should receive the proprietary rights but unfortunately they are difficult to decipher. *Medi* is never very easy to read and time has not made the task more simple and I have seen even a panchayat of Brahmins defeated in their attempts to read the records, especially when, as is sometimes found, the language is Urdu and the script *Medi*. Still a little patience is well rewarded. The general inference from these records is that, whereas in the part of the district that was Deogarh the history of a village can generally be traced back to its founding, in the part that was Berar all knowledge of origin is lost. Hence it may be concluded that the Berar portion is much the more ancient. In the Katol Tahsil there are families who still hold on privileged tenure which was originally granted by the Delhi Emperors for service to the Empire and not the Gond Rajas or the Bhonslas and the open part of the tahsil, the fertile and prosperous Amner parganna, was closely cultivated and populated when the rest of the district was still jungle. The very name indicates the tracts' connection with Berar; for Amner, which was once a large town but is now almost in ruins, lies on the Berar bank of the Wardha River in the Amraoti District and Jalalkhera, the adjacent village on the Nagpur bank, now a place of some importance, was originally, as the name denotes, one of its suburbs. Other villages in the locality, such as Karimabad, Sultanpur and Khangaon, show in their names their Musalman origin.

30. The present day distribution of the population also illustrates the older civilization of this portion of the district and its connection with the country now known as Berar. Bakht Buland, it is known, brought down cultivators from Upper India and the Hindustani races still show in their language, appearance and customs their foreign origin and some have traditions associating their coming to the district with the policy of the Gond King. But they are not found in any number in the Amner Pargana and where they do exist there, their origin is of more recent date. In the newer parts of the Katol Tahsil there are families of Raghvis, but the statistics of malguzars give a much exaggerated idea of their importance, as they are petty men holding small shares in adjacent villages. The Raghvis, the Lodhis and the Kirars, the three chief upcountry castes, are scattered in colonies right across the centre of the district north of the capital, in the Saoner and the Ramtek Tahsils, in the country that was Bakht Buland's Gondwana. Right on the Bhandara border there is a colony of Lads in Khat and another of Dangis in Indora close at hand. Both these castes still talk a species of Hindi and call themselves Rajputs.

Longer development aided by immigration from Berar, when that country was in a troubled state in the earlier years of the 19th century, has produced in Katol a density of population much greater than in any other part of the district. It also explains certain peculiarities in the constitution of the proprietary body which are discussed in their proper place in the chapters on tenures and on malguzars.

31. The other point of old history which deserves mention is the Pindari ^{Effect of Pindari raids on distribution of population.} raids, for they have left their impress on the distribution of population in the district. The names of Amir Khan and Chitu are still remembered and the former sacked the suburbs of Nagpur but it is a curious fact that, when one talks to the older men still living, the leader they can tell most about, through having heard their elders talk of him, is Dharmaji Bhonsla, an illegitimate son of Raghoji II, who was in the end put to death by Appa Sahib in 1817, though that Raja countenanced the leaders from outside. His stronghold was near Ramakona in the Chhindwara District and he gathered round him all the local elements of discontent and raided the country with the connivance of his royal father, who shared the spoil and who in the latter days of his reign preferred to let his soldiers loot rather than pay them. The area affected most by the Pindaris is the portion of the district lying west of the Great Northern road and north of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for the two reasons that it was the part which offered the most plunder and that it lay next to the open country on the west that was also worth looting. It is here that most of the old forts are found. Some of these were built for the general protection and administration of the country, like that of Jalalkhera, but many were purely places of protection for the local inhabitants when the gangs were out. These forts no doubt collected round them population which in more peaceable times would have spread over the country but the Pindari raids cannot be held responsible for all the concentration of the people into large villages and small towns, which is such a noted characteristic of the Saoner and Katol Tahsils in contrast to the much more even distribution of population which is found in the other parts. Uninhabited villages, despite the reduction effected in their number at this Settlement by amalgamation, still exists in all parts of the district and there are many reasons, besides the fear of violence, why a village site once taken up should be abandoned. Superstition, an epidemic, the death of the leader and bad water have all led, as local inquiries show, to villages becoming waste and in a country of caste it is natural for people to live where their castefellows are. All these causes have acted in the parts of the district which suffered from the Pindaris, as well as in the parts which were relatively free, but there were other forces at work which assisted the raids in bringing about unevenness of population in the north-west. The more advanced civilization induced trade and industries, which were better carried on in centres but the chief cause was the nature of the soil. In the other parts of the district large tracts of a more or less homogeneous nature are found, but here the feature is pockets of good land among much poor soil and the large villages are found where the rich land is. It is not a case purely of the good soils being occupied first and the poorer ones afterwards, as cultivation extends. Early settlers take up the soil they can handle most easily, whether it be good or bad from the point of view of the advanced farmer. In Katol and Saoner it was the desire to be near the rich soils which could produce the special crops of a fairly developed community that was one of the contributory causes of the concentration of population. Juari can be grown anywhere, but vegetables, fruit, opium and crops that yield dyes require good soil and constant care and to grow them successfully the cultivator must be on the spot.

CHAPTER VIII.—TENURES.

32. The more one knows the district and the more one reads the old records, the better one appreciates the difficulties which confronted the officers of Government whose duty it was to carry out or supervise the first regular settlement of the ^{Difficulties of deciding policy to be adopted at the first settlement.}

sixties. The question of fixing an equitable assessment, though no easy matter in a country in which the previous ones, in recent years at least, had been uneven rather than excessive, taken as a whole, and in which survey had to be carried out and maps prepared for the first time, was simplicity itself compared with the framing of a system of land tenure which would meet the interests and objects of Government on the one hand and those of the different classes connected with the land on the other and if, as will be shown below, it is an indisputable fact that things have turned out very differently from what the authors of the 30 years' settlement expected, it is better to appreciate the difficulties of the problem than to be wise half a century after the event. Sir R. Jenkins' Report on the Nagpur Territories, written in 1827, was a valuable source of information in the hands of the officers who had to do with the settlement, and Colonel Elliot, the Commissioner of the Nagpur Province, Mr. Ellis, who started the settlement, and Mr. Ross, who did almost all the work, all knew the district well and officers trained in quite a different set of circumstances, such as Sir R. Temple, Sir J. Morris and Colonel Mackenzie, as their writings show, quickly appreciated the peculiarities and difficulties of the local situation. Thus Sir R. Temple, who is sometimes wrongly represented as the originator of the *malguzari* settlement, was fully aware that the question of what form the settlement of the rights in land should take was no easy one. In his first Administration Report he wrote:—

"It appears to me that each of all the revenue systems known to British administration is good in its place and is suitable for the social constitution of some particular Province. Therefore in Provinces like these, situated in the midst of other divisions of the Empire, touching on one quarter on the North-West Provinces, in another on Madras, in another on Bombay and in another Bengal, there will be various customs and conditions and circumstances to which one or other of the several systems will be applicable, to some the *zamindari*, to others the *ryotwari*, to others the *talooqdari*, to others the village community system. The notion that the *ryotwari* system is necessarily inapplicable to these Provinces (which notion has prevailed to a considerable extent) cannot, as seems to me, be reasonably maintained. But on the other hand it certainly would not be generally applicable."

23. The system of land tenure, as it existed on the lapse of the Nagpur Kingdom, is difficult to describe, because it had no legal basis, but was founded on custom, tempered for the worse by the caprice of the Ruler or his Ministers and for the better by the modifications introduced by Sir Richard Jenkins during the minority by Raja Raghoji III and continued, though caprice again had some play, by the Raja after his accession to full power. To represent the heads of villages, humble patels or nobles, as having no rights is strictly correct in theory but wrong in that to say so is to judge the Maratha Administration by its actions when it was at its worst and to ignore the fact that custom crystallizes into a right which the people regard as an injustice to interfere with. The Gazetteer in the chapter on Land Revenue Administration omits to mention the distinction which Sir R. Jenkins is careful to make between the systems current in the district as a whole and in the western portion which had been under Musalman rule. The latter had a system of assessment based on that of Todar Mal, which had last been revised about 1650, and though the Marathas had assimilated the collection of revenue to that of the country they had taken over from the Gonds, the tenure of the villages remained different. Hereditary succession, partition and transferability were recognized as pertaining to the *patelki*, whereas in the newer part of the district the office was held at the pleasure of Government and, though sons often succeeded fathers, they did so on sufferance and not as a matter of right. In addition to ordinary patels there were large classes of persons, members of the royal house, the Gond Raja and his connections, court officials and favourites, priests and other Brahmins, who held on favoured tenures, either revenue-free or on a quit-rent. The grant was usually based on a *sanad* from the Raja, and approached to proprietary right. In the rice country also were found men who held on privileged terms in recognition of their having made a tank for irrigation purposes. Mr. Ross says that, for the district as he settled it, which was different from the present Nagpur District, but covered country in which similar

conditions prevailed, out of 2,183 revenue paying estates, 477 had been held in one family for over 30 years, 782 for periods from 20 to 30 years and 924 for shorter periods. Considering the undeveloped state of much of the district in those days, the heavy assessment and the comparative frequency with which villages change hands even now, when assessments are very light, through extravagance or incompetence or as a business deal, these figures show very considerable stability. Villages in the Dongartal tract are still constantly passing from one proprietor to another for causes quite unconnected with the pitch of the assessments or the system of tenure and many of the villages of Mr. Ross' time must have been recent acquisitions of their then holders for other reasons than that the previous men had been turned out or had failed to pay the revenue. Besides to the first category of Mr. Ross have to be added a few hundred villages held on privileged tenure by the classes mentioned above.

34. In the latter days of Raghoji III the distinction between the Mogal and the Gond parts of the district as regards tenure was to some extent obliterated. On the one hand in the Umrer Tahsil are found people who are still in possession of villages their ancestors founded in the 18th century. For example and to quote an extreme case, the forebears of the present inferior proprietors and protected thekedars of the Bhiwapur Mokasa were permitted to remain in possession, though a member of the Court party was put in over their head to enjoy the revenue. On the other hand in the Amner parganna the custom of inheritance and transferability was in cases overruled, people, as the records show, losing their villages through their being unable to pay the assessment. Still, the much older development of the Katol tract and its different tenure explain two peculiarities in the proprietary body. Firstly, it strikes one as strange that the villages held on privileged tenure by the Maratha court party and their dependents lie mostly near the capital to the west of it or scattered over the eastern half of the district and are far from being the best in the district: in fact many are distinctly poor and some even now contain no cultivation. The truth is that in the best days of Maratha rule, the portions of the district containing the villages which yielded the most revenue were outside the area over which the Bhonslas had direct control. They were in what were known as the *doamli* districts, for the Bhonslas, though so mis-called habitually in the early British correspondence, were never Rajas of Berar. There is no example of it in the present Nagpur District, but near at hand in Wardha there are villages, which the family still hold, which were actually bought by Raja Raghoji I from the Nawabs of Ellichpur. In Gondwana, where the country was less settled and waste was abundant, it was an easy matter for the Rajas to allot villages to their family and their favourites. Assignments in these parts too had their attraction for the grantees. They provided the fuel and fodder necessary for people with large retinues and, though a tract of country was no more valuable than one village in Katol, the possessor had the satisfaction of calling himself the Mokasdar of a group of villages, which appealed to him more than having only one. The second point is that sub-division is much more common in Katol and Saoner than elsewhere. This is the obvious result of a much more ancient right to partition and will be reverted to below.

Permanency of tenure is a necessary condition of agricultural development and the Maratha rulers should rather be given credit for recognizing this elementary principle than judged by their breaches of it in their periods of misrule.

As in the case of superior tenures, so too with the actual cultivators. By the time the British Administration began, many people had on sufferance held the same fields for generations, especially when they followed an advanced form of agriculture, such as the growing of garden crops, and though changes were frequent, the idea had gained hold that once a man had got possession of land, he was entitled to hold it so long as he paid the assessment demanded

and that the assessment should not be changed unless the Government demand was increased. This permanency was no right but it was certainly a custom, the breach of which was considered a wrong.

35. This situation was summed up by Colonel Elliot, Commissioner of the Nagpur Province, before the constitution of the Central Provinces, in his letter No. 60, dated the 12th May 1860, to the Government of India. He pointed out the degree of permanence which custom had given both the holders of villages and the cultivators, whom he divided into tenants of long incumbency and tenants-at-will, and advocated the grant to the malguzars of a conditional proprietary right without power of transfer. He wished to re-establish old families, associate them with Government in administration and in the repression of crime and induce them to improve their estates and would have delayed the giving of full proprietary rights until they had time to realize their strengthened position. The use of the word "tenant" is unfortunate, as it implies English ideas quite foreign to Nagpur practices and the distinction between cultivators with the right of incumbency and tenants-at-will was not a hard-and-fast one. The former had rights only because their possession happened not to have been disturbed and the latter would have acquired the same rights merely by living long enough and being lucky enough to escape disturbance, just as a minor who survives to the age of 21, becomes a major.

36. The proposals of Colonel Elliot did not meet the full approval of the Government of India who, in their letter No. 2779, dated the 28th June 1860, directed that the grant should be as nearly a fee-simple as was possible with a due regard to the feelings of the agricultural community and vested interests.

37. Time has shown that it would have been well if the less far-reaching ideas of Colonel Elliot had been accepted, for his fears that the malguzars would not rise to the situation proved well founded, as is shown in the chapter on malguzars, and as soon as the Settlement Officer started to carry out the instructions to establish the new order with due regard to existing rights, he found himself in difficulties, which were not lessened by the form the instructions took which he received. The first Settlement Code of the Central Provinces, published in 1863, is a compilation of correspondence dating from 1850 and relating to the settlement of the Saugor-Nerbudda Territories, which were then attached to the North-West Provinces. These districts had been under British Administration since the early years of the century and had already had a 20 years' settlement and English ideas had been imported and established, which were still foreign to the Nagpur country. But the letter of the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner which is published as a preface to the Code makes it applicable to the whole of the area included in the then newly constituted Central Provinces. The landlord idea and the desire to have a uniform system throughout the Provinces had apparently prevailed for the time being against Sir R. Temple's early doubts as to the establishment of one form of tenure to the exclusion of the others, the applicability of which he was in his first Administration Report prepared to consider.

It was realized in the early Code that the grant of proprietary rights was not such an absolute gift as it has subsequently sometimes been represented.

"The recognition of positive rights of ownership has hitherto been withheld. But those rights nevertheless existed and are now to be recognized, the leading object being to recognize fixed rights or claims or interests in whatever form they may have already grown up. When recognizing and declaring rights the word "confer" is to be employed by the Settlement Officer for the sake of form and expediency in order to bar future contest or litigation."

The difficulty, however, was that, while a landlord system was to be established by law, all inferior rights of varying strength were to be safeguarded. Discussions at once arose about the long established tenant, called in the papers *khudim kashtkar*, which culminated, as in Chanda, in all inferior tenure-holders being declared at least occupancy tenants and in Sambalpur in the establishment of what was practically a raiyatwari settlement. The Nagpur Settlement was, however, completed at an earlier date than most, when the landlord idea was still strong, and while some cultivators became plot proprietors under the name of malik-makbuzas and others were declared to have rights of occupancy, many were declared tenants-at-will with power only to earn occupancy rights after 12 years' possession. It can be gathered from the correspondence of 1868 which passed between the Government of India and the local officers that, if the information gained during the settlements, in this and other districts, had been available when the form the settlement was to take was still under discussion, the strong raiyatwari element in Nagpur would have received the fuller recognition at which Sir R. Temple hinted. All that could be done was by supplemental papers to fix the payments of the older occupancy tenants under the name of absolute-occupancy tenants for the term of settlement but the proper continuity of policy, had it not been too late to adopt it, would have been a raiyatwari settlement for term of years with assured security of tenure and hereditary patelships as the general rule with exceptions in favour of persons, like mokasgars, who had in the past exercised some of the rights associated with the English idea of landlord and tenant.

38. In fact circumstances have been stronger than the policy of Government and the Nagpur District is still, as always, very much of a raiyatwari country. The landlord idea, it can now be seen, was doomed to failure from the beginning. The character of the grantees of the proprietary right, the prevalence, even in the early days, of non-residence and the Hindu law of property all contributed to the failure. If they had been different, a new system might have ousted the old, but the raiyatwari idea had too strong root. In the first place the payment of the cultivator for the use of the land he tilled was in Maratha days a payment to Government collected by the headman, and such it remains to the present day in the eyes of the people. In the Maratha times it was not altered unless the Government demand for the village was altered. If the settlement was for 3 years, the cultivator paid the same amount for 3 years and when a 30 years settlement was introduced, it was in accordance with the current ideas of fair dealing that the cultivator's payment should also be fixed for 30 years. Some malguzars, who realized their legal powers and who felt strong enough to go against the local feeling, did raise rents after the 30 years' settlement, but the country condemned them for doing so, and the idea of payments fluctuating as rents do in England according to what the cultivator is willing to give for the land and rising as the country develops is one that has never caught on. The Kunbi's tenancy law is very simple. It is "The land is mine as long as I pay the assessment fixed from time to time by Government." He knows little and cares less about the different classes of tenants the law talks of and when he finds any of the restrictions of the law in his way, as, for example, those limiting the right of transfer, he tries, usually successfully, to get round them. Thus, to quote one instance out of many, a man taking land from the malguzar, instead of becoming a tenant, buys it in full proprietary right and calls himself an assignee of proprietary rights and seeks at settlement to have himself recorded as a malik-makbuza. The Land Record staff succeeded in inventing the meaningless expression "khudkasht assignee" to denote such men, when the land they took was not old *sir*. This movement is worthy of all sympathy, and my first idea was to record all such men as plot-proprietors, but unfortunately the documents are often badly prepared and self-contradictory. If the new-comer has contracted with the malguzar to pay only the revenue assessed on the land at last settlement, the case is clear and the land can be entered as malik-makbuza, but frequently he has agreed to pay the whole rent or valuation, if the land was in the home-farm, and if this is so, he is a tenant under the definition of that term and under the orders of the Commissioner of Settlements such people have been recorded as tenants. The object of the cultivator is to obtain

The district still in reality raiyatwari.

full control over his land, subject to the Government assessment. In short, the cultivators of the Nagpur District are not tenants in the ordinary acceptance of that term and their payments are rents only in name.

CHAPTER IX.—MALGUZARS.

39. The 1,930 villages of the district which are private property are held in 8,286 shares by malguzars of the following castes :—

Serial No.	Caste.	Re-sident.	Non-resident.	Total.	Serial No.	Caste.	Re-sident.	Non-resident.	Total.
1	Kunbis	1,708	1,734	3,442	30	Charaks	...	14	14
2	Brahmins	182	1,519	1,701	31	Manas	2	12	14
3	Marathas	93	290	383	32	Kasars	...	13	13
4	Marwaris	37	289	326	33	Wadhis	2	10	12
5	Raghvis	126	181	307	34	Parsis	...	11	11
6	Musalmanas	80	225	305	35	Pinjaris	4	7	11
7	Lodhis	95	122	217	36	Ahirs	7	2	9
8	Telis	45	136	181	37	Lads	...	7	7
9	Kirars	87	83	170	38	Simpis	1	5	6
10	Pardeshis	47	113	160	39	Khatis	...	6	6
11	Kalars	24	133	157	40	Pardeshi Wadhis	...	5	5
12	Chitnavis	1	126	127	41	Mhalis	2	2	4
13	Gosains	24	60	84	42	Gowaris	...	4	4
14	Koshitis	...	70	70	43	Dangis	3	1	4
15	Wanis	16	47	63	44	Bhats	...	4	4
16	Gonds	39	17	56	45	Guraos	...	4	4
17	Malis	25	22	47	46	Dhangars	2	2	4
18	Temples	...	47	47	47	Panchals	...	3	3
19	Sonars	6	37	43	48	Jangams	...	3	3
20	Barais	22	17	39	49	Halwais	1	2	3
21	Vidurs	7	30	37	50	Beldars	...	2	2
22	Labhans	19	12	31	51	Wanjaris	1	1	2
23	Mahars	11	18	29	52	Gaorakshan	...	2	2
24	Komtis	...	25	25	53	Rangari	...	1	1
25	Gandlis	...	20	20	54	Goanese	...	1	1
26	Parwars	5	14	19	55	Powar	...	1	1
27	Kayasths	4	12	16	56	Kahar	1	...	1
28	Gaolis	13	3	16	57	Christian	...	1	1
29	Telangas	9	6	15	58	Purad	...	1	1
Total							2,751	5,535	8,286

The table, like that given in the next chapter on tenants, shows all individual shares, and if one man holds 50 shares he is counted 50 times over. To eliminate all multiplications of the same names would be a task involving much more labour than it is worth, and the table as it stands is useful in showing the extent to which the responsibility for the land revenue of the district is subdivided, even after the amalgamation of mahals and villages which has been effected.

The origin of the malguzars and the objects in view in establishing them at the 30 years settlement in their present status have already been touched upon in Chapter VIII. It remains to describe their present condition and to show how far they have fulfilled the rôle expected of them.

40. As a rough generalization, the malguzars of Katol and Saoner may be described as a body of raiyatwari patels. Just as Typical malguzar of Katol and Saoner. in Berar there is the patel who collects the revenue and a large body of men in addition, who are his near or remote relations and who all go by the name of patel, so in these tahsils there is the lambardar and his co-sharers, who may or may not be his relatives and who are often numerous, sometimes approaching or exceeding 100, but the Berar patel retains a more prominent position, as he collects payments from all the cultivators and his remuneration varies only with the revenue, whereas the lambardar has to deal with many pattidars, who collect rents from the tenants of their own patti, and his share declines as co-sharers under the Hindu law increase. Such malguzars are nothing more than the pick of the cultivators and are often indistinguishable from them. They sometimes live together in amity, but more often quarrel and this has led in the past to much subdivision of villages into mahals and pattis. Kunbis predominate, but Raghvis and Lodhis are also numerous and there are Brahmins and Marwaris, who originally came from Upper India but who have been domiciled here for many generations and are agriculturists in everything but caste. Co-sharers average about 8 per village against a district average of 4.3 and some of the smallest are coolies, working for day wages on the roads and railways. As a rule, the malguzars are resident in their villages or near their cultivation and there is almost an entire lack of the absentee types who are so common in the other tahsils. Though most are comfortably off in a small way, few are rich and not more than half a dozen are in any way prominent above their fellows, either for their wealth, character, methods of agriculture or their local leadership. It is contrary to their nature to exercise the functions connected with a good landlord in England, which the framers of the malguzari tenure had in view. Though they are keen enough to make money in nazarana and the division of nazarana is a fertile source of quarrels between co-sharers, they never raise the rent of a sitting tenant, because they consider that to be the duty only of the Settlement Officer. The country is raiyatwari in everything but name and, as raiyats, the malguzars of Katol and Saoner have much to recommend them, but they are not landlords.

41. In the remaining three tahsils, but more so in Ramtek and Umrer Types of malguzars in the three other tahsils. than in Nagpur, the malguzars, though small cultivating "patels" are found, fall chiefly into three classes:—

- (1) Members of the old Court Party.
- (2) Big absentees of Nagpur, who are money-lenders first and landlords afterwards.
- (3) Petty non-resident men.

The Maratha nobility are noted for their carelessness of money, and though much of their property is held revenue-free or on low quit-rent tenures, it is a curious fact, which may be left to the defenders of low or permanent assessments to explain, that the large estates of this class of proprietor have only been saved by Court of Wards management. Some of the dependents of the nobility, who obtained villages in the early days, have imitated their masters in extravagance and are either now hopelessly indebted or have already lost their property. Some, who have proved fitter to manage their affairs, are now

better classed in the second category, which is however largely made up of men who, though their own capacity or that of their fathers, have established themselves as substantial landlords in the place of men who were unable to resist the temptations to borrow and live beyond their means which the grant of proprietary rights gave them. Their rôle as money-lenders, however, unfits them to be landlords, as they seek to make as much as possible out of their villages, irrespective of the welfare of the cultivators, but the most serious thing against them is the extent to which their business, both as landlords and money-lenders, is left to underlings. Compact estates are few and economical management is therefore difficult. Estates were scattered when proprietary rights were conferred and since then rising men have added to their property not where they wanted but where they could, but this is no excuse for the complete lack of proper control that is found. I know of no *malguzar's* agent who is paid a proper wage. They add to their pittance by commissions at every turn and in the case of some of the bigger men by money-lending among their masters' tenants. Two that I know of have received no regular pay in a life-time of service, in which their masters rose from small beginnings to be men of wealth.

Both these classes of *malguzars* live in Nagpur and are ignorant of what goes on in their villages. Some have not visited them since last settlement and some not even since the grant of proprietary rights.

The third class consists of a very miscellaneous body of men whose chief characteristic, *qua*-landlords, is their colourlessness, petty employees in Government or private service, pleaders and pleaders' clerks, petition-writers, touts and domestic servants, who are often the descendants of original grantees and whose profit from their villages or shares of villages is of the nature of a pension.

In the early days of British administration many men lost their property through being not fit to manage it, but an examination of all transfers since last settlement shows that the agricultural castes are just more than holding their own and the majority of changes are cases of an incompetent absentee making way for an abler man of the same type.

42. It is thus clear that the objects of the grant of proprietary rights have not been obtained. The *malguzars* are either men too much on a level with their tenants to be leaders of them or absentees who live on what is left over after their agents have had their pickings. Peculiarities of tenure prevent them, as is shown in the chapter on improvements, from spending money on their villages and the absentee is no help in administration. In fact it may be said that the Nagpur *malguzars*, with their ever increasing share of the village assets, fall far short in public usefulness of the *raiayatwari* patels of Berar, whose remuneration is only a petty drawback on the revenue they collect.

Extent to which the objects of the *malguzari* settlement have been attained.

CHAPTER X.—TENANTS.

Classification of tenants.

43. At inspection the tenants have been divided in the usual fashion as follows :—

- A. Rich men, such as *malguzars* of other villages and money-lenders.
- B. Substantial small men, free from debt or with debt moderate with reference to their status.
- C. Small men, mainly two bullock cultivators and men whose debt, though not excessive, is larger than it should be.
- D. Men deeply in debt or people of good cultivating caste who make no attempt to cultivate and live on the difference between their rent and the sub-rent the field fetches, supplemented perhaps with a little casual labour.
- E. Aborigines and such like people of little substance.

During the second season it was found advisable to divide the C Class into C-I and C-II to distinguish between the men who were so classed merely because, though their condition was sound, they were not substantial enough to be classed as B and men who, though not bad enough to be called D, would soon go to the wall in a series of bad seasons, but as this division was not made throughout the district, it is not shown in the table below :—

Classification of tenants according to material condition.

Serial No.	Caste.	Resident.						Non-resident.						Total.					
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	Total.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	Total.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	Total.
1	Kunbis	615	1,390	9,593	1,796	20	16,014	1,027	3,091	4,794	731	6	9,651	1,542	7,481	14,387	2,129	26	25,665
2	Telis	148	1,432	2,649	473	2	4,704	292	1,219	2,218	334	5	4,038	410	2,651	4,867	807	7	8,742
3	Mahars	66	862	3,301	509	37	4,777	75	528	1,305	196	23	2,137	141	1,352	4,608	795	60	6,904
4	Aborigines, Gonds, Pahlhans, and Holias, Goswamis	16	471	2,226	276	323	3,712	11	218	702	138	83	1,158	27	603	2,928	414	412	4,479
5	Brahmins	162	270	258	24	...	714	1,410	1,355	694	74	...	3,533	1,572	1,621	952	98	...	4,247
6	Malis	55	433	1,156	318	1	2,243	77	372	1,153	247	3	1,858	132	803	2,625	575	4	4,141
7	Raghvis	46	185	580	84	...	815	102	153	305	31	1	652	148	359	945	115	1	1,548
8	Modhis	50	223	506	91	...	870	68	159	329	71	...	627	118	382	835	102	...	1,497
9	Musalmans	34	118	287	53	...	492	190	235	360	48	...	633	224	25	647	101	...	1,325
10	Wadhvis	9	112	554	51	1	733	12	103	349	31	1	487	21	21	894	88	2	1,210
11	Kalars	39	174	327	59	...	529	134	158	217	32	3	561	183	332	541	98	3	1,160
12	Marathas	45	148	280	50	5	528	192	141	227	24	...	604	237	28	517	84	5	1,132
13	Mhalis	2	87	419	46	...	558	16	83	253	29	1	417	18	17	797	75	5	975
14	Sonars	28	103	211	26	...	368	80	185	243	27	...	513	108	286	434	53	...	881
15	Kirars	62	214	227	32	...	535	97	89	101	16	...	311	159	203	316	48	...	846
16	Dhangars	8	106	245	21	...	380	14	85	153	16	3	271	22	131	398	45	3	659
17	Pardeshias	21	68	137	30	1	260	72	73	114	20	...	272	103	14	251	50	1	552
18	Marwaris	60	25	13	3	...	111	313	41	55	6	1	396	382	67	48	9	1	597
19	Dhobis	1	46	226	39	3	315	3	27	121	31	1	183	4	73	347	70	4	498
20	Others	146	496	1,152	194	17	2,012	530	616	1,082	163	13	2,440	676	1,142	2,241	263	30	4,452
Total for the District		1,625	9,365	24,656	3,799	414	40,469	1,702	8,095	14,843	2,290	110	30,532	6,327	18,931	39,511	6,089	564	71,421
Percentages		4%	25%	61%	9%	1%	...	15%	20%	48%	7%	...	...	6%	27%	55%	9%	1%	...

The classification is of use to give an idea of the prosperity or the reverse of a group or village, but, as explained in the chapter on the operations of settlement, little attention has been paid to it in the fixation of individual rents, though it may affect the rate which is used for the village.

44. The division of tenants into classes requires a certain exercise of judgment and cannot be hard-and-fast in a district of varying conditions like Nagpur. Assistant Settlement Officers, for instance, are rather prone to class a man as A simply because he is a malguzar, even though his proprietary share is very small and his general status is that of an ordinary substantial tenant, or because he has laid out a few hundred rupees in money-lending instead of being wiser and investing the sum in his farm or stock, and the B Class man of Dongartal is different from a man so classed in Katol. The former may be quite a small agriculturist but rich in cattle kept for sale or for carting, whereas the latter is a much bigger agriculturist but has no subsidiary occupation. The agricultural prosperity of a tract cannot be entirely judged by the classification of the tenants. Numerous A Class men are more likely to be a source of weakness than of strength, for they are apt to be rich absentees, who sublet, and as a rule the well-being of a village is to be measured by the number of B Class men in it. This is not, however, an infallible guide.

It is argued throughout this report that Katol and Saoner are the best tahsils of the district as regards economic prosperity, but this is not brought out in the classification of tenants for the reason that there are many large agricultural patelki families in them, who at the 30 years' settlement obtained proprietary rights and are consequently classed as malguzars, whereas in the other tahsils, where the Nagpur absentee malguzar is much in evidence, such men are tenants and swell the B class. Thus the 139 proprietors of the most sub-divided village in the district, namely, Ghorad of the Kalmeshwar Group of the Saoner Tahsil, are essentially a prosperous body of B class tenants, though in name they are malguzars.

The table is compiled from the figures of individual villages and it has been found impracticable for the district as a whole to do what has been done within the groups, to count only once the men who hold land in more than one village. The total, therefore, while it is less than the number of holdings in the legal sense of the word, in that men holding land in different rights or in different mahals of one village appear only once, is greater than the number of individual cultivators in the district. The question of residence also requires explanation. In the Nagpur, Umrer and Ramtek Tahsils there are numerous real absentees, men who hold the land only for the sub-rent it brings in or who, if they try to cultivate themselves, are so ignorant of the art of agriculture and visit their fields so seldom that their presence in the tenant body is a greater source of weakness even than the subletting tenure-holder, but in Katol and Saoner such men are relatively few. All over the district, however, there are many men who are absentees only in name. It has been shown that the population is unevenly distributed, especially in the west, and there are still many uninhabited villages, even after numerous amalgamations have been effected, and the division of the land into revenue villages is very arbitrary. Thus many of the men called absentees live quite near their cultivation and if a man has holdings in two adjacent villages, he cannot live in both.

45. In Chapter III of the Gazetteer an account is given of some of the Chief cultivating castes. chief cultivating and other castes, but it requires amplification in several ways. In the first place it is rapidly becoming obsolete now to draw a hard-and-fast distinction between agricultural and non-agricultural castes. An assimilation is going on among all castes as regards actual occupation. Thus while the large majority of the Brahmins among the tenants are still non-agriculturists, if I were to pick out the ten best cultivators of the district, half of them would be Brahmins. The caste is beginning to move in the matter of agriculture and a few of its members have grasped the fact that methods which were good enough for their grandfathers are not good enough for them now, and, indeed, I consider that the advance which is beginning in the agriculture of the district will come about chiefly through the agency of this caste, though the beginnings in this direction are still very small. Similarly, there are excellent cultivators among the Marwaris, the Koshtis and the Sonars. On the other hand, the Kunbi has to some extent fallen from his pre-eminence as a cultivator. The name is still used colloquially as a synonym for agriculturist, thus a man will say "I am a Teli by caste and a Kunbi by profession", but such of the caste as have attained to wealth are as a rule clever men of business and too often harsh money-lenders. The largest Kunbis in the Nagpur and the Ramtek Tahsils bear a bad name for their money dealings and there are many similar though smaller men. The most prominent Kunbi in Saoner has been clever enough to get the leading Marwari of his tract into his debt, when the latter made unwise speculations in cotton, and in Katol the leading members of the caste are quarrelsome men and bad landlords. Among the small men the growing value of land has tempted too many to drift into a life of idleness and the caste gives many recruits for the growing class of objectionable middlemen, who are content to live on their sub-rents. Similarly, prosperity has had an evil effect on the Telis, who include the most oppressive money-lender of the Ramtek Tahsil and a large number of sub-letting loafers. The third feature of the cultivating classes that calls for mention is the very great advance the out-caste Mahars have made in the last few years. Sir R. Craddock foretold that this very

numerous caste could not long be kept in a state of degradation and, though their social disabilities continue, the Mahars of the Nagpur villages certainly require no mission to the depressed classes as far as their material welfare is concerned. The Mahar is of sturdier physique than the higher castes and he is ready to turn his hand to anything from begging to banking, provided there is money in it. He got his opportunity when the cotton trade expanded and now many of the caste are petty cotton traders. As an agriculturist, he must now certainly be classed as good, and his advance is most noticeable in the Umrer Tahsil, where the people are as a rule slack and it is easier for him to push his way through them to the front. In Saoner and Katol his rise is less in evidence, because many of the other castes are pushing men too. The importance of the Kotwar in village administration is mentioned below in its proper place, but he is also the leader of the caste in agriculture and not infrequently the Kotwar's crop is the best in the village and sometimes his house is the finest. A Mahar is not too proud to be his own scavenger and hence it is often possible to guess which is the Kotwar's house in the village merely looking for the one that is cleanest and most sanitary in its surroundings. The Gonds have the cleanest habitations but the Mahars the next best. A few have become landlords and quite a number substantial little capitalists and the Mahar, though the villagers do not like him as such, makes an excellent patwari, for it is his hereditary instinct to know all about tenures. Two are now in service as such.

46. Statistics of the indebtedness of tenants were collected at inspection but it is useless to quote the totals for the district, as several considerations diminish their value.

Indebtedness.

In the first place, many malguzars have also tenant land and their debts which, though perhaps inconsiderable with reference to their status as landlords, are large for men who are tenants pure and simple and greatly swell the total. Secondly, most villages were inspected just before crops were realized and debts were consequently at their highest. Thirdly, it is a habit of the tenants to exaggerate their debts before the Settlement Staff and the man who declares Rs. 100 before the Inspector may succeed in remembering Rs. 500 before the Settlement Officer. Lastly, it is impossible to sort out the men who hold land in more than one village and whose debts are consequently entered twice. Some general observations however may be made. At this settlement considerable attention has been paid to the nature, origin and history of debts. It is entirely and completely erroneous to talk of "the poor cultivator weighed down by a burden of debts." About half are on their own showing either free from debt or owe only inconsiderable sums. The remaining half fall into two almost equal classes, those with unproductive and those with productive debts. The former are found in greater numbers in the south and east of the district and the latter in the north and west. The large holdings and low rents of Umrer and the character of many of the malguzars are all contributory causes to the general slackness, which engenders the spirit of "Borrow when you can and hope the crash will not come in your time" but even in Umrer things are a great deal better than 20 years ago. This is partly due to a general advance and partly to the exposure that Sir R. Craddock made of the dealings of some of the leading malguzars, all men who should have known better, which led to informal conciliation proceedings and to the remission of heavy accumulations of compound interest, which should never have existed. Still the rôle of the agent of the money-lending malguzar, the man who is content with little pay and big commission and some money-lending on his own account, is still too prominent and much of the freedom of the Katol tenants from foolish debts may be attributed to the fact that the Nagpur money-lenders are scantily represented in the proprietary body and consequently the tenants have much less temptation to borrow. Where the money-lender's tout is ubiquitous and all conditions tend to sloth, it is natural that unproductive debts should be fairly common, but the remedy lies mostly with the tenant himself. If a man incurs a debt and makes no attempt to repay it until the principal and the interest overwhelm him, he is deserving of little sympathy.

In the more energetic parts however debts are of a different nature. Katol and Saoner contain a very considerable infusion of up-country castes among the tenantry,—Lodhis, Raghvis and Kirars,—who, though they have the fault of being overfond of family and village feuds, which they try to prosecute before the Settlement Staff with such a disregard of truth that as a matter of principle nobody ever believes them, still are in reality much more virile and manly than the Deccani castes. They are not the type to be bullied by the money-lender and, though they borrow freely, they usually do so for a good purpose and with the intention of repaying according to the bond and with confidence that they can do so. Their influence and the general greater economic stress of the tract cause the local Kunbi also to be more circumspect in his dealings and it is more common than not that debts are incurred for the improvement of land, the purchase of stock or for buying a field. That so much debt for the buying of land exists is due, as is explained below, to the almost complete stagnation of rents which has existed since the beginning of British administration. Inability, owing to a failure of the season, to pay in full a high subrent or to repay the saukar from whom the money for the subrent was borrowed is also a fairly common source of indebtedness. The bad consequences of this great discrepancy between the selling and the true letting value of land and the petty sum with which it is annually charged under the misnomer of rent are dealt with fully in the chapter on rents.

In addition to foolish and productive debts a third kind exists, which falls into quite a different category. Many men keep a small running account with their banker, which they could easily close if they wanted to but never do. The interest on this is a sort of insurance-money to guarantee that when the cultivator really needs money he may get it from the saukar but, if the saukar and the malguzar are one, as is often the case, this interest is a source of profit which the Settlement Department takes no notice of in determining the assets of the village. It exists because the creditor is the landlord of the debtor and in nature rent, though it is not taken as such.

It is surprising also to find how many men are at one and the same time both debtors and creditors. It may be that a substantial cultivator has a certain amount of money-lending and has sudden need of ready cash. He naturally prefers to borrow it at 6 to 12 per cent instead of upsetting his own investments at 18 to 24 per cent. Some men too deliberately borrow at a lower rate of interest to lend at a higher.

Grain-lending, about which Sir R. Craddock had to say many hard things, has much declined, and is now almost confined to Umrer and portions of Ramtek. For this there are several reasons. The strictures of last settlement had the desired effect of awaking some of the biggest grain-lenders to the doings of their underlings who made their commission out of the tenant, both when the grain left the malguzar's barns and when it returned, and it is sometimes said that one reason why the business has declined is that the malguzar thinks that in cash dealings the agent has less scope for commission. I doubt this. He will continue to make and live on his commission until his master pays him a living wage and one commensurate to his responsibilities. A truer reason is that the famines cleansed the tenantry of many of its weaker members, whom the malguzar and his agents could bully and who were not fit to be tenants.

Some of the grain borrowing must be described as a purely business deal. If a really substantial man is found to be borrowing seed grain, it cannot be ascribed to be necessary. It is because, rightly or wrongly, he considers it better to sell off his surplus stock, and to borrow grain when the price is highest and repay it with interest when the new crop is on the market and the price lowest and to put on the dealer, usually the malguzar, the risk of loss by fire or water.

47. Co-operative Credit Societies were started about five years ago in this district and now number 65, but there is still much room for expansion. The organizers of the movement started work in the Nagpur Tahsil and are only now beginning to extend their

Co-operation.

operations into the others. The scope for good of such societies, however, will not be so much in obtaining capital at moderate rates for the steady-going and careful section of the community, who without their help have no difficulty in getting money, but in the control they will exercise on the men who are apt to be slack in their dealings and require some guiding force to make them use their borrowings properly and to repay when they can and ought to.

48. The question of arrears of rent has been gone into carefully at inspection, as it is sometimes urged that malguzars have some difficulty of collection, which should be taken into account in the fixation of revenue. The figures for three years were examined and the average per year was found to be only about 5 per cent of the demand, but the figure is misleading in that much is paid up during inspection and much was long overdue when it was paid. The reasons for arrears are—

- (1) Firstly and chiefly, bad collection by the malguzar, who does not make a proper effort to get in his dues.
- (2) Some malguzars deliberately let arrears accumulate to get their tenants into their power.
- (3) Money-lending malguzars credit payments to the debt account.
- (4) Co-sharers are each other tenants and settle their accounts in the end by adjustment.
- (5) Malguzars do not accept rent from a new tenant until the consent-money for the countenance of a voidable transfer is settled.
- (6) Absentees and subletting men are slow to pay. The tenant is often a bigger man than the malguzar and puts him off when he demands payment.

Much is due from well-to-do men and the arrears from small men, except where the malguzar is careless in collection, are often owed by people who have sublet their land for many times its rent. Poverty, in the sense that the tenant has made an effort to pay and has failed, is the rarest cause of arrears. The Court of Wards collects its rents with due care and a few malguzars imitate its example. If all did, arrears would seldom be found, for all rents are very low and it is curious that after some experience of the district I could usually guess correctly whether there were arrears or not in a village merely by ascertaining the name of the malguzar.

49. The material progress of the mass of the people is obvious to men who have known the district since last settlement and can be judged by comparing what was written then with what is to be observed now. Outward appearance are sometimes deceptive, for the older generation often retain their former style of living, despite their being able to adopt a better, and the up-country castes make more show of well-being in their clothes and houses than the Kunbi of similar status. Too much of the increased earnings of the labourer and small tenant of low caste has no doubt gone in drink, and the Deputy Commissioner gives as the normal excise revenue of the district a figure somewhat in excess of that to which the land revenue is now being raised, but in all classes above the lowest the standard of life has risen much and is still rising. The proportion of substantial tiled houses to thatched ones is much greater than 20 years ago and the less thatch, the less chance there is of a whole village or most of it being destroyed by fire. Such calamities do occur still and are not an unmitigated evil, for the people rebuild their houses in a better style, but they are not nearly so common as formerly. Clothes are much better and the use of the umbrella is almost universal. Even a ploughman at his work or the villager going to market on his pony uses one to keep the sun off. Diet has improved in variety and tea is coming into common use. Kerosine oil and proper lamps are displacing the old fashioned ways of lighting and sewing machines, watches, clocks, cycles, gramophones and even cameras are found in the villages. The expenditure in weddings continues to rise, despite the preaching of unsympathetic reformers.

CHAPTER XI.—THE NATURE OF RENTS IN THE DISTRICT.

50. When one talks of rent in the Nagpur District one has to forget all about what one has read on the subject in books or one's experience of it in other parts of the world. Technical meaning of the word rent, which is really a raiyatwari payment. Though customary payments are found elsewhere, rent in the common acceptance of the term may be described as the sum of money which a prudent man is willing to pay for the use of land either for one year or annually for a term of years. In this district the word, except in so far as concerns sub-tenants and the lessees of home-farm, has very different and wholly technical meaning. For practical purposes it may be defined as a sum of money, much below the annual letting value of the land, which is fixed by the Settlement Officer and remains unchanged until next Settlement, for the trouble of collecting which the malguzar receives a drawback varying from 40 to 50 per cent. That this should be so is the result of history and of the revenue policy of Government. It has been shown above that the people called tenants are in reality much more peasant proprietors or copy-holders than tenants. They object to and consider as unfair any enhancement of rent which does not carry with it an enhancement of the Government revenue. The raiyatwari feeling is strong and rent is not a free agreement between the tenant and the landlord but a one-sided one between him and Government. He naturally wants to pay as little as possible, especially in a country where thrift is not a common virtue and where the crop of any year may fail. If possible, he wants to compound for any increase of rent by paying a lump sum down. It so happens that these feelings on the part of the tenant exactly fit in with the wishes of the malguzar. It is his desire too that rents should remain low, for they and the valuation of the home-farm, which is made on the same principles as rents, form, with the miscellaneous income, the basis of the revenue and the higher rents, the higher revenue. The fact that the higher rents are, the greater the balance that remains after paying the revenue carries no weight with the malguzar who wants to make money, for the enhancement of rents tends to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. The aim and object of the money-making malguzar is to keep as big a margin as possible between rents as they are and rents as they might be, because any rent enhancement means that at next Settlement Government claims its share and the malguzar's income is decreased, whereas, if rents are kept stationary, re-settlement spells profit to him and low rents enable him and his myrmidons to make money out of the tenants in other ways that do not affect the "assets" of the village. These ways are diverse and sometimes devious. The old fashioned plan was to conceal rents, that is to say, the figure recorded in the patwari's papers did not correspond to the amount actually paid. Whatever may be the case in other parts of the provinces, it is the general impression in this district that this method is little followed, though it is not quite obsolete. Some isolated cases have come to light but they are, I am convinced, exceptional. One document was seen at inspection which gave out a field to a tenant at the rent fixed at last Settlement and stipulated that he should pay Rs. 10 in addition out of the profits of cultivation and in one village every cultivator had to make the malguzarin an annual "present" of so many rupees according to the size of his holding. In another village it was found that the malguzars were in the habit, until settlement approached, of compelling tenants to sell them cotton below the market rate. This amounted to about 12 annas an acre concealed rent. The two chief ways, however, of making money without doing anything that will in the end affect the revenue are nazarana and money-lending. The advantage of these lies in the fact that, while rents pay revenue, nazarana pays nothing and money-lending only perhaps income-tax. Both methods demand some discussion.

51. Nazarana, which is an old word that now bears a modified significance, is the capitalization of the increase of rent which the advance of the country renders possible and is largely a growth since last settlement and especially of the last ten years. Much as I am against the practice both from the point of view of the welfare of the

country and of getting a fair share of the wealth of the district into the Government treasury, I do not for a moment, as is sometimes done, blame the malguzars for hitting on the expedient. To do so is to expect them to act contrary to what they take to be their interest. Government has put into their hands an instrument for making money and they are naturally not slow to use it. When proprietary rights were granted, it was imagined that malguzars would adjust rents to altering conditions and that, as the country developed and prices rose, rents would increase. This theory, which did not take account of the history of the country and the character of the grantees of proprietary rights, worked only very partially in practice and such malguzars as did avail themselves of the power to enhance rents, learnt better at last settlement, which all over the district resulted in an increase of revenue which was only slightly less than the increase of rents and many individual malguzars, who had enhanced rents, lost. Sir R. Craddock's Settlement was for practical purposes the death-blow to the already moribund idea that anybody except the Settlement Officer should interfere with rents. A third circumstance aided the natural inclination of the malguzars and tenants to keep rents low. Some Government officials used to be too prone to apply such terms as "rack-renter" or "tyrant" to malguzars who had raised rents. Many cases could no doubt be cited, chiefly from other parts of the provinces, to justify this condemnation but it was sometimes indiscriminately applied to any malguzar, irrespective of whether the rents, as enhanced by him, were too high, fair or still low. Mr. Blenkinsop discusses this question fully in his Drug Settlement Report and shows how his Assistant Settlement Officers used such names quite unjustifiably. It is therefore not to be wondered at that malguzars dropped a practice which only earned them abuse, especially when it fitted in with their conception of their interests to do so. Besides it is obviously to their advantage that the unpleasant task of raising a man's payments should be on the Settlement Officer and not on them. If any tenant complains of his rent being high, they have the ready answer: "It is not my fault. Blame the unsympathetic Settlement Officer." All that Sir R. Craddock said in paragraphs 279 and 280 of his Report still stands true.

The nazarana system works as follows. The malguzar desires to give out land, which is either at present in his home-farm or has been so far uncultivated or is old tenant land which has come to him by surrender or money-lending or in any other way. He does not seek to fix a high rent or even a fair one. He gives it out for as low a figure as possible. If the land was rented at last Settlement, the same figure is as a rule fixed again; if it bore no rent then, one on an equally low scale is fixed now. A condition is made in the lease that the tenant will pay whatever sum may be fixed at subsequent settlements. This implies that rent-fixation is entirely a matter between the Settlement Officer and the tenant. This rent however is far below the annual market value of the land and the malguzar, not being a philanthropist, takes the balance in a lump sum down. The tenant pays this in cash, either from his savings or by borrowing it, or partly in one way and partly in the other or he gives a bond to the malguzar for the amount. Nazarana is one of the commonest sources of tenants' debts in the district and this indebtedness is the fruit of the moderation which Government aims at regarding rents. Malguzars are now learning to go a step further. Instead of giving out a field on the rent fixed at last settlement, they lower that rent and take a larger nazarana. This practice is in its infancy but seems to be spreading. The following is an actual case discovered at inspection. Sir R. Craddock fixed a rent at Rs. 49. The field, through failure of heirs, came to the malguzar, who gave it out to another tenant at Rs. 21 *plus* Rs. 4,000 cash down. The rent, which appears to be reduced, was thus violently enhanced.

The nazarana system, which is the natural though not the intended outcome of the superimposition of the malguzari idea in a raiyatwari country, is an evil one from every point of view. At best the incoming tenant pays cash and thereby spends all or most of the capital he had for the purchase of stock or the improvement of his land. In all other cases he starts his tenancy in debt and pays more in rent and interest than if he were paying a full rent for the land. The law of limitation to some extent prevents rental arrears accumulating

and in a measure compels malguzars to collect their rents and the policy of remission and suspension of revenue in bad years gives relief to the tenant as far as his rent is concerned, but the debt runs on and it is small consolation to a tenant if the orders of Government in a scarcity remit him his Rs. 10 rent and do not interfere with his Rs. 100 interest, which is really rents also. In some villages things are going on in a vicious circle. The malguzar takes his nazarana in the shape of a bond, the tenant defaults, the malguzar gets the land again and again gives it out with a bond for nazarana.

52. The exact amount taken in nazarana is a matter about which no Settlement Officer can ever hope to learn the truth. Amount of nazarana. It is not one of the rules of the game that the malguzar should give out the correct figure. To do so would be to reveal the real value of land, a fatal mistake when reassessment is in view. Besides, if there are co-sharers in the village, to tell the truth is awkward, for then the lambardar, who conducts the transaction, would have to divide the amount proportionately with his co-sharers. This point of view did not strike me until a well-known malguzar, who is a co-sharer in many villages in which he is not lambardar, emphasized it. It largely explains why in the Katol Tahsil, where co-sharers are numerous, each has a keen desire to be lambardar of his own share. The true amount of nazarana must therefore at all costs be concealed. If the tenant can pay cash, the difficulty is solved, for there need be no document about the transaction. If the tenant cannot pay cash in full, the lease can understate the real amount and a simple money-bond or one that purports to be for old debts can be given for the rest. If the malguzar is a big absentee of Nagpur, the nazarana he receives, whether he tries to conceal it or not, does not represent the full amount, for it excludes the very substantial commissions of the head agent and sub-agents, which the malguzar either knows nothing about or more probably prefers to wink at. The real figures of nazarana cannot therefore be given but the admitted and much smaller ones are :—

Land let by the Malguzars on Nazarana.		
Area.	Rent.	Nazarana.
	Rs.	Rs.
113,478	96,173	15,88,216
Rate per acre	0 13-7	13-15-11

Thus if interest be calculated at 12 per cent on the nazarana, the rent of the land rises from Rs. 0-13-7 to Rs. 2-8-5 per acre. The total amounts to one and three-quarter years malguzari revenue of the whole district as fixed at last Settlement. The amounts in individual villages naturally vary enormously in such an unhomogeneous district as Nagpur. There is many a well-settled and fully occupied place where the malguzar could not have made a penny since settlement and in other cases the malguzar is expanding his home-farm and, though he makes no nazarana, he gets his profit in the land being valued at next settlement at the very low tenant rate. The figures naturally tend to show a large multiple of the revenue in the parts where there was room for extension of occupation. Thus in the Kondhali Group, which is the most backward part of the Katol Tahsil, 12 villages out of 83 gave, on admitted figures, a total which exceeded the revenue for the whole period of settlement. In the Dongartal Group of the Ramtek Tahsil, where the substantial Hindu cannot compete with the Gond and the latter is not the type of man to get nazarana out of, the figures are small. It is, however, well to emphasise that it is not only in the expanding portions of the district, as is sometimes stated, that nazarana is made. The example of rent reduction for Rs. 4,000 consideration quoted above is from one of the best and longest established villages of the district and in the most advanced tahsil and there are villages which have been fully occupied from the beginning of revenue history, where the admitted nazarana gives a big multiple of the yearly Government demand.

Evils of the nazarana system. 53. The evils of the nazarana system may be summed up as follows :—

- (1) The incoming tenant is deprived of most or all of his accumulated capital, which he might otherwise devote to improving the holding or buying stock.
- (2) Still worse, he may start his tenancy in debt. Nazarana is a very common cause for the indebtedness of tenants in the best parts of the district.
- (3) Worst of all, the nazarana often takes the form of a bond to the malguzar or sometimes the debt is liquidated by service.
- (4) The system leads to disputes between co-sharers.
- (5) The revenue of Government is defeated, for much of the annual value of the land is capitalized.
- (6) The money, being lightly come by, is often not used to the best advantage by the malguzar.

Many tenants have complained bitterly to me of the high pitch of nazaranas and have asked if they could not be limited by law. This proposal is of course quite impracticable. I have suggested to them that in these modern days the proper way to ventilate a grievance is to have a question asked in the Local Council, but this idea does not appear to have been acted on so far.

54. The twin-brother of nazarana is consent-money. The Tenancy Act imposes restrictions on the transferability of holding and recognises consent-money as regards absolute-occupancy land, in that it lays down that on transfer the malguzar has the option of purchasing for a price or consenting to the transfer on payment of one year's rent. As one year's rent is a very small amount, the malguzar, by holding out the threat of pre-emption, can easily get more and usually obtains a sum equal to several years' rent. In other words, assuming the value of the tenant right at the not very extravagant figure of 60 years' purchase, the law implies the out-going tenant should get 59 years' purchase and the malguzar one but a more likely division is 55 and 5. In the case of occupancy and ordinary tenants, as the malguzar's power of re-entry is greater, so also is his share of the value of the tenant right. The restrictions placed by the law on the transfer of such tenancies are practically inoperative, except in the very important detail that they are the origin of another source of money-making to the malguzar, which does not affect the "assets" of the village, and the cause of countless disputes between malguzars and tenants. A tenant wants to get rid of his land and the malguzar does not want it for his home-farm. Neither does he want the trouble, expense and just odium that a suit for recovery in the Revenue Court involves, there is therefore a prolonged course of bickering until a satisfactory amount is agreed on as consideration for consent to the voidable transfer. Applications by malguzars under Sections 47 and 71 of the Tenancy Act to gain possession of lands which have been disposed of under voidable transfers are few, not because such transfers are few but because the sections, used as a threat, afford the malguzars a means of making money. As with nazarana, the amount of consent-money in a village is seldom accurately ascertained but the admitted figures are :—

Area.	Rent.	Consent-money.
	Rs.	Rs.
101,539	1,11,745	2,66,834

This practice of levying consent-money is a fertile source of rental arrears in a village. Until the amount has been settled, the malguzar does not accept rent from the new-comer who is already in cultivating possession, as he is not yet prepared to acknowledge him as the tenant.

55. The second great way of making money out of the tenant without raising his rent is by lending grain or money. This practice is of very long standing and even in Maratha times was a recognized perquisite of the patel. Sir R. Jenkins discussed it nearly 100 years ago. It is perfectly natural that the richest man connected with the village should lend to his poorer brethren. The lending of grain and money is discussed in its proper place in the chapter on tenants, but what is to be emphasized here is that many of the dealings between *malguzar* and tenant are really of the nature of concealed rent. If the rents were full, the tenant would not have the necessary cash left over after paying it and his cost of living, in the widest and not the dismal sense of that term, with which to pay interest on a loan and a loan has the advantage to the *malguzar* of increasing by compound interest and cannot be interfered with by any policy of remission or suspension of revenue. Also interest, as stated above, does not pay land revenue to Government and perhaps it does not pay income-tax. The reasons for the indebtedness of tenants to *malguzars* are many but in numerous villages it is impossible to assign any other than that it is obviously more profitable to receive payment from the tenant in the shape of interest than of rent. Two concrete illustrations may be given. In one village out of a total tenantry of 55 persons 18 well-to-do men, apart from poorer tenants, were found to owe the *malguzars* petty sums. In another the figures were 28 and 9. Both *malguzars* were men of respectability and standing, looked up to by their tenants. In every case the latter could have cleared off the debt without any trouble. One of them was actually a petty *saukar* on his own account and he is by no means an isolated instance in the district. At inspection many reasons were assigned for the debts, marriages, wedding, house-building, etc., but the real reason was found to be the custom, which the *malguzar* expects and the tenant does not resent but looks on as natural, that the latter should have a small running account with the *malguzar*, but even Rs. 100 unnecessary debt to one's landlord means at 12 per cent interest an additional rent of Rs. 12 on to the nominal rent of, say, Rs. 20 to Rs. 30.

56. It has been argued that if the procedure for enhancing rents through the Revenue Courts were a little less intricate, applications for rental enhancement would be numerous, but no simplification of procedure will induce a *malguzar* to do exactly what he has made up his mind not to do and what he considers to be contrary to his interests. *Malguzars*, especially the professional money-lenders among them, sometimes say that the fact that they have not raised rents is a proof of their kind treatment of their tenants. This is not so. The reasons for the stagnation of rents are the three stated above and the worse the *malguzar*, the less likely he is to raise a rent.

57. It has been often urged that, if tenants are in reality much more like peasant-proprietors and rents are quite different from what are known as such in England, as is emphasized above, it is wrong to apply western ideas to the fixing of rents at settlement. The answer to this criticism is that rent in the English and text-book meaning of the term is very well known in the district and an increasing number of the best cultivators are year by year paying a high rack-rent for the land they actually cultivate, only it is known by one of the five following names :—

- (1) *Batai*.
- (2) *Taksim*,
- (3) Lease for one year of *khudkasht* "with the reservation of *khudkasht* right."
- (4) Cash lease of *sir*.
- (5) Cash subrent of tenant land.

The tenancy law of the Central Provinces in a nutshell is that the *malguzar* should have some land, which may amount to 25 per cent of the occupied area or more, if at settlement he is found already to have more than that in *sir* right,

which he should cultivate himself and in which no tenant right can accrue and that any man who cultivates other land in the village should have at least the rights of an ordinary tenant, which means a very much protected tenant. His possession should be sure as long as he pays his rent. The practice is widely different owing to rents being "moderate." The fixation of rents at very low figures by custom, statute or any other process does not interfere with the rise in the value of the land, as the district progresses or with the general law that the actual cultivator in the long run pays a full rent. In almost every part of this district there is a demand for land, but the energetic man who seeks to improve his position by extending his cultivation finds himself up against the difficulty that everywhere he looks for a likely field he finds somebody already in possession and fortified in his possession by the law. He can add to his cultivation only by taking land in one of the five ways mentioned above, which means that for that land he is a yearly tenant-at-will, paying for it what, as will be shown below, is really more than a rack-rent, while the man in protected possession makes a handsome income out of the difference between the rent he receives from the cultivator and the valuation put on it at last Settlement. I discuss shortly each of the five methods adopted by the man in possession for getting a full rent for his land.

58. *Batai* is the immemorial practice of subletting for a produce rent.

Batai.

The usual form is half *batai* in which the tenant receives from the cultivator half of the net produce but sometimes he gets two-thirds. The cultivator usually has no responsibility for the rent of the field but sometimes he has to pay the tenant the whole or half in addition to the share of the produce. The advantage of this form is that the rent fluctuates with the season and the greater the cultivator's share, the greater the tenant's. The cultivator has some incentive to cultivate well but it puts some strain on his honesty. When settlement comes round, fields which are usually sublet for cash are often given out on *batai* or said to be, for a high cash subrent gives a direct indication of value to the Settlement Officer which the tenant thinks it better to conceal. I know that much of the land shown in the Settlement papers as sublet on *batai* is really sublet for large sums of cash. In fact one of the Additional Revenue Inspectors lost his post, because he found in this an illicit source of income. Tenants, he discovered, were willing to pay him to retain or substitute the entry of *batai* instead of the cash subrent for which he knew the field had really been given.

59. *Taksim* is a development of *batai* and has been discussed in the

Taksim.

Nagpur Tahsil Assessment Report. It is practised almost exclusively by big malguzars living in Nagpur City and is a one-sided partnership between the malguzar and the cultivator in which the former secures himself against loss by fixing a *taksim-jama*, which is nominally divided between the two partners but if the malguzar's share of the produce is not equal to his share of the *taksim-jama*, the cultivator has to make the deficiency good, in other words, the land is given out for a produce rent subject to a cash minimum. *Taksim* has two further advantages. The malguzar has an interest in making the produce as good as possible and he is saved from the possibility of the *taksimdar* realizing the crop, spending the money and then not paying up. Such arrangements are found occasionally in tenant land. The practice is not against the law as far as *sir* is concerned, though even in such land it is open to the objection that a cultivator is in reality paying a rent for which no remission or suspension can be given in a bad year. He is entirely dependent on the goodwill of the malguzar, which usually does not exist. In *khudkasht* land however the practice is an evasion of the law, because it is an attempt by the malguzar to gain permanent *sir* rights in twice the area he has really been cultivating. To defeat this custom I moved the Administration to apply Section 62, Sub-section 2 of the Tenancy Act, to the whole district. It is said the practice is beneficial to both parties. So it may be, if the season is good, or no *taksimdar* would enter into such an agreement, but a man who has a pair of bullocks to spare is fit to become a tenant, as the law contemplates.

60. The leasing of *khudkasht* for one year "with the reservation of *khudkasht* rights" is an illegal but fairly common and very profitable practice. *Khudkasht* is the land, not being *sir*, which is in the malguzar's own cultivation. If it is given out to anybody, it ceases to be *khudkasht* and the cultivator is in the eyes of the law, as it at present stands, at least an ordinary tenant. The expression is therefore an absurdity and the practice would not exist, if the malguzar did not feel himself strong enough and know the cultivator weak enough for him to adopt it. The leasing is sometimes thinly veiled by the insertion of a bogus tenant between the malguzar and the cultivator but usually it is practised openly. The land is given out on a very high annual rent and at the end of the season reverts to the malguzar. As such cultivators are tenants before the law, they have been recorded as such and a fair rent fixed. In cases they are strong enough to assert their right to permanent possession: one went to the quite unnecessary expense of engaging a pleader and taking him to the announcing Assistant Settlement Officer's camp to prove his claim, only to find that the Assistant Settlement Officer had already explicit orders to recognise it. Such cases are however exceptional, and the cultivator as a rule cannot retain the land. One case is worth quoting. The malguzar leased 11.32 acres of *khudkasht* for Rs. 160 against a deduced rent of Rs. 32-8-0. It was found at announcement that he had, in consideration of the receipt of Rs. 900 nazarana, reduced the rent to Rs. 27-8-0, the figure fixed at last Settlement. I fixed the rent at the deduced figure, Rs. 32 plus 6 per cent on Rs. 900, a very low rate of interest. The total was therefore Rs. 86. Of this I ordered, under Section 63, Sub-section 3 of the Tenancy Act, that only Rs. 32 should be payable by the tenant to the malguzar, though the whole went into the assets for the purpose of fixing revenue. It is unfortunate that this provision of the law, which enables the Settlement Officer to saddle the malguzar with the rent he has capitalized, can be used only in exceptional cases. It was used in this case, as the malguzar was an Honorary Magistrate, who should have known better than resort to such practices. To apply it universally would result in the end in the fixation of an annual revenue or a village far exceeding the annual receipts from it, which the malguzar, if he were the recipient and had spent the money or a new-comer who had not received it, could not possibly pay. Hence another cure for nazarana has to be sought.

61. The cash leasing of *sir* and the subletting of tenant land for cash may be considered together. The figures for the district are :—

Name of tahsil.	Home-farm.		Malik-makbuza and tenancy land.		
	Area leased on cash.	Lease money.	Area sublet on cash.	Sub-rent.	Present rent.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nagpur	4,313	Rs. 19,578	46,176	Rs. 1,38,393	Rs. 48,528
Rate	...	4 8 8	...	2 15 11	1 0 10
Saoner	2,506	16,264	23,195	1,15,435	30,154
Rate	...	6 7 10	...	4 15 8	1 4 10
Ramtek	4,231	17,035	38,931	1,23,939	40,372
Rate	...	4 0 5	...	3 2 11	1 0 7
Katol	4,008	28,832	22,926	1,35,891	24,184
Rato	...	7 3 1	...	5 14 10	1 0 11
Umrer	6,868	31,563	32,888	89,669	27,273
Rate	...	4 9 6	...	2 11 7	0 13 3
Total for the district	21,926	1,13,272	1,64,116	6,03,327	1,70,511
Rate	...	5 2 8	...	3 10 10	1 0 7

When one considers these figures, it is not to be wondered at that the officers who were sent to the Nagpur District for Settlement training from States in Central India, where they were accustomed to real rents, regarded those they found here with mixed astonishment and amusement.

62. It is not possible without a great deal of labour to give the valuation placed in the leased *sir* land at last Settlement, for the area leased is often only a portion of the land on which a lump valuation was fixed. *Sir* land is all over better than tenant land, hence its acreage leasing rate is higher, and in the Court of Wards villages there is no concealment of the real figure. The difference between the rents, which do affect the "assets" of a village, and of leases and sub-rents, which do not, is striking. Sub-rents average three and a half times rents and vary from over six times in the best parts of Katol to over twice in the jungles of Dongartal, where the demand for land is weak. The question at once arises of to what extent sub-rents may be taken as a measure of the annual value of land. There are so many well-worn arguments against judging the value of land by sub-rents that it is well to examine them and to state the case for the other side. It is said that the figures of one year are an insufficient guide. It is true that the figures quoted above are only those of the years in which the different parts of the district were inspected, but, year in year out, the figures tell the same tale of large areas given out for the term of one year to people who have no rights and it is only at inspection prior to Settlement that the figures can be exhaustively examined, as has been done in every village in this district. It is said too that debt transactions inflate the figures but the statistics given above exclude all cases that are not purely for cash. It is further said that cotton speculation has pushed up sub-rents. This is quite true, but in India, where the monsoon may entirely fail, every agricultural rent is more or less speculative and it is impossible to fix a line where legitimate speculation, which is justified by success, passes into gambling, and in groups where cotton is a minor crop, like Jaoli, sub-rents are still four times rents. It is simply because statutory rents are so much below the proper figure that such gambling as exists is possible and the fall in cotton prices in 1914 lowered the sub-rents offered to the Court of Wards in Katol in 1915 by only 9 per cent. It is also said that men of straw take land on a high figure to get possession of it in the hope that, if circumstances are bad, they may get off paying some of the sub-rent. But an examination of sub-rents, case by case, shows that the money is often paid down at the beginning of the season and sometimes borrowed and that if the crop is insufficient, the sub-tenant has to give a bond for the balance and the typical sub-tenant is not nowadays the man of straw but the best cultivator in the district, whom the law, framed for his protection, prevents from extending his farm except under the most unfavourable circumstances of annual tenancy-at-will. It is also said that the difference between rents and sub-rents reflects the value of the manure in the land. To any one who knows this district, this argument is a joke. It is true only of the very small fraction of the sublet land which is under garden cultivation. In fact, one of the strongest points in the case against the practice of subletting is, as is pointed out where improvements are dealt with, that it militates against manuring and the advance of agriculture. There is one argument however which is true. It is said that if a man has surplus energy, time and cattle after cultivating his own land, he is willing to pay more for extra land than a fair annual value. This in practice means that a man's rent and sub-rent, taken together, are a full rent for the land he cultivates. To take a concrete case, a man has 20 acres of tenant land for which he is paying Rs. 20 rent. He also cultivates on sub-lease 20 more acres for which he pays Rs. 200. The sub-lease indicates acreage rate of Rs. 10. This is wrong; the true figure is Rs 220 for 40 acres or Rs. 5-8-0 an acre.

On the other side there are several arguments, which are too often neglected. In the first place true cash sub-rents are carefully concealed. As shown above, they may appear in the Settlement papers as produce rents or the correct cash amount is understated. Concealment is done either with the connivance of the Land Record and Settlement Staff or in spite of their efforts to ascertain the correct figures. One patwari was dismissed for a flagrant offence of omitting

and understating cash sub-rents. Secondly, cash sub-rents at favoured rates among friends and relatives are common, and there are the beginnings of a tendency in places even for sub-rents to become customary. In cases too a field has been allowed to become overgrown with weeds or grass and the sub-tenant is ready only to pay a grazing rent for it. It would not pay him to cultivate it for one year. Even so, grazing rents are often more than double the rents fixed on the field as crop land at last Settlement. In the Irrigation group of the Ramtek Tahsil declared cash sub-rents were three times rents, though much of the land was fallow and cotton covers only 2 per cent of the cropping. Furthermore, the tenant has often to borrow the cash for his sub-rent and the true figure is therefore the amount plus the interest he pays the saukar from seed time to harvest. All these points tend to lower sub-rents below the annual market value of the land. It would be a very difficult task to try and deduce from the figures of rents and sub-rents what a fair rent for the land is and the result would be at best guess-work. The only inference regarding the pitch of rents which can be drawn from the figures of sub-rents is that any enhancement which would aim at imposing full rents at one Settlement is quite impossible in practical politics. The exact figures of area of land leased on *taksim* or "with the reservation of *khudkhast* rights" have not been recorded but these systems, though important in a few villages, are not widespread over the district. All other forms of leasing and subletting included, twenty per cent of the occupied area of the district is, despite the intention of the Tenancy Act, cultivated by tenants-at-will and the area cultivated on rack-rents may, if the theory of sub-rents given above be accepted as true, be taken as almost twice as large, for the men who cultivate on sub-lease have approximately an equal area in tenant-right.

63. Complete figures of subletting at last Settlement can only be procured by elaborate compilation from the individual village records, but where they are already available for different groups in the reports of Sir R. Craddock, it appears that the area sublet and the cash rate have both doubled themselves during the last twenty years. The evil is thus increasing, though it is still very small compared with what exists in other parts of India, where fifteen tenure-holders between Government and the cultivator are not unknown. In Nagpur there is as a rule only one middleman, in addition to the malguzar, but not infrequently there are two, and as the gap between real and statutory rents widens the number will grow. But simply because the evil has not yet attained quite uncontrollable dimensions, it is better that it should be tackled now. Section 61 of the Tenancy Act seeks to provide a remedy, but it recognises sub-infeudation instead of stopping it. The section has been applied only to the Katol Tahsil and, though I asked unsuccessfully for its universal application meet a very special type of case, it cannot be regarded as any effective cure for the evils of subletting. Another will be suggested later on. These evils are:—

- (1) The moderation practised by Government in rent-fixation loses its point, for, as the value of land increases, a growing army of money-lending or wastrel middlemen and no other reap the profit, while the steady-going cultivator, who is the backbone of the country, is paying a full rent. Both types of middlemen exist in this district but the latter is the more common. If a man, whose whole environment induces sloth rather than energy, finds that the difference between the rent he has to pay the malguzar and the amount he can get from a cultivator is sufficient, according to his moderate standards, to live on, he naturally prefers a life of pensioned idleness to one of labouring in the Indian sun and taking the risk of the seasons.
- (2) Protection of tenants becomes equally delusive, for already in this district, where under the law even an ordinary tenant is very much protected, twenty per cent of the land is cultivated by tenants-at-will.
- (3) An undue strain is put on the malguzar in rent collection, for both the money-lending and the wastrel middleman are slow to pay their rents. The former is usually an absentee and the latter has probably spent his sub-rent by rent-day. Much of the arrears found at inspection was due from men who sublet.

- (4) The prevalence of subletting, like nazarana, renders abortive any system of rental suspensions and remissions. Section 3 of the Tenancy Act recognises sub-tenants as one of the five classes of tenants and hence the Deputy Commissioner may order the remission or suspension of sub-rents, but if the sub-tenant has paid his sub-rent in advance and the receipt has spent the money, such an order is a dead letter and it can under no circumstances interfere with the arrangement between the sub-tenant and the saukar, from whom perhaps he has borrowed the money.
- (5) Subletting is a direct drag on agricultural improvement, as the cultivator has no permanent interest in the land and aims only in making as much as possible during his short term of tenure.

PART II.—ASSESSMENT.

CHAPTER XII.—OPERATIONS OF SETTLEMENT.

64. Map correction operations, which were rendered necessary by the theory of Land Record work being much better than the practice, were started in the season of 1910-11 under Mr. A. Sinclair Jones, Assistant Settlement Officer, who remained either in direct or supervising charge until the end. He worked always one year in advance of the attestation parties. Despite what is sometimes said to the contrary, this work proved very necessary, even in a district like Nagpur, which is much more developed than some. It is not merely that the record of changes in old cultivation since Settlement and the plotting of new cultivation, as done by the very inferior stamp of patwari that the present rate of pay attracts, cannot be accepted as correct. Even if the work had been carefully done, the patwari was supplied only with a map on tracing-cloth, which makes exactness an impossibility, as the cloth not only stretches but stretches unevenly. In the new arrangements the use of such cloth is abolished, except for the copy of the map which is folded into the patwari's copy of the Settlement record and is used only for reference and not as a basis of survey. For his annual field work he is being supplied with a map on stout unstretchable drawing-paper, backed and bound so as to make it last for several years without renewal. Experiment in a few circles has shown that this form of map is suitable. Small original errors too had to be corrected. It is unwise in a district like Nagpur to neglect small errors in the map, even though they are so insignificant as not to affect appreciably the rent of a holding, for the map is the foundation not only of the assessment system but also of the record of rights and, if a small error in the area of a field is neglected for some time and subsequently corrected, the man affected is apt to make the apparent loss of area in his land the grounds for a quarrel with his neighbour, whom he accuses of encroachment. In one case a man who puts himself forward as a leader of the people based a civil suit for the possession of his neighbour's orange-garden on an error of mapping at last Settlement. Another ground for map-correction was that, as old fallow is now assessed, uncultivable areas, which are exempted, have to be shown accurately on the map, which was not previously done. Since Settlement there have been many acquisitions for public purposes, roads, railways, etc. The lands, as shown on the map, have been carefully compared with the original proceedings and old roads and railways have been similarly checked. In consultation with the Divisional Forest Officer all boundaries between villages and Government forest have been verified and the maps, revenue or forest, corrected where necessary. In cases the forest cut-lines have been revised by the Forest Department, where they were found to be wrong. It is only in rare instances that the differences discovered are material, but to save future dispute between villagers and forest subordinates it is well to aim at as great exactness as possible. A special register of forest discrepancy cases has been prepared as a ready guide to trace the original proceedings, if disputes should arise in future. Where traverse points were too far apart, some sub-traverse work was done but to render the rather amateur survey work of the patwari more reliable a really comprehensive scheme of sub-traverse, much more than could be done in the time available, is advisable and should be carried out, when funds permit. In

the office seasons areas were recalculated throughout. This, though not necessary in all cases, is a much more satisfactory method of working than that of plus and minus adjustments. Survey-marks are now in good order. Malguzars have been encouraged for durability's sake to make them of brick and mortar or of one long stone securely embedded in the ground.

65. Attestation and inspection commenced in December 1911 and was completed in March 1915. The programme of work was :—

Season.	Work.
1911-12	... The Nagpur Tahsil
1912-13	.. The Saoner Tahsil and the Ramtek Tahsil, excluding the irrigation area.
1913-14	... The western or non-rice portion of the Umrer Tahsil and the Katol Tahsil.
1914-15	... The eastern or rice portion of the Umrer Tahsil and the Irrigation Group of the Ramtek Tahsil.

Work was started with 40 Inspectors, excluding the map-correction party. Soon the number was increased to 60 and remained at the figure until the end of attestation, when the staff was gradually reduced, as work decreased. It was the invariable rule that the inspections of the Party Officer and the Settlement Officer should follow as soon as possible after the Inspector had finished his attestation. The interval was usually only a few days. This is the most satisfactory way of working, for if the Inspector or Party Officer knows that his immediate superior is just on his heels and that he will be called on to re-do bad work at once, his outturn is better and his standard of accuracy higher.

66. An endeavour was made to interest the malguzars and tenants in the operations but it proved very uphill work. No one who has not visited the villages as I have done can realize the utter apathy with which the people regard the Settlement operations. For this there are many reasons. The chief is that rents and revenue are so very low compared with what they were in Maratha days and with what they might well be now and the people know so well Government's ideas on the subject of moderation in assessment, that the revision of payments is not a matter which it is worth while to take an interest in. It is amazing to find how many men are unable to state off-hand what their rent is, and in questioning people whose villages had been recently announced, I found that, even when large enhancements had been imposed, they did not know their revised rents. If rents were a serious item in the budget, the tenants would know them all right. Nobody ever heard of an English farmer who could not remember his rent. One malguzar, who a few weeks after announcement complained that "the fraction of assets taken as revenue" in his village was high, was unable to state how the resettlement had affected him financially. It therefore required little cross-examination to get him to admit that he had been tutored to use the phrase and that he did not know what it meant. As is shown below, it is doubtful if the expression really has a meaning at all. More interest is shown in the operations of Settlement as a revision of the record of right than as a revision of the assessment, for while the persons who spoke to me during the field work about the pressure of their rents could be counted on the fingers of one hand, applications regarding right ran into thousands. The man who presents his complaint on the spot has to be carefully watched, or the Settlement Officer would soon find himself in a position analogous to that of the charitable individual, who is ready to give alms to any beggar who solicits them. There is, for instance, the petitioner who thinks it better on the whole to allow a Settlement subordinate, seeking to make a little money as a petition-writer, to engineer a complaint for him, even though he knows he will get nothing from the Settlement Officer and there is the ingenious gentleman who, when his baseless complaint is rejected in the morning, changes his clothes, puts on a red *pagri* for a blue and serves up his grievance in a revised form in the evening. But again apathy

was a serious hindrance to the work. Although in every village in the district I have collected the tenants under a tree and asked them if they had any representations to make about the record, the contents of which they had ample means and time to find out during the Inspector's attestation and the Assistant Settlement Officer's inspection, it cannot be pretended that the records are perfect. There are many defects which cannot be removed, unless the people avail themselves of the opportunity given them of speaking out. Thus, to quote only one type of case, if a man is recorded as an ordinary tenant and nobody disputes the entry, I have no means of guessing that the malguzar contends he is a trespasser or not the lawful heir of the previous tenant. In a case like this one malguzar objected 2 years after the village had been inspected and a year after it had been announced. I have seen too civil suits filed under Section 83 of the Land Revenue Act for the correction of the record, which obviously must succeed but which would never have had to be filed, had the plaintiff only represented the matter at inspection. There is of course the man who is frightened to speak before the villagers, because he knows his case is false. He prefers to trump up a case at head-quarters or when my camp has moved on, but pure slackness must be held responsible for most of the belated petitions. It is the habit of the country to delay action until the last day of limitation and if I had conducted the operations of this Settlement in the unmethodical way that the people evidently wanted them done, they could easily have been made to extend over eight seasons instead of four. Ignorance cannot be pleaded as an excuse for this dilatoriness, for among the worst of offenders in this respect are pleaders, retired judicial officers and habitual litigants. One has to deal with such conduct with a firm hand for the double reason that most applications made after inspection are false and that the operations cannot be delayed through such carelessness. Another reason for the apathy I complain of is that Settlement procedure is somewhat too arduous for the average Nagpuri, especially the malguzar who lives in the city. Village inspection, if properly done, involves much more hard walking and exposure to the sun than he can stand. One cannot help sympathizing with him shrinking from exercise to which he is unequal but to curtail field inspection would be to invite the scamping of work by the subordinate staff, an error to which they are prone enough by nature already, and would weaken the belief, which the villagers at present undoubtedly have, that the superior staff have done their best to learn something about the land. The absentee prefers, and apparently it does not offend his canons of courtesy, that I should be met in the village by a Rs. 10 underling and that he should come at his leisure to my house, full of strange excuses, and that I should hark back to the affairs of his village when I have probably gone on to the work of another tahsil. There are a few absentees however whose sense of politeness always made them appear at my inspections and from them and from the resident malguzars and tenants one can learn much, not so much by questioning but by cross-questioning and by trying to draw some conclusion out of conflicting answers. As the Settlement system is based on determining the relative and not the absolute value of soils, this cross-questioning is useful and is indeed the only reliable source of information for fixing soil factors, for there are too many sources of error and difference in crop experiments, as at present conducted, to make them of any use in practice.

67. It is the cry nowadays that malguzars are not consulted enough at Settlement and that the system employed is incomprehensible to them. These contentions are worth examining. The puzzle often is, as shown above, to find the malguzar. If he deliberately avoids or through slackness or for any other reason omits to attend my inspection, of which he has had full warning, I cannot postpone the work until, if ever, he cares to appear or his presence can be secured by a summons or a warrant. The expression "deliberately avoids" used above is an emendation of the original text introduced at the request of a malguzar who, contrary to the usual rule, has often been of assistance in the Settlement. Even if the malguzar's presence is secured, he is probably a money-lender and, to use a metaphor which is current in the district, the only crop he knows anything about is compound interest. If he is an agriculturist and could give useful information, if he would, he thinks it part of the game to try and deceive the

Settlement Officer. Recently one malguzar of standing, whose villages had all been announced, having taken an assurance from me that nothing he then said could affect his assessments, prefixed to some interesting details about his cultivating profits the remark "You need never expect to hear the truth from us at your inspections. It is not our nature to tell it." Another malguzar sitting by acquiesced in the sentiment and amplified it by tales of what had been said at the inspection of his own villages in this and other districts. This is however rather a crude way of stating the case. Personally I never object to any misstatement or understatement told me at inspection, provided I am not expected to believe it, and nobody expects me to believe the stories I hear. It is like a deal in the market. The cultivator, malguzar or tenant, is about to buy the use of the land, so to speak, for twenty years; he is therefore eloquent about its defects and silent on its merits, just as if he were bargaining for a bullock. In the Katol Tahsil I have often pointed out to the people the anomaly that, though according to their accounts there are only two kinds of soils, that which is so retentive of moisture that the crops rot and that which is so shallow that the crops wither, still they are ready to pay ever rising prices for it. One has to accept the statements put forward not at their face value but in the spirit in which they are offered and malguzars and I have often smiled together, once announcement is safely past, at the arguments raised at inspection. This procedure, though somewhat annoying when one is hustling to finish the work of a tahsil before the set in of the monsoon, is the best to be expected and one has to bear with it, for it will be long before the large body of the malguzars develop enough public spirit to be of any real direct help to the Settlement Officer and, even if the spirit were there, the absentee, who sees his village once a year to collect rents or who perhaps has not seen it since last Settlement or since the grant of proprietary rights, has not the requisite knowledge to be of assistance in any of the operations of Settlement.

68. The second argument was discussed by the Government of India, when confirming Sir R. Craddock's Settlement. Land valuation is not an easy matter and unless it is to be done absolutely arbitrarily, there must be some degree of complexity and though simplifications have been introduced into the Central Provinces system, as experience has shown them feasible, more could be done, were the landlords, instead of throwing the whole burden of rent-fixation on the Settlement Officer, willing and able to give the help which is due from them, but I find more readiness to criticise after the operations than to help during them.

69. Land has been valued on the usual soil-unit system of bringing all soils to a common denominator. The theoretical merits or faults of this system, which have often been discussed before, are not of practical interest in the Nagpur District, where the raising of rents to a fair level at one Settlement is out of the question and where rents of Rs. 3 an acre are fixed that might be Rs. 15 and of Rs. 1 that might be Rs. 4. In such circumstances over-elaboration is a mistake and the system is a suitable instrument for the purpose on hand.

70. As suggested by Sir R. Craddock in paragraph 410 of his Settlement report, land has been classed in the *gaon*, *har* or *siv* zones, according as it lies near, moderately near or far away from the village site, in other words, convenience of situation has been made a factor of valuation. Allowance for damage by animals, locally called *ran*, has also been made by adapting the zones so as to lessen the valuation of the affected lands. This system too has obvious theoretical defects and the arranging of zones is often a very difficult matter, but in a country where the population is much concentrated into local centres its merits much exceed its defects, and if I had not been directed to adopt it, my talks with such cultivators as take an intelligent interest in the work would have suggested something similar.

71. Another modification is that, whereas at the last Settlement old fallow within holdings was exempted in fixing deduced rents, it has now been assessed. The basis of the old exemption,

which was in accordance with Maratha practice, is not clear and the principle was open to several objections, the chief of which is that it taxed industry, for the man who cultivated his holding fully paid a much higher rent than the man who was content to leave much fallow and besides nowadays much land is left fallow for the sake of the sub-rent it brings in as grazing land. Also almost everywhere in the district the demand is for land and not for cultivators, and the exemption of old fallow helps to confirm the lazy man in possession to the detriment of the more energetic members of the community. Besides, as cultivation progresses, rents with such exemptions tend to become very uneven over the cultivated area, and much of the inequality found at this Settlement can be traced to the exemption of old fallow at last. In the first year's work an elastic system of assessing old fallow was adopted but afterwards ail was taken into consideration in fixing deduced rents, except uncultivable areas classed as *ghair mumkin*.

72. In rent fixation the old idea of giving margins freely to poor men and assessing rich men to the full or nearly the full deduced rent has been abandoned for the double reason that, like the exemption of old fallow, it taxed industry and that it was universally misconstrued. The popular idea, which I have found it impossible to dispel and which cropped up in the local press as late as May 1915, is that what was taken off the poor man was added to the rich and that non-agriculturists were specially penalized for mistaking their vocation by being more severely assessed than was strictly permissible under the rules. This was never done. The deduced rent was never exceeded except in rare cases, as laid down in Article 216 of the Code. Because, however, the principle was wrong and because it was misunderstood, I took early permission to abandon it except in special cases, such as those of widows, orphans and cripples. Leniency to such persons can be objected to by no one. Instructions received towards the end of the Settlement regarding margins limited my freedom of action but in no case has a man been assessed above the deduced rent on the village rate because he has an extraneous source of income. The results of rent fixation however lend colour to the current misconception, for the enhancement on poor men is less than on the better off. The reasons are several. In the poorer tracts existing rents were found as a rule higher than in the richer ones, hence the enhancement now effected is less. Also the zone classification gives a fairer valuation to the well situated lands which are often held by substantial men and the tendency of last Settlement was to underclass the best soils. Lastly, the Maratha policy of exploiting the Kunbi and favouring the Brahmin had left too deep an impress on the district to be obliterated at last settlement. Hence many Brahmins now find their rents severely enhanced, because a man's rent is now fixed on the same principles, be he a Brahmin or a Mahar.

73. Another modification of procedure that is worthy of note is that in the middle of the Settlement a change was introduced in the preparation of the English statistics and records. The old plan of having separate statistics and notes for the rent-rate and assessment stages was abandoned in favour of having one set of figures contained in a mahalwar assessment statement, which is submitted incomplete with the rent-rate report and complete with the assessment report and all notes by the Settlement Officer and remarks by superior officers are written continuously in one place. The English record for each village is now therefore in one compact whole instead of being scattered over the printed volumes of annexures to the Settlement Report and the manuscript volumes of mahalwar assessment statements and raiyatwari abstracts. The new procedure, which Settlement Officers had long been desiring, of combining the rent-rate and assessment stages in one report was introduced almost at the end of the operation and was used in only three groups of this district.

74. Brunswiga calculating machines were also introduced into the statistical branch. This experiment has been reported on separately.

75. The announcement of the revised Settlement has been done by selected Assistant Settlement Officers under the supervision of myself, as soon as sanction has been received. Changes happening between the time of inspection and announcement have been brought on to the village papers by the patwaris working under their Revenue Inspectors and an Assistant Settlement Superintendent and checked by the announcing Assistant Settlement Officer, who worked on the usual plan from central camps. After giving out the new rents and revenue, the Assistant Settlement Officer read over the revised *wajib-ul-arz* in presence of the assembled people and settled its final form and at the same time made the revised *kotwari* arrangements in consultation with the district authorities and the police. As soon as each group was announced, the second copy was at once prepared by the patwaris in office and the records bound and deposited with the Deputy Commissioner. The only branch of announcement in which there has been any delay is the distribution of rent certificates to absentee tenants. Many have been kept long pending for the reason that the recipients did not take enough interest in the Settlement to be present at announcement or to comply with a notice to go to the Settlement office to receive them.

CHAPTER XIII.—STANDARD FOR THE FIXATION OF RENTS.

76. It is not an easy matter to determine what standard should guide one in the fixation of rents. There are several available but all unsatisfactory. The first is the evidence of prices. As shown by Sir R. Craddock in paragraph 6 of Mr. Moss King's letter No. 918—XI-4-197, dated the 20th November 1911, to the Secretary of the Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture Department, in which permission was asked for the commencement of the resettlement, price considerations alone justify an enhancement of rents by 300 per cent over the level of those of the 30 years' Settlement. There is every ground for believing that these old rents were not excessive, for under them the district flourished and cropping expanded. But prices are always a very misleading guide, for there are many factors in the problem which have to be considered, cost of cattle, cost of labour, cost of living, the under-statement of rents fifty years ago, facilities of markets and even if all these disturbing elements can be exactly allowed for, an impossible task, I have yet to learn that the real rent of land must necessarily vary in direct proportion to the value of produce. In fact the experience of this district is all in the opposite direction. Sub-rents and leases of *home-farm* are the only real rents in the district in the sense, that, though excessive, they are the only ones which vary with varying conditions and they do not fluctuate in direct ratio with prices. Besides any rents which might be proposed in the light of price considerations in this district would be so heavy as to stagger the people, who would be suddenly called on to pay several times their present rents. To this assertion there is one important limitation. The more energetic section of the community, who are at present paying, say, Rs. 20 in rents and Rs. 200 in sub-rents, would not pay anything more, for their total payments at present represent a full rent, but the larger and weaker portion of the cultivators and tenure-holders would be overwhelmed. Price considerations have therefore to be abandoned.

77. A second standard for rent fixation may be borrowed from the critics of Government. To mention the late Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt's criticism of the land revenue policy of the Central Provinces is perhaps rather out of place, as his arguments were answered by the Government of India in their Resolution of 1902 and also when reviewing the report of Sir R. Craddock's Settlement, but I do so because it is the most formal and best known attack on the Settlement policy and because it still supplies the writers to the local press with ideas. His idea apparently was that according to old Hindu Law and the practice of other parts of India, where rents are real and not fanciful, the landlord's share should be one-sixth of the gross produce and Government's one-twelfth, though the intervention of the landlord is an English idea. Applying this standard to the cotton crop alone, which is the only one of which a more or less exact estimate of gross outturn can be gained, one gets the following results. The assets

assumed for the whole district, excluding siwai income and sums paid directly into the treasury for suburban land, are just on twenty-four lakhs. Cotton, excepting fruit and vegetables, is the most valuable crop but it covers only one quarter of the cropped area. Yet statistics collected from the market of the average produce and the average price for the years 1911 to 1914 show, after making allowance for cotton that comes into the Nagpur markets from outside the district and for Nagpur cotton which goes to outside markets and for the small quantity that does not pass through any market, that the standard justifies assets of at least 16 lakhs for cotton alone, or about two-thirds of the total. Besides, as has been shown repeatedly, rents based on gross produce are open to many objections, the most obvious of which is that they are a tax on industry. Apparently I should have come within Mr. Dutt's canons of moderation if I had fixed rents of Rs. 50 and over per acre on orange gardens instead of sums which run up to about Rs. 5, except when old Maratha rents are higher and are retained. A curious development of the old Hindu idea was brought to notice by the announcing Assistant Settlement Officer. Before him a Brahmin of Nagpur argued that I should consider as the gross produce the sub-rent he could succeed in getting from the actual cultivator and should fix his rent at one-sixth of that amount. He was however adopting, or rather distorting, only as much of the old custom as suited his case, for when Government took a sixth of the gross produce, there was no room for middlemen like himself.

78. Another criticism which might be taken to provide a standard for rent fixation appeared during the course of the resettlement in one of the local papers. It was implied that the malguzars were the best judges of what tenants could pay and that rent fixation by the Settlement Officer was a mistake. This criticism has in part been answered in the chapter on rents. Most malguzars in this district are quite unfit to fix rents, as they seldom, if ever, visit their villages and by set policy, to minimize revenue enhancement, they refrain from doing so. The only payments they fix with the cultivators are the leases of home-farm land, which do not affect the "assets" on which the revenue of the village is assessed. If I were to accept as fair the valuation they put in their home-farm from year to year, as they lease it to cultivators, the revenue of this district would jump from about ten lakhs to somewhere about forty instead of to the Rs. 14,60,608, to which it has now been assessed. It has been shown however that these annual leases of home-farm are more than a true rent of the land but, even if they be reduced to what is a proper market figure, the enhancement they indicate is far beyond what is practicable at one resettlement.

All the above guides must therefore be rejected as much too severe to be adopted.

79. In fixing rents I have been guided by the following considerations. Payments, except for one small enhancement twenty years ago, have virtually stagnated, taking the district as a whole and allowing for the increase of cultivation, for 50 years and in many individual cases for longer. Even now after revision there are tenants whose rents are lower than they were before the commencement of British rule. In the interval roads and railways have spread all over the district and linked it with the world market, prices are a great deal higher than they were, cropping has expanded, the country has had a long spell of settled Government and a series of recorded agricultural and meteorological statistics show that the stability of the agriculture of the district, though subject to up and downs, is much greater than that of most parts of India. On the other side of the account the standard of living of the people has risen and is still rising, and hence their necessary expenses are up, the price of cattle is greater and wages have increased. It is useless, as is sometimes done, to try and balance the two sides of the account by theoretical calculations of each item and to speculate on the net profits of cultivation of that most misleading personage, the average cultivator, when there is at hand very clear evidence what the net result is. The price which people pay for tenant holdings has risen greatly and is now at least twice as large a multiple of the rent for a rent-paying field as would be obtained in

England for a free-hold. This is reflected in the increasing price paid for villages, especially where the home-farm is large. Sub-rents are roughly double what they were twenty years ago. Unless therefore one is to arrive at the absurd deduction that year by year the people of the district are throwing good money after bad, the only conclusion is that the net result of the calculation is a big increase in the profits of cultivation and in the rental value of land. Further, it has been shown that the malguzars have adopted certain very simple and effective methods for preventing this increase of rental value affecting the "assets" of the village. It has also been demonstrated that the best of the real cultivators are day by day paying more heavily for the land they cultivate without having the protection and security of tenure which the law designs for them and that their payments go into the pockets of a growing class of middlemen tenure-holders, mostly idlers, and that in fact the state of affairs contemplated by the Government of India in paragraph 29 of their Resolution of 1902 has been reached :—

"Experience has shown that excessive leniency of the kind in question (*i. e.* of the Government demand) re-acts prejudicially upon the industry of the agricultural classes, while it encourages the transfer of the soil to money-lenders and middlemen, who swallow the profits intended for the cultivators, and reduce the latter to a condition resembling serfdom."

In this district however it is not so much a case of the transfer of land to middlemen as of the original agriculturist degenerating into a middleman.

If rents were full, Government would get its fair share of the growing wealth of the district, there would be no room for the middlemen and the cultivators would hold land under the protection the law desires to give them and could be effectively relieved by any suspension of rents and revenue which bad seasons may render necessary. To bring rents to a proper standard is however impossible at one Settlement. All that can be done is to make a little less wide the interval between statutory and real rents and how much it is safe to do at once is the great problem before the Settlement Officer. It is not a matter that can be settled on any theoretical grounds but only by examination of the conditions of individual villages and the varying circumstances of the different tracts into which this very heterogeneous district falls. Percentages give a very misleading standard by which to judge enhancements. In the first place such a criterion must always be wrong, for the important point is not by what proportion a man's rent is increased but by what proportion his net income is reduced and it is precisely in the parts of the district where, measured by the standards of rupees per acre and of incidences, rents appear highest that the people think so little about them that they often cannot state them off-hand. Secondly, if a man's statutory rent is only a small fraction of his total rental payments, if, to quote an actual, though extreme, case, he is paying Rs. 4-4-0 rent and Rs. 200 sub-rent, it is doubly wrong to look at the percentage enhancement of his rent, because any increase in rent is likely to be accompanied, *ceteris paribus*, by an equal decrease in the amount he is ready to offer as sub-rent and the total payment remains the same, *i. e.*, no enhancement is effected at all but only a transfer from the sub-rental to the rental account. The rent of the man quoted above was raised to Rs. 9 or by 112 per cent but his total payments rose at very most by about 2 per cent. Thirdly, if rents are only a small part of what they might be, a large percentage enhancement means much less than it would, had rents been full when last revised. Fourthly, in this district many holdings, especially in the Umrer Tahsil, are held on pepper-corn sums, the relics of a much less developed stage of society and if they are raised to or towards the prevailing average, the percentage enhancement of the village or group as a whole is much increased. I have therefore in proposing rates paid little attention to how the results will work out in percentages, except when the orders of my superior officers have limited my freedom of action. In individual groups the points that have been looked to are the general circumstances of the community, the condition of agriculture, the demand for land, as indicated by the amounts obtained in sales, sub-leases, or nazarana and the size of the payment in relation to the size of the holding. Each of these four considerations may be touched on shortly. The first may be illustrated from Dongarial.

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Tahsil.	Period.	Malk-makbuza.	Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Superior ordinary.	Pure ordinary.	All tenants.	Revised incidence.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Saoner	Before Settlement	1 12 4	1 10 10	1 3 11	0 15 4	0 13 10	1 4 10	1'23
	After Settlement	2 7 1	2 4 0	1 10 11	1 3 3	1 1 3	1 11 9	
	Increase per cent	33	34	35	26	25	33	
Ramtek	Before Settlement	1 1 10	1 1 0	1 0 5	0 14 4	0 14 3	0 15 10	'84
	After Settlement	1 11 4	1 9 2	1 7 6	1 3 0	1 2 5	1 6 2	
	Increase per cent	54	48	43	33	30	40	
Katol	Before Settlement	1 10 8	1 8 1	1 0 0	0 9 9	0 9 9	0 15 11	1'12
	After Settlement	2 5 7	2 1 10	1 7 3	0 13 4	0 12 8	1 5 5	
	Increase per cent	41	40	45	36	29	41	
Umrer	Before Settlement	0 13 9	0 14 10	0 13 4	0 12 5	0 12 5	0 13 1	67
	After Settlement	1 6 2	1 5 3	1 4 0	1 2 1	1 1 6	1 3 4	
	Increase per cent	62	49	51	46	43	48	
Total for the District.	Before Settlement	1 5 5	1 4 3	1 0 2	0 13 10	0 13 0	1 0 0	91
	After Settlement	2 0 2	1 12 5	1 7 0	1 2 4	1 1 2	1 6 3	
	Increase per cent	51	42	42	32	32	39	

Arranged in the order of the enhancement the tahsils come as follows :—

	Enhancement.	Incidence.
	Per cent.	
Saoner	33	1'23
Nagpur	35	'98
Ramtek	40	'84
Katol	41	1'12
Umrer	48	'67

In other words, except in the case of Katol, the higher the enhancement the lower the revised incidence. In Saoner, which was inspected in the second season's work and assessed before any experience of announcement had been gained, rents as unrevised, were found already to be much higher than in most parts of the district and though the sale-price and subletting figures of land indicated its value, caution in enhancement was exercised. In Nagpur, which fell into the first season's work, rents were found to be very low for land so conveniently situated round the capital of the provinces, but the tendency of an inexperienced Settlement Officer is to fix his proposals too low and in the earliest groups to be assessed my figures were raised by the Commissioner of Settlements. In Ramtek, which was inspected in the second and fourth years, the varying conditions of the country mentioned above affected the enhancements proposed but in the Irrigation Group, where rents were found to be very low, holding large and cultivation consequently slovenly and subletting by wastrel middlemen rife, much larger enhancements were proposed, but the Local Administration fixed a group limit, which materially reduced the original proposals. In Katol, which was inspected in the third season, the circumstances of existing rents were peculiar. Judged by acreage rates for soils and by incidences, they were high for the district, much higher than those, for instance, of Umrer, could ever be raised to at one Settlement, but regarded in the light of the truer standard of what people were willing to give for the land, when buying it or taking it on a yearly lease, they were the lowest of the district. Rates were therefore proposed which would have yielded an enhancement of somewhere about 50 per cent, but the orders of the Local Administration were that 40 per cent should be taken as a guiding figure. In this tahsil, however, I tried the experiment of getting a large cultivating malguzar, who is not a money-lender, to suggest

rents in villages where he was a proprietor or cultivator and in neighbouring ones which he knew well. In every case his figures were far above mine, as accepted by the higher authorities. In Umrer, which was inspected in the third and fourth seasons, payments were so very low that it was impossible to raise them not merely to a fair figure at one Settlement, for that cannot be done in any part of the district, but to anything approaching the present low prevailing average, but the expansion of cropping and the existence of many pepper-corn rents permitted more enhancement than elsewhere.

81. The variations in the enhancement of rents, as actually made, from the Variations from the forecast. proposals contained in the Forecast Report are due entirely to the superior knowledge of the district which the Settlement Officer gains during the course of his village to village inspection over that which he possesses when the forecast is prepared. Thus when local inquiry showed that rents were much lower than was first thought, as in Umrer, where cropping has grown much and where soils were underclassified at last Settlement, the forecast estimate has been freely exceeded, but in every case the tahsil figures of rental enhancement are such as to keep the revenue within the 15 per cent margin of variation, which is permitted by the rules and hence announcement has been done under the orders of the Local Administration.

82. The new rents were accepted much better than I anticipated in a district where the litigious type is so common that the word Acceptance of new rents. "barrister" has been adopted into the slang of the people to signify the man whose club is the Civil Court. In paragraph 365 of his report Sir R. Craddock made some remarks about the appeals against his enhancements and they still apply. Appeals from agriculturists were few, except those of the obviously engineered type but the Nagpur absentee appealed freely, his real ground being that, because his rent was low in the past, it should continue to be below that of the Kunbi.

83. The valuation of the home-farm and of the small area held on Home-farm valuation. privileged tenures from the malguzars has been made at the same rates as tenant land, except in one or two exceptional cases, and where large margins have been allowed in the fixation of tenants' rents, allowance has been made in fixing the revenue, as to take the home-farm at the full deduced rate and to allow large concessions to tenants is tantamount to fixing a higher rate for the former. The figures for each tahsil are:—

Name of tahsil.	As sanctioned.				Compare as at former Settlement.				Increase per cent of revised acreage rate over total of Settlement.
	Home-farm.	Service tenants.	Valuation of home-farm and service tenants.	Acreage rate.	Home-farm.	Service tenant.	Valuation of home-farm and service tenants.	Acreage rate.	
	Area.	Area.			Area.	Area.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Nagpur	50,443	5,189	93,541	1 10 11	43,019	5,338	61,236	1 4 3	+ 33
	10%				12%				
Shore	38,624	3,393	91,305	2 2 9	34,610	3,383	64,556	1 11 2	+ 28
	17%				15%				
Ramtek	46,178	4,032	87,849	1 12 6	30,618	4,000	55,888	1 4 6	+ 37
	14%				12%				
Kator	61,437	3,477	1,14,631	1 12 3	54,176	3,132	75,354	1 5 0	+ 35
	22%				20%				
Umrer	72,592	8,172	1,20,980	1 8 0	67,031	7,807	77,124	1 0 6	+ 45
	18%				17%				
Total for the District	2,69,275	24,263	5,08,315	1 11 8	2,38,454	23,660	3,34,152	1 4 5	+ 16
	17%				15%				

In every tahsil the enhancement, as judged by the acreage rates, is less than that on tenants. The reason is that, although the home-farm is as a rule well situated and is consequently higher in zone classification than tenant land, at last Settlement it was often valued at a rate above that adopted for tenants. Being now taken at the tenant rate, it comes in for relatively less enhancement.

CHAPTER XIV.—IMPROVEMENTS.

84. The question of improvements is one of considerable difficulty as well as of importance but, as far as the Settlement is concerned, is simplified by the fact that landlords' improvements, as spoken of in the Tenancy Act, are unknown nowadays. Improvements in home-farm are of course found but are not "landlords' improvements". It is a strange but true fact that such as exist in the district, mostly in the form of rice-tanks, all date from a time prior to the grant or, to put it more exactly, the confirmation of proprietary rights at the 30 years' Settlement. The only man I have met who contemplated a "landlord's improvement" was not a malguzar at all but merely the patel of an unimportant raiyatwari village. The only exception to the rule is that occasionally a little earth is thrown on tank embankments and in one case a small tank, made to irrigate home-farm rice-fields, incidentally watered a few fields of tenant land. It would be a mistake however to blame the landlords for this apparent lack of enterprise or neglect of duty. In all the established villages of the district, that is to say, in the majority, any area which is suitable from the agricultural and engineering points of view for a comprehensive scheme of improvement, such as an English landlord might contemplate, is held in such a variety of rights, some proprietary and the rest almost so, that the conflict of interest makes the improvement a matter of very great difficulty. There is a real conflict, for the types of holders are diverse and one man wants to get on, while another is content to let things slide. Perhaps in the future when, as is hoped, co-operation has taken a firm hold, there may be found in it an instrument for overcoming the difficulty but that time is not yet come. Erosion may be taken as an illustration. If it is in its early stages, the energetic cultivator can counteract the evil, as far as his own field is concerned, by building a stone dyke on the lower side, as has been done in thousands of fields, without in any way affecting his neighbour's land but if drainage is involved or if a nalla has to be trained, which over a certain length of its course renders one acre uncultivable, whereas the damage might be confined to a tenth of an acre, the careful man's labour is destroyed, if his careless neighbour above him will not join in the scheme and he also runs the risk of doing damage to the field below his own. Such cases have been noticed during inspection. The improvements that exist are therefore of necessity confined to land which is held in one right. The possibilities which strike one in almost every village for radical improvement must remain unrealized until the changing conditions of the future evolve a new power strong enough to overcome the present divergent interests. Again the men who hold land merely for the sub-rent it produces are not the type to improve it and the sub-tenant, who cultivates land for only one year or, if he takes it year by year, has no rights and no security of tenure, cannot be expected to spend money on works of which he will never reap the benefit. Proper manuring even cannot be expected. It is the sub-tenants interest rather to beggar the land. The retardation of agriculture is one of the prices that have to be paid for the protection of tenants or rather, as it works in this district, of tenure-holders.

85. The following statistics of money spent on improvements have been collected at attestation :—

Nature of improvement.		Khasra Nos.	Amount.	Area affected	Area improved.
			Rs.	Acres.	Acres.
Embankments	...	3,230	4,92,985	20,328	20,222
Wells	...	1,137	3,38,231	8,849	8,804
Tanks	...	13	9,664	93	93
Others	...	647	1,46,700	2,172	2,139
Total		5,027	9,87,580	31,442	31,258

Distributed by tahsils the figures are—

Tahsil.				Amount.
				Rs.
Nagpur	...	...	...	1,93,200
Saoner	...	...	...	1,91,191
Rauntek	...	...	...	1,56,079
Katol	...	...	...	3,03,782
Umrer	...	...	...	1,43,328

Thus Katol, which is two-thirds of the size of Umrer, has spent over twice as much and Saoner, which is the smallest tahsil, little over half the size of Umrer, almost equals Nagpur, though the latter is half as large again.

The figures include only the items of over Rs. 50, which under the assessment rules qualify for exemption. The amounts vary greatly in the different parts of the district and sometimes a whole group will give a smaller total than a single village elsewhere. The most notable case is Ubali in the Saoner Tahsil, where a colony of vigorous, if somewhat turbulent, Lodhis spend the intervals between their quarrels in embanking their fields and digging wells for orange-gardens. As a general rule the amount spent on improvements varies inversely with the natural fertility of the soil. Thus the largest total, Rs. 1,04,270, is found in the Sawargaon Group of the Katol Tahsil, which shows a very large percentage of poor soils. It is not that the richer lands do not require improvement. They most certainly do. The rich Waroda Group of 48 villages in the Nagpur Tahsil shows a total of only Rs. 9,255 spent on improvements but, though the natural lie of the land is very flat, only 7 per cent of the soil is classed as saman. The rest is rendered uneven by unrestricted erosion and, if the unknown art of drainage were introduced, much land could be used for cotton which at present will not produce it, except in an abnormally dry year. The soil however will produce crops of sorts in its unimproved state and that is sufficient to satisfy the present-day cultivator. In Sawargaon on the other hand the choice may be between improvement and next to no crop at all and besides such a group supplies in abundance ready at hand the stones which make the most durable form of field embankment.

The other important form of improvement is the digging of wells for garden cultivation. While, as is mentioned in the chapter on agriculture, on the one hand some old garden-land is nowadays, under the influence of high prices, being used always or in most years for cotton and for this purpose fetches extraordinarily high sub-rents, on the other many new gardens are being planted, chiefly for oranges, which, when the trees are established, are a very paying crop. This development is principally in the Saoner and Katol Tahsils. Not only is a well necessary but often the ground has to be specially prepared, a hole being dug for each tree and filled up with silt. In cases the field is one which is of little use for other crops, being naturally too poor, but it requires a man of exceptional energy to convert such land into a garden.

86. In each village a statement has been prepared showing the amount spent on each improvement, and the classification of the soil at last Settlement and now. The exemption order is passed by an Assistant Settlement Officer and checked by the Settlement Officer and the assessment is based on the old classification. It often happens, however, that from the nature of the improvement or from its recent date, the classification of the soil has not been raised, hence there is no exemption. In other cases the old assessment was so very low that, quite independently of the improvement, the assessment rises much beyond the old figure. The exemption is more than swamped by the enhancement on general grounds. In both such cases the cultivator is apt to imagine that the enhancement is due to the improvement

but this is quite wrong. There appears also to be a fairly common belief that, if a man has spent any money on improving his land, he should be exempt from all enhancement at Settlement, whereas the policy is to avoid assessing the extra value due to the improvement. Nobody has any right to expect to escape a fair assessment based on the unimproved condition of the land, even though the new rent be higher than the old. Besides there seems to be an idea abroad that the exemption should be a fair return on the money expended. This cannot be so, for it implies that the assessment absorbs all rent and cultivating profits, whereas it equals only a small portion of the rent. Thus one man urged that an exemption of Rs. 4-11-0 was a very inadequate recompense for the planting of a small orange garden costing Rs. 1,500. The two figures have not necessarily any connection. If the expense had been greater or less, the exemption would have been the same, for it was based on the difference between the rates for irrigated and dry lands and, if the rental valuation of both kinds is really trifling, the difference in the two figures is also small. Were rents what they might be, the difference would be greater and the total exemption for the district much larger. Another reason for the total being small is that, especially in the two later seasons of the Settlement, the assessment of garden lands was very leniently made, hence there was a smaller difference between wet and dry rates. However a total of Rs. 11,054 has been remitted from deduced rents on account of improvements. The exact amount which the policy of exemption has prevented from being added to rents cannot be given, as the allowing of margins in rent fixation complicates the problem. Sanads have been issued at announcement for all improvements. By tahsils their number is:—

Nagpur	...	...	417
Saoner	...	...	295
Ramtek	...	...	366
Katol	...	...	1,592
Umrer	...	...	217
Total			2,917

CHAPTER XV.—SIWAI.

87. The valuation put on the miscellaneous income of the malguzars is given in Statement VIII. The figure has risen from Rs. 40,867 at last Settlement to Rs. 82,782 at this, though in the interval the area from which it is derived has shrunk. The estimation of siwai is the least pleasant part of a Settlement Officer's work. The only thing that he can be sure about is that, with a few exceptions, the malguzars make every effort to conceal the truth. Siwai is looked on as a perquisite and the fair valuation of it an injustice to the malguzar and every kind of subterfuge is adopted to mislead the Settlement Staff. One malguzar, for example, denied all income from grazing dues, though he had gone to the expense of printing books of grazing passes, similar to those used for Government Forest. He took the precaution however of leaving the entries of payment in the portion given to the grazier blank in case, as actually happened, any should fall into the hands of the Settlement Officer. Other men said that they made no income from their forests, though they maintained a conservancy establishment. Many took the precaution of warning their tenants to reveal nothing and one dismissed his agent because in his master's absence he divulged the truth.

88. In face of such difficulties the task of valuation is not an easy one. Inquisitorial methods are forbidden, yet the truth is not as a rule forthcoming of its own accord. There are however some data to go by. If the village is held revenue free or on a quit-rent or on waste land tenure, in which cases the valuation is nominal, except that it is an item of the basis for determining cesses, the true figure is usually given out. In the Court of Wards villages scattered over the district full accounts are produced. A very few malguzars too have proved the exception to the rule and attempted no concealment. Figures thus obtained are useful not only for fixing

the valuation in the villages to which they belong but as a basis of comparison in neighbouring and similarly situated villages. Thus if two adjacent villages, one managed by the Court of Wards and the other by its own malguzar, have each 1,000 acres of miscellaneous forest and the former yields a net forest income of Rs. 250, allowing for all contingencies, and the malguzar of the latter says he makes nothing, it is fair to assess his forest at 4 annas an acre. This course has often had to be adopted for the want, owing to the malguzars' conduct, of any better. If grass is a source of income, experimental cuttings can be made and the produce valued after taking account of cutting, carting and all miscellaneous charges. Information regarding contracts for the extraction of timber or firewood, mohwa flowers, mangoes or toddy can be obtained from the lessees and used, like the Court of Wards figures, in surrounding and similarly circumstanced villages. The usual procedure was for the Assistant Settlement Officer to make an estimate based either on actual figures supplied or obtained or on comparison with ascertained figures in a neighbouring village and to ask the malguzar either to accept it or refute it. In almost every case the estimates have been accepted after a little argument and much grumbling and only two or three malguzars thought fit to appeal against the assessments. If they are severer in some cases than in others, the malguzars have only their lack of straight-forwardness to thank for it. The actuals recorded are in most cases estimates which make allowances for all charges and fluctuations, hence in fixing the assessment very little margin is allowed.

89. Part of the increase in the total for the district must be ascribed to stricter valuation than at last Settlement, but the growing needs of Nagpur, not merely in population but in commercial activity, and the increase of the carting trade owing to the spread of cotton accounts for the remainder. Near Nagpur, especially in the Umrer Tahsil, grass is a very important item, as is obvious to any one who travels along the Umrer road and observes the traffic on the road and the large stacks of grass on the outskirts of the town. The largest estimate for grass in any one village was Rs 1,500, which was based on an acreage rate of Rs. 1-12-0. It was accepted as fair, as well it might be, considering that in the following year the reserve was leased for Rs. 4,500 with all risks and charges on the lessee. This was however a speculative figure and a fair average might be fixed at Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,500. The establishment of Messrs. Parry and Company's distillery near Kamptee has commercialized the trade in mohwa flowers and much of the area which in the papers is shown as under tree forest in the Ramtek Tahsil really produces little but mohwa. Hence the apparent leniency of the assessment of forest income, which was commented on at the time the groups were submitted. Firewood fetches a much enhanced price in Nagpur and its valuation is correspondingly up. The item of abadi income is new since last Settlement. It is discussed in the chapter on the village administration paper, and though malguzars may not be able to get so much money out of the occupiers of houses under the revised clause of the wajib-ul-arz as they expected to make out of the old, they can legitimately make something, and where this source of income is included in the siwai estimate, it has been framed with the new version in view.

Where malguzars have been unwise enough in a few cases to retard cultivation to get a light assessment, such land has been classed and valued at the village rate, as if it were home-farm, and the amount taken into the siwai estimate.

CHAPTER XVI.—THE FIXATION OF REVENUE.

90. The fixation of revenue in this district is governed by the resolution of Sir G. M. Chitnavis in the Imperial Legislative Council in January 1911 to the effect that the increase of the revenue should not exceed half the increase in the assets since Settlement, so that in time by succeeding settlements the assessment will be equal to half the assets. The resolution is now embodied in the Settlement instructions. It is noticeable however that, while much is said and written about the fraction of assets to be taken as revenue, little is said of the meaning of the word "assets" itself, yet in this district it has had three distinct meanings, and each successive change has been a concession to the landlord.

In the 30 years' settlement Mr. Ross put a valuation on a village by a series of calculations which are described in paragraphs 31 to 39 of his report and generally took 50 per cent the total as the revenue to be paid, but he explains :—

"Of course it will be understood that this value did not represent the present supposed net assets, but was what the village was deemed capable of yielding shortly when fixity of tenure and the certainty of a long lease would incite the *malguzar* to exertion, and when the relation between himself and his tenants being determined and understood, he would realize from them his fair share of the enhanced profits resulting from the prosperity of the country."

The result was that, on a calculation of assets as now made, Mr. Ross' revenue sometimes exceeded the total assets and often approached them. Mr. Ross raised the revenue of the district only from Rs. 8,76,896 to Rs. 8,77,698. His assumed assets were Rs. 16,29,566 but the actual existing assets only Rs. 11,52,526. The revenue therefore fell at 76 per cent of the assets, as now calculated, but under the Settlement the district was prosperous and cropping expanded.

At last settlement no account was taken of prospective assets; still the calculation differed from that now made in that the home-farm was frequently valued at a higher rate than that taken for tenant land. The justification was that there might be special reasons for leniency in the fixation of tenants' rents, which did not apply to the *malguzar's* cultivation, which might fairly be valued at or nearly at a rate deemed suitable for the group in which the village was situated. Besides liberal margins were allowed in the fixation of tenants' rents, which was equivalent to taking a still higher relative rate for the home-farm.

At this settlement the third stage has been reached. Except in a very few special cases, the valuation of the home-farm, as stated above, is at the rate adopted for tenants and where margins to the latter are large, consideration has been given in fixing the revenue. The result is that over the district as a whole and despite the fact that the home-farm is better situated than the tenant and hence under the zone system gets more of the *gaon patti* addition and less of the *siv patti* deduction, the acreage rate of increase is less than the enhancement imposed on tenants.

91. Another factor complicates the situation. Assets, as defined in the Settlement Code, consist of :—
Definition of assets defective and misleading.

- (1) The payments of *malik-makbuzas*, as enhanced by the Settlement Officer, for collecting which *malguzars* are entitled only to a small drawback.
- (2) Tenants' rents, as enhanced by the Settlement Officer.
- (3) A valuation of the home-farm on the same basis as that of *malik-makbuza* and tenants' payments.
- (4) A valuation of miscellaneous income.

The underlying idea of this definition is that these items make up what the village should yield each year, all cultivating profits excluded. It assumes that rents are at an economic level and leave no room for profit through *nazarana*, consent-money or grain and cash dealings with the tenantry. But it has been shown above that grain and money dealings frequently exist and that the levy of *nazarana* and consent-money is greatly on the increase. Hence the word assets has in this district a purely technical meaning and it is unfortunate that the term is in use, for on its face value it means one thing and in reality may mean quite another. How misleading the term is may be illustrated by four typical classes of villages.

- A.—A well established, fully occupied and prosperous village with no home-farm.
- B.—A similar village with much home-farm.
- C.—A village with room for expansion.
- D.—A village belonging to a *malguzar* who is bent on making money, irrespective of the welfare of his tenants.

In village *A* all the land is in the possession of men who are protected by law or custom from any enhancement of rent until next settlement. The rents are much below what they might be and this unassessed rent remains with the tenants. The tenants are not in debt to the malguzar, there is no siwai income, and, except in the case of a bad famine or of land reverting to the malguzar through the failure of heirs, all the malguzar can hope to make out of the village during the course of the settlement, except perhaps for a little consent-money on transfer, is the difference between the rents and the total of revenue and cesses. This is the only type of village, and such are not numerous, in which the word assets has approximately its dictionary meaning.

In village *B* the malguzar will make nothing by rent enhancement or nazarana or money-lending but his home-farm is assessed only at the rate adopted for tenant land and much of the unassessed rent goes into his pocket. As an example of this type of village may be quoted Kohla of the Katol Tahsil. It is not an extreme case, for in it the home-farm covers only 25 per cent, whereas in many others it is much greater. It is quoted because the Court of Wards has not concealed the real letting value of the home-farm. The assets according to the assessment statement are :—

	Rs.
Malik-makbuza payments	... 244
Tenants' payments	... 736
Home-farm valuation	... 565
Siwai	... 10
Total	... 1,555

On this a revenue of Rs. 915 was assessed on a basis of 90 per cent of the malik-makbuza receipts and 53 per cent of the malguzari "assets." But the existing standard of rents before re-settlement in the Katol Tahsil was so very far below fair rents that, even after revision, a large gap still remains. The village is managed by the Court of Wards, which leases the home-farm, and at the time of inspection it was given out for 5 years at an annual figure of Rs. 2,500. The real assets therefore are, all nazarana and consent-money being neglected :—

	Rs.
Malik-makbuza payments	... 244
Receipts from tenants	... 736
Receipts from the home-farm (lease money)	... 2,500
Siwai	... 10
Total	... 3,490

The revenue assessed therefore falls in reality at 26 per cent and 21 per cent of the total and malguzari assets in the true sense of the word, a very different matter.

In a village of the *C* type it was originally expected that, as people took up land, the malguzar would fix fair rents and the assets would rise proportionately to the increase of occupation and the increasing value of produce, but it has been shown that the policy of the malguzars is to fix as small rents as possible and to take as much as they can cash down in the shape of nazarana. To assess this nazarana would be to tax the honest man, who revealed the true amount, and let off the dishonest man, who succeeded in concealing it in whole or in part and would in cases result, as has been shown in the discussion on nazarana in a larger revenue than the village could annually pay. Rents can only be enhanced by a moderate amount at one time and the assets as arrived at exclude all consideration of the nazarana, which may exceed the revenue for the whole period of the expiring settlement. As long as it is possible to capitalize most of the rental value of land, the calculation of assets will continue to be farcical.

In a village of the *D* type, where the malguzar makes most of his money by lending cash and grain at high interest to the tenants, a practice which is rendered possible by the lowness of present rents, in addition to his receipts which are called interest but are really rent, he makes money by letting the tenants get so into his debt that they have to surrender their land, which is given

out again on nazarana, but the calculation of assets in accordance with the Settlement Code leaves these sources of profit out of account and the assets have little reference to what the malguzar makes out of the village.

92. The definition of assets is, therefore, insufficient and has the great drawback that under it the same fraction means one thing in one village and quite a different thing in another, but it is difficult, if not impossible, to suggest any adequate formula to suit all kinds of villages as long as rents remain far below the proper level. It follows that the expression "fraction of assets" has as little meaning as the word "assets," yet the instructions bind the Settlement Officer and give him very little latitude for the application of his laboriously acquired local knowledge in the fixation of revenue and impose, it is submitted, a precise formula of the nature deprecated by the Government of India in paragraph 10 of their resolution of 1902. The formula has been applied as follows. To the existing revenue has been added half the increase of assets, as arrived at after the enhancement of "assets". This sum is called the permissible revenue and has never been exceeded, but less has been taken in the following types of cases:—

- (1) Where there has been much expansion in assets owing to new land coming into cultivation or to a higher valuation being put on siwai income, the fraction has been reduced to 50 per cent or more nearly to it than the rule requires. To take the permissible revenue in such cases would mean a large loss to the malguzar and a large gain to Government.
- (2) In a few cases the malguzar has been found to be a model to his fellows in his conduct as a landlord and this has been recognized by some concession in the fixation of revenue.
- (3) In numerous cases fractions exceeding 55 per cent have been reduced by the orders of the Local Administration; for example in the Veltur Group of the Umrer Tahsil it was directed that no fraction should be over that figure.

In the fixation of the drawback allowed to malguzars on their collections from malik-makbuzas 10 per cent has been regarded as the standard. In the Katol and Saoner Tahsils, where such payments are in cases important, it was found that the drawback fixed at last settlement was often small and it has now been raised to or towards 10 per cent and in villages where there was any special reason for it, a figure exceeding 10 per cent has been fixed. The result is that the average drawback for the whole district rises from 9 per cent to 11 per cent.

93. Excluding villages now entirely submerged in tanks, the kamil-jama assessed on the whole district and collected through malguzars at last Settlement was Rs. 10,57,217. Owing to the resumption of revenue-free plots on the one hand and the acquisition of land for public purposes on the other the total prior to revision stood at Rs. 10,51,463. The total now is Rs. 14,44,209, the rise being 37 per cent.

The details for the five tahsils are:—

Tahsil.	Revenue before revision.	Revenue after revision.	Increase per cent.	Fraction of malguzari assets taken as revenue.	Fraction of total assets taken as revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.			
Nagpur	2,45,532	3,30,347	35	56	60
Saoner	2,03,244	2,61,537	29	57	60
Ramtek	2,00,616	2,79,813	39	55	57
Katol	1,94,298	2,66,289	37	55	59
Umrer	2,07,773	3,06,223	47	54	56
Total	10,51,463	14,44,209	37	55	58

The figures of the fraction of assets taken as revenue are given subject to the reservation as to their meaning explained above.

In addition a total of Rs. 14,604 is payable into the treasury direct by Municipalities for land held by them for profit and by persons holding land, mainly non-agricultural, in the Suburban Group of the Nagpur Tahsil, and the payments of the scattered raiyatwari villages are increased from Rs. 1,383 to Rs. 1,795. The gross total revenue is Rs. 14,60,608.

94. There are many villages held on quit-rent or revenue-free tenure, especially in the Nagpur, Ramtek and Umrer Tahsils where the Bhonsla Rajas had full opportunity of endowing their relatives, friends and dependents. On the waste land plots too only cesses are realizable. The realizable revenue rises from Rs. 9,90,965 before settlement to Rs. 13,57,644 now, or by 37 per cent.

95. By the re-settlement the malguzars gain Rs. 1,50,744 owing to the stagnation of rents from settlement to settlement. There are consequently very few cases where it has been necessary to propose deferred enhancement, but each case of loss has been considered individually and, where necessary, some concession in the shape of deferred enhancement given. The number of mahals in which the total revised revenue is not to be immediately collected is twenty-eight and the total deferred revenue is only Rs. 1,450, but the increased assessments in such cases are mostly payable by poor men and the concession will give them an appreciable degree of relief.

CHAPTER XVII.—TERM OF SETTLEMENT.

Periods provisionally fixed unsuitable for districts.

96. The revised Settlement has been fixed provisionally for the following terms in the different parts of the district :—

Area.		Date of commencement.	Date of expiration.	Term of years.
1		2	3	4
Nagpur Tahsil ...	Suburban Group	... 1st July 1916	... 30th June 1933	... 17
	Rest of tahsil	... 1st July 1913	... 30th June 1933	... 20
Saoner Tahsil ...	...	... 1st July 1914	... 30th June 1934	... 20
Ramtek Tahsil ...	Irrigation Group	... 1st July 1916	... 30th June 1934	... 18
	Rest of tahsil	... 1st July 1914	... 30th June 1934	... 20
Umrer Tahsil ..	Western half	... 1st July 1915	... 30th June 1936	... 21
	Eastern half	... 1st July 1916	... 30th June 1936	... 20
Katol Tahsil ...	...	... 1st July 1915	... 30th June 1935	... 20

The variations from the normal period of 20 years are entirely due to the exigencies of the work and are designed so as to bring the tahsils into a proper roster for re-settlement again. Thus the Suburban Group was taken up with the rest of the Nagpur Tahsil, but the difficulties which the record of right within it presented delayed its assessment until an Assistant could be spared to devote himself exclusively to it and it was assessed right at the end of settlement. The term is that accepted by the Government of India in their orders on the forecast report but the intimate local knowledge of the district gained by inspecting every village in it shows that there is a strong case for a shorter period and, though I do not imagine that anything now said will have any effect in the period fixed, it is well, as the case for long settlements

has been so often urged, to show that there is also another side to the question. Unofficial opinion on the subject may be gauged by the fact that in the debate of the 14th March 1914 in the Imperial Legislative Council 18 unofficial votes to two were cast in favour of the middleman against the cultivator, for, when the value of land is rising, no moderation of the Government demand, and a prolonged term of settlement is tantamount to such moderation, will in the long run save the actual cultivator from paying a full rent. All experience teaches this. The Nagpur settlement, however, has resulted in a big profit to the landlords, owing to the stagnation of rents between settlements, and local unofficial opinion is not now unanimous in favour of a long term. Just at the time of the debate in the Imperial Council a malguzar of the Saoner Tahsil approached me with a request for a shorter term and I have recently received a suggestion from a leading malguzar in the Katol Tahsil that a reversion to the triennial settlements of the Maratha times would be a good thing. The fact is that when re-settlement resulted in a loss to most or many malguzars, the cry was all for a long period to put off the evil day but now when, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the Nagpur District, most malguzars gain, the feelings of some of the proprietors are beginning to veer round. Malguzars, with reference to the term of settlement may be divided into three classes :—

- (1) Men who look only to the amount of money they can make out of their villages.
- (2) Men who are content to collect rents and pay the revenue to Government and whose extraneous gains are limited to the occasional taking of nazarana.
- (3) Men who have publicly argued the blessings of a long or permanent settlement.

The first class desire long settlements, for the ever-growing gap between rents and the annual value of land is the gold mine they live on and a revision of rents, which in this district means enhancement, tends to lessen that gap. The second class have been taught by this re-settlement to ask for a short period, for their incomes have been increased by the Settlement Officer and they have been saved the odium earned in raising rents themselves. The third class are beginning to find themselves in a dilemma, for some of them think that, after all, it would be better to let the Settlement Officer make their money for them and the oftener he does it, the better for their pockets.

Arguments against frequent re-settlements.

97. The chief stock objections to frequent re-settlements are :—

- (1) The people are harassed.
- (2) There are opportunities for extortion by subordinates.
- (3) "The agricultural population of the area under settlement are thrown into a state of great ferment and wild excitement during the continuance of assessment operations" (*vide* the speech of the mover of the resolution referred to above).
- (4) Land is thrown out of cultivation and less valuable crops are grown.
- (5) All incentive to improvement is taken away.

The first three objections may be considered together. The operations of settlement have been carried out as expeditiously as is consistent with any degree of care and as quickly as the dilatory habits of the people have permitted. If anybody thinks four and a half years too long for the inspection, assessment and announcement of the 1,943 villages of the district, he is an advocate of scamped work and besides the total time occupied does not affect the people, except in so far as individuals hold land in different parts of the district. As far as each village is concerned, the operations consist of the Additional Revenue Inspector's attestation, which lasts a few days or a few weeks, according to the size of the village, the Assistant Settlement Officer's inspection, which occupies a day or perhaps two, and the Settlement Officer's inspection, which takes only a part of a day. After an interval comes announcement, which is done from central camps at the rate of several villages a day. The Nagpur tahsil was announced and finished two years before the eastern half of Umrer was commenced.

It has been mentioned in the chapter on the operations of settlement that far from the agricultural population being thrown into a ferment, their apathy is the chief difficulty that the settlement staff have to contend with. Some men by their conduct appear to wake up to the fact that there has been a re-settlement in their village only a year or two after the event. Honesty above the standard of their fellows and of the classes from which they are recruited cannot be claimed for the subordinates of the Settlement Department but it takes two to commit the offence of bribery and if the offers were fewer, the acceptances would of necessity be fewer also. Delinquents, when found out, have been severely punished and more would have paid the penalty, if the people had offered any assistance in inquiries into misconduct. It is the talk of the people that the settlement subordinate stands far from first in the ranks of corruption, not because he is any better but because he is not a permanent affliction and his power for evil is consequently less.

The old-fashioned idea that the approach of settlement is the signal for the putting of land out of cultivation is almost dead. Some half a dozen malguzars were foolish enough to retard cultivation, but such tactics are quite useless, when a glance at the village statistics, as maintained from year to year and summarized in the village note-book, is sufficient to establish the cause of any decline of cultivation. In half an hour any Revenue Inspector can assign the reason for the total decline in a village. The malguzars who tried this dodge were caught in their own trap, for the retarded land was assessed like the rest and the sole result was that they lost the profits on it for the time it was out of cultivation. Such land covers less than 1,000 acres in the whole district and about 300 was in one village, in which extensive subletting at a high rate showed a strong demand for land. The settlement has absolutely no influence on the nature of the crops grown: the cultivator grows what he likes and what he thinks will pay him best irrespective of whether the settlement is just to come or just over. The area under cotton, the most valuable field crop, in 1910-11, when inquiries for the forecast were begun, was 271,000 acres. During the operations it rose and in 1914-15 stood at 349,000 acres. Many cultivators were also found during inspection digging wells and planting orange gardens. It has been shown that the substantial improvements in this district, the big irrigation tanks, all date from the era of triennial settlements and of no security of tenure. Landlords do not nowadays make improvements and, as is mentioned in the chapter on improvements, are not to be blamed for not doing so, but improvements by landlords and tenants on the land they cultivate themselves go on freely under the eyes of the settlement staff.

None of these arguments against frequent re-settlements, whatever their force in other parts of India, can therefore be said to apply to the Nagpur District and presumably the term here should be fixed to suit the district and not because it would be suitable elsewhere.

98. In the interest of Government and the cultivator and of the malguzar himself, if he were always long-sighted enough to see it, it is essential that something should be done to lessen the gulf that separates the rent of land, in the technical sense the term has in this district, and its letting value. It is a fact of which no malguzar seems to be aware that the revenue assessed by Sir R. Craddock was considerably less than that of the days of Appa Sahib in the beginning of the 19th century, when prices were a fraction of what they were twenty years ago. The comparison is not quite fair, as Appa Sahib's revenue was found too high by Sir R. Jenkins and was materially reduced and in those days there were perquisites not now allowed, though on the other hand there was no chance of nazarana. Still the figures show a great moderation in the demands of Government. Under Mr. Ross' settlement the revenue was eight and three quarter lakhs, under Sir R. Craddock's ten and a half and as now revised it is fourteen and a half. Government, and through it the public, is therefore clearly not getting a fair share of the increased prosperity of the district, due to its development by roads and railways and its being linked up to the world market, which is proved by the rising rates of prices and the increased value of land, which have been dealt with above.

It is unfortunate that in discussions on settlements the distinction has sometimes been made between the agricultural population and the general public and a prolongation of term described as a concession to the former at the expense of the latter. In this district at least the true antithesis is between the tenure-holder and the general public, most of whom are cultivators and of whom the cultivators suffer most by a long settlement. The *malguzar*, as he now stands, is the creation of Government and though he is too often an absentee rent-receiver, he has to be accepted for better or worse, but the whole argument of this report is that owing to the lowness of rents the protection of tenants, which was intended to be the protection of cultivators, is degenerating at an increasing rate into the protection of subordinate tenure-holders and the soil is more and more being tilled at rack-rents by men who are called sub-tenants but who are, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, tenants-at-will and are, as a rule, the most energetic cultivators of the district and the men most deserving of consideration from Government. In the interest of these men chiefly I advocate a shorter term of settlement. The present position is that rents are so much below what they might be that, assuming the value of land to remain stationary, it will take three or four settlements like the one now made to raise them to a proper pitch and it is highly improbable that the value of land will not continue to go up. It is true that since the 30 years settlement Nagpur has been opened up by roads and railways, but the greatest rise in land has been in the last 10 years, more than a generation after railway communication with Bombay was established, and I anticipate that twenty years from now the difference between rents and the value of land will be greater than it was before this settlement. Until rents are fair, there is no guarantee that the man whom the law protects will be the man who cultivates. In fact the guarantee, as time goes on, will be more and more the contrary, and unless the actual cultivator is the protected man, protection is an evil and a drag on the country and any policy of prompt relief in the time of distress is frustrated, as the relief goes to the wrong man. The Nagpur cultivators are on the whole prosperous men, despite the high rack sub-rents that many are paying, because high rents never hurt a man as long as the seasons are good and the district has had an unusual run of luck, though many men were badly hit by the slump in cotton prices in the season of 1914-15, but if there were a series of bad seasons, the result would be that, no matter how promptly revenue and rents were remitted, the ablest cultivators, who had contracted for high sub-rents, would be broken. Matters would right themselves after a few bad years, when the value of land had fallen, but only after the damage had been done.

It is submitted further that the shortening of the period of settlement is the only practicable remedy for the *nazarana* system, which causes much discontent among the cultivators and which drains the incoming tenant of his capital or compels him to start his tenancy in debt. It is the difference between what the villagers describe as the Government dues and the Tenancy Act miscalls rent and the real annual value of the land which renders this system possible and, as it is out of the question to enhance payments at one step by 200 to 400 per cent, as it is necessary to do to bring rents to a proper pitch, the enhancement must be done at successive settlements and the sooner it can be done, the better. The condition to be aimed at is, it is submitted, that the actual cultivator should be the tenure-holder, protected by law and custom that is stronger than law from disturbance as long as he pays his rent promptly, which should be approaching a full one in the English sense of the term. He would then obtain land on little or no *nazarana* and the bulk of his rental payments would be of such a nature that they could be at once remitted in time of distress, instead of being, as is too often the case at present, quite beyond the Deputy Commissioner's powers of intervention. The *malguzar*, though he would lose his receipts in the shape of windfalls of *nazarana*, which, if there are co-sharers, cause fights in the village and which are often squandered, and in money-lending, which is baneful to the tenantry, would have an increased and assured income paid him by cultivating tenants and not by middlemen and absentees, who, even with sub-infeudation at its present relatively small dimensions, cause much trouble and delay in rental collections. Subinfeudation and *nazarana* are evils which are much increasing and which sap the resources of the cultivator, though their bad effect

is for the present partly obscured by the unusual succession of good or fair seasons. They must be faced and I know no way of dealing with them when, as at present, payments stagnate for the term of settlement. Lastly, Government would have a fair return for the money that has been spent in developing the district and a fair share of its growing prosperity. Everything considered, a period of 10 or 12 years is ample for a district like Nagpur.

PART III.—MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAPTER XVIII.—ASSESSMENT OF A SPECIAL NATURE.

99. Nagpur Khas and 19 villages surrounding it have been formed into a special group, for they presented many problems different from those of the purely rural villages. These problems have been discussed at length in the Suburban Assessment Report and the notes on the individual villages and only the chief points are recapitulated here.

Lands not used for agricultural purposes was not fully dealt with at either of the two preceding settlements. The position of the purely urban land is explained in the chapter on Nazul but in addition there are four important types to be considered :—

- (1) Bungalow compounds.
- (2) Commercial lands.
- (3) Lands from which ground-rent is derived.
- (4) Municipal land.

In the early days land was given out for the building of bungalows without any conditions as to the rights of the occupiers being specified. Such lands were at first held free of all payment but after prolonged discussion a tax was imposed in 1869, which was made payable to the Civil Station Sub-Committee of the Nagpur Municipality and was intended for the upkeep of the Civil Station. The Sub-Committee still receives this money, though, as it was imposed as land revenue and is such, it should go to the treasury. The tax was not revised at last settlement and the status of the holders of such land has only recently been considered. As from the beginning they have freely bought and sold their properties, it has been decided that they must be considered full proprietors and they are now recorded as malik-makbuzas, subject of course to the payment of land revenue. The tax of 1869 averaged Rs. 7 an acre. The rate has now been raised to Rs. 10, not because that figure represents a full ground-rent but because it is high enough above the existing rate to go at one settlement.

There are numerous sites occupied at almost nominal rates by cotton compounds, mills, wood-stalls, grass stacks, etc. For these a standard rate of Rs. 25 an acre has been adopted. In smaller places such as Wardha and Khandwa a rate of Rs. 15 was taken and in Nagpur it was found that rates fixed by private bargain went up to Rs. 40. Hence Rs. 25 was considered suitable, as it took into account the greater demand for land in Nagpur and was yet well below what private individuals can secure.

Where revenue paying lands have been devoted by their owners to purposes which bring in ground-rent, the amount received has been ascertained and revenue fixed on it with due regard to individual circumstances. The existing orders were that the ground-rent should be taken as the assets and revenue should be assessed at 50 per cent but in many cases in Nagpur, such as when land is given out in very small plots to a number of poor people, bad debts and the difficulties of collection have to be considered. In such cases the revenue has been assessed at 25 per cent of the gross receipts to give an ample margin but where the difficulty of collection is trifling the margin may be as small as 10 per cent of the gross total and the revenue consequently falls at 45 per cent.

Municipal lands held for profitable purposes have all been assessed in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, the method of assessment varying with the circumstances of the land and the income it yields. Thus, if a field is a trenching-ground and is leased for agriculture, it is assessed as ordinary agricultural land, any benefit it receives from the manuring it gets being treated as an improvement and exempted as such. Land given out for building sites by the Committee has been assessed on the ground-rent it yields, as if it were in private ownership.

100. Non-agricultural land in small towns like Katol and land the property of outlying Municipalities have been treated on the same lines as such land in the Suburban Group.

101. The catchment areas of the two reservoirs of Nagpur City, Ambajhari and Gorewara, have been assessed to land revenue in accordance with the orders of the Government of India in the case of the Khandwa Water-works, as conveyed in their letter No. 281-504-2, dated the 10th March 1910, in the Revenue and Agriculture Department. The assessment, Rs. 2,700, is based on the income the areas yield in grass but takes into consideration the fact that careful fencing and conservation has increased the auction bids; hence the assessment has been reduced to correspond with that of neighbouring unfenced land.

102. In Ramtek, Parseoni, Mansar and a few more villages there are betel gardens known as *barejas*. The less important have always been assessed as ordinary agricultural land but those of the 3 villages named were dealt with specially at last settlement and this procedure has been again followed. The growing of *pan* is a very laborious profession and is fully described in Sir R. Craddock's reports but because the gross outturn is great, the gardens in Ramtek, Parseoni and Mansar were in the Maratha days greatly over-assessed. Sir R. Craddock found those of Ramtek and Parseoni in a fair way but that of Mansar had greatly declined. In all he made big reductions in the assessment but the *pan*-growers in Mansar were in too bad a way for the relief to benefit them and their affairs have during settlement become still worse. At this settlement some of the members of the *bhayacharia* communities who hold the gardens put the very pertinent question: "Why should we, because we work, pay much more than our lazy brethren, who don't?" In reply I proposed very large reductions in the *bareja* assessments, but the proposals were not accepted in full by the Local Administration. Considerable relief was, however, given to these deserving cultivators, as the following comparative figures show:—

Period.	Assessment.			
	Ramtek.	Parseoni.	Mansar.	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st settlement	2,750	2,000	500	5,250
2nd settlement	1,860	1,180	100	3,140
3rd settlement	1,025	630	45	1,700

The Mansar *bareja* will probably disappear altogether but it is hoped that the large ones of Ramtek and Parseoni will benefit by the reduction of the assessment now made.

CHAPTER XIX.—NAZUL LAND WITHIN THE AREA OF THE NAGPUR MUNICIPALITY.

103. The question of nazul land within the city of Nagpur and its suburbs, which had long been neglected, was taken up in conjunction with this re-settlement. Its history is briefly this. Nagpur Khas, beside containing the city, is an important agricultural village and when the grant of proprietary rights was made at the 30 years' settlement, the abadi was expressly excluded from the scope of the grant. The city lands were therefore in theory the property of Government but it was not the practice of the Maratha Government to take ground-rent for house-sites, though at times, when pressed for money, it levied a tax known as *ghar-chautai*, which meant a quarter of the sale price on transfer. The British Government continued the Maratha practice of imposing no ground-rent but asserted its right to deal with all vacant sites as it pleased. The state of affairs in Nagpur Khas was found also in the Government villages of Bhankhera and of Sitabaldi and Rajapur, long amalgamated into the one village of Sitabaldi, in which the bulk of the abadi areas not lying within the limits of Nagpur are situated, and also in the adjoining villages to which the city had spread. These villages present many difficult problems which are dealt with separately in the preceding chapter but the nazul operations demand a chapter to themselves. From the records of the 30 years' settlement it cannot be traced what it was proposed to do with the abadi area excluded from the *malguzari* settlement, but in Sitabaldi an elaborate map showing each house and an equally elaborate *khasra* in a mixture of Urdu and Persian with very complete details were prepared. No action appears however to have been taken on them and now time and white ants have rendered the map almost past deciphering. In 1864 and again in 1873 and 1884 registers of all nazul land in and about Nagpur were prepared. On the first two registers nothing appears to have been done but on the third objections were called for. The objections however numbered 4,000 and no full steps were taken for an organised inquiry into them, though one of the assistants of the district has always been in charge of nazul work, leasing or selling such land and striking plots off the register casual plots, when objections were lodged afresh. In 1912 it was decided to have a comprehensive inquiry and the commencement of work was sanctioned in Mr. Moss King's letter No. C-154, dated the 25th June 1912, for six months only, but the magnitude of the task was not known until the staff got to work and the sanction was extended from time to time and now it is anticipated that the work should be completed by September 1916. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner accepted the following method of work which was recommended by a Conference composed of the Financial Commissioner, the Commissioner of the Division, the Deputy Commissioner, the Settlement Officer and the Nazul Officer. It was decided that whatever Government's rights may have been in the beginning, the only equitable course was to recognize long possession as conferring ownership and to hold that the land of all persons who could prove their possession since 1884, when registers were last prepared, either directly or by valid transfer, should be deemed private property and be excluded from the registers. All plots borne on the registers and other vacant sites, which were discovered during the progress of the operations but which had previously not been in the Nazul Register, were notified in the manner laid down in Section 40 of the Land Revenue Act and the widest possible publicity was given to the intended course of action. Mr. Jageshwar Rao, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, was placed in charge with an Additional Tahsildar and a Naib Tahsildar under him and conducted the operations almost to the end, when failing health made him retire. The operations not being yet completed, exact statistics are not available, but as all the land is dealt with under the Nazul Rules and leases are entered into for periods of 30 years, the work is not really a part of the settlement, though complementary to it. In round figures however 20,000 plots have been dealt with, in about half of which claims have been lodged by private individuals which have been investigated and decided in one of the following ways :—

- (A) Private ownership was recognized and the plot removed from register.

- (2) The encroachment was found so small that it was expedient to overlook it, the remaining land, if any, being declared the property of Government.
- (3) The encroacher was given an outright sale of the plot, if small.
- (4) A lease was executed for the encroachment.

The advantage of using the procedure of Section 40 of the Land Revenue Act, for which settlement powers were given to the Nazul Staff, is that, provided there is no doubt about exactly what land is in question, all further claims against Government are barred. To remove all doubt as to the identity of land an exact map of the city on a large scale was necessary but none existed and to prepare one would have been a long and expensive task involving the employment of a skilled staff of surveyors. Maps of sorts, however, prepared in 1901 by patwaris, existed and they were considered good enough to serve as indexes to the plots to facilitate the finding of them on the spot but too small and inaccurate to serve as settlement maps. On these maps the plots have been demarcated and numbered serially, circle by circle, but attached to each indenture of sale or lease and its duplicate preserved in office is an exact plot map on a large scale giving precise dimensions and boundaries and showing the leased or sold portion in distinctive hatching. For unclaimed plots, series of similar maps are attached to the order declaring them, circle by circle, to be the property of Government. New Nazul registers are being prepared in duplicate in the form prescribed in Appendix A to Revenue Book Circular VI-1, one copy for the Deputy Commissioner and one for the Municipal Committee and when the work is completed, all records will be deposited in the Deputy Commissioner's office and the Nazul Officer will prepare exact statistics of the number of cases dealt with, the methods of their disposal and the financial result of the operations.

CHAPTER XX.—THE VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION PAPER.

104. A change has been introduced into the preparation of the village administration paper or *wajib-ul-arz*. The old idea of having a printed standard form for the district or tahsil with room for the record of special local customs has been abandoned in favour of having merely a printed form of headings under which the varying customs of the individual villages, as actually found to be in existence, are recorded in manuscript. When one remembers that the villages of the district vary from the small towns of the Katol Tahsil, which have been places of substance since before the British, the Maratha, and the Gond days, through villages like Parseoni with 4,000 inhabitants, which traces its foundation from the time of Bakht Buland in the days of Aurangzeb, to little clearings in the forests of Dongartal, which are only very gradually being won for cultivation, it is clear that a standard plan of village customs is very difficult, if not impossible, to prepare and all old *wajib-ul-arz* are open to the charge of being legislation more than a record of custom. But the Settlement Officer is not the legislative authority for the district and he is concerned with the customs as he finds them not as he, or the executive administration, thinks they should be.

In the record of custom now prepared three points deserve discussion.

105. The first is the position of the kotwars with regard to the hides of dead cattle, which at last settlement were recorded as their property.

The question of the "kotwar's rights to hides" has often been before the Judicial Commissioner's Court, first, I think, in 1888 and is fully discussed in the ruling of Sir B. K. Bose, Officiating Additional Judicial Commissioner, in second appeal No. 280 of 1909 *Januji v. Sadia*. The case happens to be from a Berar district, but the principle is the same.

The custom of the kotwars taking hides had its origin in a sanitary service performed by those who were not debarred by caste from handling dead animals for those who were. The trouble arose when hides, in response to the demand in the home and foreign markets, increased in value. As the practice became a source of much profit, the kotwars became more insistent on their "right" and the owners of the animals began to assert their indefeasible right to their own property. It is chiefly where there are strong Kunbi communities that objection is taken to the kotwars appropriating all hides. The excuse is put forward that the custom encourages kotwars to poison cattle, but none of the objectors in this district have been able to support their case, when cross-examined, by any evidence. The money-value of the hides, which may fetch Rs. 10, is at the root of the change of attitude of the caste men. Rs. 10 is an excessive price to pay for a small sanitary service and the Kunbi wants the money. No doubt for many years to come the majority of people will continue to permit the kotwars to remove dead animals and do what they like with the hides, especially as the latter have the very simple remedy of going on strike and rendering a village uninhabitable, unless the owners can make satisfactory independent arrangements for the removal of carcasses, but I cannot record as a right what has been held by the High Court of the Province to be at best a permissive but not a legally enforceable custom. Hence the custom has been deleted from the new *wajib-ul-arz* and the remuneration of kotwars fixed independently of any income from hides.

106. The second point is the right, which, in common with the people of most parts of India, the villagers have of free grazing and the free use of jungle produce in the village waste. The clause of last settlement is:—

"The village waste and all its produce belongs to the proprietors. They will allow agriculturists of the village to graze their cattle on the waste land, to cut grass for thatching and firewood for private use, and to cut timber for agricultural purposes free of duty or charge of any kind.

This custom has also been before the Judicial Commissioner's Court on more than one occasion and is fully discussed in civil revision No. 217 of 1909 by Mr. H. J. Stanyon, Additional Judicial Commissioner.

In a nutshell the only equitable interpretation to be put on the custom is that an agriculturist should have free grazing *qua* his status in the village. The question is not a burning one in the district as a whole. Economically the custom is a very bad one, for it perpetuates the belief that a man has done his duty by his animals, if he turns them out virtually to starve on the very inferior and insufficient grazing which is often all that the waste provides and the cattle of this district will never be fed in accordance with the dictates of humanity until the people realized that it is more profitable in the long run to devote some of their land to fodder crops and good pasture, even though the immediate cash return may at first drop a little. Solid rupees in hand obtained by the sale of cotton everybody appreciates but only the very exceptional few prefer the same value in the shape of well fed young stock. To exclude the custom, however, as immoral or contrary to the public interest, as it in reality is in most villages, is too advanced an idea for practice. It has, therefore, been recorded as it exists in each village. In most cases, where no dispute has arisen and no restriction to the number of animals has ever been enforced, the fact of free grazing is simply recorded. There are cases, however, where there have been quarrels, tenants claiming unlimited grazing on the strength of a very small holding. In such cases it is necessary to record what number and kind of animals are by common consent required for agricultural and domestic use.

House sites. 107. The most important clause of all is that relating to abadis at last settlement; it ran:—

"The proprietors may, at their pleasure, allow strangers to build or to occupy an unoccupied house in the village site. No ground rent will be leviable from agriculturists now residing, or who may hereafter reside, in their village but

non-agriculturists will be liable to pay rent in cultivated land on which they may be allowed to build. The proprietors will grant permission to residents to enlarge their houses or cattle-sheds or to build new houses or cow-sheds on occupied lands near their houses. Permission to make or retain a garden or cultivate vegetables behind a house on the village-site will be granted : but reasonable conditions as to rent may be imposed by the proprietors, if revenue is levied in regard to such land. No one shall build on land other than the village-site without their permission.

The sites of houses which are built on agricultural holdings appertain to such holdings and follow them on transfer.

The sites of houses forming part of the village abadi devolve according to custom.

Every person is at liberty to sell or mortgage the materials of his house on leaving the village or on any other occasion but he cannot so dispose of his house-site, which belongs to the proprietors."

This clause is a re-statement and amplification of that of the first settlement, which apparently had fallen into complete oblivion. It is open to several objections. It is clear that a small town like some of those of the Katol Tahsil, whose origin is lost in the dark ages, is on quite a different footing from a little modern purely agricultural place, but this clause was inserted in the wajib-ul-arz of every village. The announcing Assistant Settlement Officer was careless enough not to cut it out even in uninhabited villages or in Nagpur Khas, where, at the 30 years' Settlement, the city area was expressly excluded from the grant of malguzari rights. Secondly, it is mostly legislation and an attempt to limit by an agreement between A, the Government, and B, the malguzar, who alone signs the wajib-ul-arz, the rights of C, the inhabitant of a house, which are based on immemorial custom. I have visited every abadi in the district and can find no trace of a custom restricting any occupant of a house in the free disposal of it. It is true that 100 years ago in the city of Nagpur there was a tax called *ghar-chautai*, which is described as follows by Sir R. Jenkins.

"*Garh-chautai and Guyall*.—A duty levied on the sale of houses and slaves : generally a fourth the amount, as the term implies, but in some divisions (*i. e.*, of the city) something more than a fourth."

This was essentially a vicious tax, for it was measured by the occupier's improvement, not by the value of the bare site, and it appears to have been confined to the city and I am not concerned with the ways and means of raising money adopted in the most degenerate period of Maratha rule but with village customs as they exist and the custom of this district is that people, agriculturist or others, have never paid ground-rent and have bought and sold houses as they pleased. The great majority of malguzars do not interfere in any way but some, mostly in small town, like Katol and Parseoni, are bent on making money from the abadi. They quote the wajib-ul-arz of last Settlement as a proof of the existence of a custom giving them control over abadi sites. They demand one-fourth of the purchase money on a transfer and, if they do not get it, sue in the Civil Court for the recovery of the site. Several times the clause of last settlement has been referred to before me as "the new law" but no settlement entry is law : it is only presumptive evidence, which anybody interested is at liberty to rebut. One malguzar drew a parallel between the restrictions placed by the Tenancy Act on the alienation of tenant land and the provisions of the wajib-ul-arz. The comparison of course cannot stand, because the former is law and the latter is not. Some malguzars have however succeeded in winning civil cases right up to the Judicial Commissioner's Court. It is unfortunate, however, that such cases have only come before that Court in second appeal, when points of law and not of fact are dealt with, for the facts are invariably mishandled in the lower courts. Defendants usually omit to take up the ground that the custom never existed in their village and do not prove that the wajib-ul-arz is wrong. One who attempted to do so was defeated by the Subordinate Judge, who appeared to think that the wajib-ul-arz was proof of the custom at the time of settlement and that it lay on the defendant to prove that it had fallen into

disuse since then, whereas the defendant was quite correctly endeavouring to prove by cases of transfer just before settlement that the custom did not exist then and that the malguzar's attempts to interfere with free transfer were an innovation of recent date. The truth is that, on the strength of the wajib-ul-arz, the malguzars are trying to invent a custom that never existed. The malguzar of the village who was the plaintiff in this case is a very able man, keenly alive to his own interests and, like most successful Kunbis, fond of money. Yet he admitted in my Court that he had only recently learnt that the wajib-ul-arz was applicable to his village. If he succeeded in living for 50 years in his village without knowing of a custom out of which he could make money, it is clear proof the custom never existed.

The Judicial Commissioner's Court has discussed the point with reference to ruling of other High Courts, but in the wajib-ul-arz it is the duty of the Settlement Officer to record the custom as he finds it in each village without reference to any other part of the country or to what the intention of Government may have been. If Government intended to interfere with the free right of transfer, this should have been done years ago and the present revision of the Land Revenue Act puts the matter on a clearer footing.

In most villages the malguzars admit that they have allowed people to settle and to transfer their houses free, irrespective of whether they are agriculturists or not. In such cases the custom is recorded as found. In the few cases where the malguzars claim the right to take money, the entry is different. If people have held free from perhaps pre-Moghul days and have sold their houses as pleased them, the grant of proprietary rights at the first settlement must be held to have been given subject to this condition. Custom gave Government no right of disposal of these houses, such as it had over the collection of the Land Revenue or over waste land and Government could not give away what it had not. Land which, however, has been given out for building since the grant of proprietary rights or land which, though once occupied by houses, has been abandoned is in a different category. Over it the malguzars have complete right to impose what conditions they like. When, therefore, malguzars seek to make money out of the abadi, the entry takes the following form :—

"Agriculturists have the right to occupy sites for their houses and catrlesheds free. Persons occupying sites from before the time of the 30 years' settlement have free right of transfer but houses on land which was unoccupied at the time of the 30 years' settlement can be transferred only with the consent of the malguzar."

In future civil cases length of possession will be the decisive point.

CHAPTER XXI.—MISCELLANEOUS OPERATIONS.

108. A history of the patwari arrangements is given in paragraphs 391 to 397 of Sir R. Craddock's report. In 1906 the cost of the establishment was made a provincial charge, the patwari cess being abolished. At the same time a uniform pay of Rs. 12 a month was fixed and now good conduct allowance of Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 a month are paid to 56 men. In 1909, when the Saoner Tahsil was established, certain adjustments in the patwari halkabandi were necessary and further relief was given in the biggest circles, but a general revision was postponed until re-settlement. The result was that the total was raised from 270 to 282, at which figure it now stands.

Sir R. Craddock increased the number of Revenue Inspectors from 8 to 12 or from 2 to 3 for each tahsil and when the Saoner Tahsil was constituted, 2 more Inspectors were added for it, though it was not deemed feasible to reduce the number of the charges in the 4 other tahsils.

A complete revision has now been made and the revised proposals submitted for orders. As regards pay, Rs. 12, being much less than a cooly family can earn, is obviously insufficient, even when supplemented by a few good conduct allowances, and it has ceased to attract the proper stamp of man for the work. Patwaris nowadays resign freely and the new men are not nearly up to the standard of the few of the older generation that still survive. At the same time

the patwari's duties have been increased in many miscellaneous ways, the chief of which are the preparation of grazing passes and of crop forecasts. The latter is a serious duty in this district where cotton, wheat, linseed and til are all important crops. The necessity too for expensive map-correction operations before re-settlement is a proof that the patwaris have failed to keep their maps up to date and one cannot expect a full day's work from a man, unless one gives him something approaching a full day's pay. A revised rate has therefore been proposed at Rs. 12, Rs. 14, Rs. 16 and Rs. 18, graded on the Barbour scale. This is much lower than I personally think advisable but I am told it is as much as financial considerations will allow and it is better than nothing. The pay of Revenue Inspectors, which is at present Rs. 30, with good conduct allowances of Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 and a horse allowance of Rs. 10, also calls for revision, but proposals have been delayed until more favourable times.

Since settlement the occupied and cropped area of the district has increased by 4 and 9 per cent. This fact alone justifies some increase in the number of patwaris but the additions now suggested are based on the fact that work has increased and that in the past much has been badly done and much left undone. It is to be admitted that if the pay were raised to Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 a month, better work and more of it could be exacted per man but with the pay so small as it will be even after revision, an increase in number is necessary. The original proposal was to fix a total of 325 but the Commissioner of Settlements has fixed a limit of 300.

In revising the circles considerable alterations have been necessary. Some of the old circles were of uneven size and some were geographically bad in that they ignored the existence of hills and difficulties of communication. An effort at improvement in this respect has been aimed at. Besides, the amalgamation of numerous uninhabited villages with their parent villages has involved further changes. Such villages should have always been in the same circle but this was not the case. A hard-and-fast rule for the size of circles cannot be followed, for the conditions of work in the different parts of the district vary widely. The number of khasra entries also is no safe guide, because fields vary much in size from place to place and it is the habit of the cultivator to sow a variety of crops in one field. Also where cultivation is less settled and is expanding, map-correction is a more serious consideration than in the long established tracts. The principle that has been followed therefore is this. The average occupied area of 5,400 acres, which is arrived at by dividing the occupied area of the district by 300, has been taken as a standard and has been increased or lowered according to the nature of the cropping, the amount of probable map correction, the difficulty of the country and the number of holdings.

In the Umrer Tahsil to allow for the large expansion of cultivation a fourth Revenue Inspector has been proposed and in the Nagpur Tahsil a small additional circle for the difficult portion of country round the Capital, where tenures are complicated and land acquisition frequent, has been suggested. The total number of Revenue Inspectors' circles rises therefore from 14 to 16.

109. It is the duty of the Settlement Officer to fix the number of kotwars and their remuneration. Their actual appointment rests with the district authorities. At last settlement and before it much was done to get rid of superfluous kotwars, the district total being reduced by Sir R. Craddock, from 5,398 to 2,142, and all that has been done now is to make small adjustments rendered necessary by the abolition of uninhabited villages and to fix their remuneration more in accordance with the rising cost of living. As at last settlement, the announcing Assistant Settlement Officer has worked in conjunction with the Naib-Tahsildar and Sub-Inspector of Police and all changes in the number of men have been carried out in conference and if an incumbent seemed unsuitable, the Naib-Tahsildar has been asked to take action.

The kotwar has sometimes been described as the village drudge but that appellation, if it ever was applicable in the Nagpur District, is fast becoming a misnomer. Even as long ago as Sir Richard Jenkins' day the kotwar was a man of importance, as appears from his report, and this was natural in a tract where absentee heads of village have always been common. Nowadays, if the *malguzar*

is non-resident, the kotwar is *de facto* the executive headman of the village. He is almost without exception a Mahar, and he has headed the general advance of that caste, which is mentioned in the chapter on tenants. His intercourse with the Police and other Government officials and with the outside world in general has sharpened his intelligence and he has often the best brains in the village. He scorns to speak Marathi, which he looks on as the language of rustics and not suitable for a public servant. The mukaddam is nowhere beside him, being apparently often chosen by the absentee malguzar as the softest man in the village and a suitable whipping post, if anything goes wrong. The kotwar knows the tenure of every field and its rent by heart and if a tenant forgets his rent, as he often does, he appeals to the kotwar. He reports crime and vital statistics, he collects rents, accompanies the patwari on his work and is present when any Government servant, from the Deputy Commissioner to the process-server, visits the village. Though no scholar himself, he is the school compulsory officer. In fact, nobody can do anything connected with management of the village without first invoking his aid. Even the resident malguzar is dependent on him and, while many villages would be none the worse and some the better, if the malguzar vanished into space, village administration, deprived of the kotwar, would come to a standstill. It is therefore essential that he should be properly paid but, while the malguzars are quite able and ready to voice their own claims, it remains for the Settlement Officer to better the condition of the one man, except the patwari, who really counts.

The average remuneration of the kotwar at last settlement worked out at Rs. 38-10-0 a year and was made up of cash from the malguzars and tenants, the rental valuation of service land and an estimated value of the hides of cattle. The figure was in reality a little higher, for the rental valuation of the kotwar's field, which he holds rent-free, was below its true letting value and besides, if he cultivated it himself, he got his cultivation profits, and the estimate of the value of hides was lenient. In the revision now carried out the income from hides has been omitted. As explained in the preceding chapter, the kotwar cannot claim the hides of dead animals as his right and though he will no doubt in most cases long continue to make money out of them, his remuneration must be on an assured and legal basis. The aim has been not to go below Rs. 48 a year, where the kotwar has anything approaching a full day's work, and in large villages to go to Rs. 80 to Rs. 100, but in making the calculation the service land, if any, has been taken at twice its rental valuation. This is fair, as twice the valuation is a very modest estimate of the letting value of land. The balance is made up in cash at rates varying from 3 pies to 1 anna in the rental valuation of the village, according to the necessities of the case, and in Parseoni and one or two other places non-agriculturists have been made to contribute. In addition the kotwar gets small presents from the malguzar and tenants but, as they are voluntary, they are not taken into consideration. The remuneration, as now revised, stands as follows:—

Tahsil.	Number of kotwars.		Remuneration as revised.				
	Before revision.	After revision.	Twice the valuation of service land.	Cash from malguzars.	Cash from tenants.	Total.	Average per man.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nagpur	502	514	8,679	2,968	20,230	31,877	62
Saoner	361	367	7,959	1,911	15,449	25,319	69
Ramtek	439	439	8,542	2,536	18,002	29,080	66
Umrer	424	434	11,073	1,913	16,165	29,151	67
Katol	380	387	5,113	3,707	14,687	23,507	61
Total	2,106	2,141	41,366	13,035	84,533	1,38,934	65

110. The cesses imposed at last settlement amounted to 11 per cent of the revenue fixed on malguzars and malik-makbuzas. The abolition of the 2 per cent additional rate under Act X of 1878 and of the patwari cess at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent occurred during the settlement and cesses now come to only $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Hence though the revenue is increased, the total of cesses is less than at last settlement. The comparative figures are :—

		Rs.
At last settlement	...	1,14,313
Before revision	...	59,450
After revision	...	81,948

An alienation of the land revenue does not carry with it a corresponding alienation of cesses and even the smallest muafi plots are liable to contribute their cesses, but this has not always been understood before, and one very experienced Assistant Settlement Officer in this settlement was ignorant of it, but in every case now the amount has been properly fixed and it rests with the malguzars, who are responsible for the payment of the total into the treasury, to recover the items correctly or not, as they think fit.

Malguzars naturally look on the land revenue and cesses as one and the decrease of the latter to a small extent counterbalances the increase of the former.

The figures are :—

<i>At last settlement.</i>		Rs.
Revenue	...	10,58,490
Cesses	...	1,14,313
Total	...	<u>11,72,803</u>
<i>As revised.</i>		
Revenue	...	14,60,608
Cesses	...	81,948
Total	...	<u>15,42,556</u>

The increase of revenue over that fixed at settlement is 38 per cent but the total increase, cesses included, is 32 per cent.

CHAPTER XXII.—COST OF RE-SETTLEMENT.

111. The estimate of the cost of the settlement contained in Mr. Moss King's letter No. 918—XI-4-197, dated the 20th November 1911, in which sanction was asked for the inception of the operations, was Rs. 4,25,000. The actual figures are :—

Statistics; map correction cannot fairly be charged against settlement.

<i>Map correction.</i>		Rs.
Salaries	...	43,794
Travelling allowances	...	4,755
Contingencies	...	48,900
Total	...	<u>97,449</u>

Settlement.

Salaries	...	...	2,53,324
Travelling allowances	...	...	20,345
Contingencies	...	...	1,18,582
<hr/>			
Total	...	...	3,92,251
<hr/>			
Grand Total	...	...	4,89,700
<hr/>			

The estimate was only a rough approximation and most of the excess is due to the fact that some of the Assistant Settlement Officers who happened to be posted to this settlement were senior men drawing pay above the average. Also the reorganization of the cadre of the Central Provinces Commission increased my own pay and it was not anticipated at first that the Settlement office would have to be accommodated in hired buildings. The map-correction expenses cannot fairly be charged against the settlement, as they really belong to Land Record work. If it were possible for Land Record work to be perfect, the Settlement Officer could start his work on the map as he found them. However, the two items amount to only one and a third times the annual increase in the realizable revenue.

CHAPTER XXIII.—MENTION OF OFFICERS.

112. I held charge of the settlement throughout, except for three weeks in 1913, when Mr. Chagan Lal was in charge of current duties during my absence on privilege leave. For good work as Assistant Settlement Officers I would mention Messrs. Chagan Lal, Chhote Lal and Rotkar. The first was in Nagpur only for one year before his services were required for another settlement, but I can speak highly of his care and energy in village inspection, despite his years. Mr. Chhote Lal served three years in the settlement and was very useful in all stages of the work. He was prompt, candid, hard working and reliable. Mr. Rotkar deserves mention for his patient and careful work in the Suburban Group, where the preparation of the record-of-right presented great difficulties. Mr. Gopal Rao Chikte has been Superintendent of Land Records in the district for a long time before the settlement and during it, except for short periods of leave. His very intimate and prolonged knowledge of the country and the people has always been of the greatest use and I am indebted to him for advice on many points. Mr. Nanda Sao has made a careful and prompt Statistical Superintendent. Of the Revenue Inspectors and Additional Revenue Inspectors some have worked well, but as a class these men will never be satisfactory until a large increase of their pay permits of the recruitment of a better type of men, who can be trusted to work intelligently and hard without constant supervision and correction by the superior staff.

J. F. DYER,

Settlement Officer.

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STATEMENT I.—Details of Revenue Demand prior to Re-settlement and as Revised.

Assesment group.	Land revenue demand.		Land revenue as now sanctioned.	Remarks.
	As fixed at former Settlement.	At time of Re-settlement.		
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
NAGPUR TAHSIL.				
Takalghat ...	20,701	20,853	30,070	
Kauras ...	36,697	36,825	51,870	
Bori ...	32,525	32,802	44,189	
Koradih ...	42,216	41,361	53,440	
Warora ...	55,137	54,960	73,025	
Nagpur ...	54,311	54,299	70,845 *(9)	*Directly paid into the Treasury.
Suburban ...	6,316	4,432 *(1,491)	6,908 *(11,363)	*Directly paid into the Treasury.
Catchment area ...	...	...	*(2,700)	
Total ...	2,47,993	2,45,532 (1,491)	3,30,347 *(14,072)	*Directly paid into the Treasury.
SAONER TAHSIL.				
Uparwahi ...	19,739	19,788	25,086	
Baregaon ...	17,135	17,258	23,110	
Kalmeshwar ...	93,400	92,950	1,15,919	
Saoner ...	73,551	73,248	97,422	
Total ...	2,03,855	2,03,244	2,61,537	
RAMTEK TAHSIL.				
Parseoni ...	28,623	29,165	39,203	
Shiugarh ...	9,624	9,631	13,514	
Dongartal ...	9,040	8,633	15,842	
Chacher ...	67,150	67,094	92,277	
Kodamendhi ...	18,561	17,537	26,710	
Ramtek ...	15,140	14,841	21,192	
Bareja ...	3,140	3,140	1,700	
Irrigation ...	51,247	50,575	69,376	
Total ...	2,02,525	2,00,616	2,79,813	

STATEMENT I.—Details of Revenue Demand prior to Re-settlement and as Revised.—(Concl'd.)

Assessment group.	Land revenue demand.		Land revenue as now sanctioned.	Remarks.
	As fixed at former Settlement.	At time of Re-settlement.		
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
KATOL TAHSIL.				
Narkher ...	53,555	53,105	70,664	
Thari-Paoni ...	31,293	31,304	43,294	
Sawargaon ...	41,655	41,576	56,636	
Katol ...	45,043	44,474 *(16)	59,693 *(125)	*Directly paid into the Treasury.
Kondhali ...	23,822	23,839	36,002	
Total ...	1,95,368	1,94,298 *(16)	2,66,289 *(125)	*Directly paid into the Treasury.
UMRER TAHSIL.				
Mrai ...	27,305	27,513	43,405	
Thana ...	16,012	16,032	27,762	
Makardhokra ...	15,760	15,823	22,968	
Titur ...	32,392	32,282	44,727	
Jaoli ...	26,779	26,808	40,073	
Pular ...	11,364	11,363	17,186	
Umrer ...	27,356	27,286	39,839	
Vekur ...	36,606	36,702	51,190	
Rajola ...	13,921	13,964	19,073	
Municipal Area (Umrer) ...	71	*(54)	*(407)	*Directly paid into the Treasury.
Total ...	2,07,566	2,07,773 *(54)	3,06,223 *(407)	*Directly paid into the Treasury.
Total Malguzari ...	10,57,217	10,51,463 *(1,561)	14,44,209 *(14,604)	*Directly paid into the Treasury.
RYOTWARI VILLAGES.				
Ramtek Tahsil ...	Details not available.	295	487	
Katol Tahsil ...		870	1,058	
Umrer Tahsil ...		218	250	
Total ...		1,383	1,795	
Total for the district ...	10,58,490	10,54,407	14,60,608	

STATEMENT II-A.—Number of soil-units per acre.

Serial No.	Name of group.	Number of soil-units per acre.	Area classed.				Remarks.
			Ordinary land.	Rice land.	Garden land.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
			NAGPUR TAHSIL.				
1	Takalghat	23	45,253	...	112	45,365	
2	Kauras	17	77,611	...	234	77,845	
3	Bori	21	56,564	...	172	56,736	
4	Koradih	22	60,763	...	686	61,449	
5	Warora	33	59,995	...	416	60,321	
6	Nagpur	30	62,051	...	443	62,494	
7	Suburban	39	5,804	23	514	6,341	
8	Catchment area	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	24	367,951	23	2,577	370,551	
			SAONER TAHSIL.				
1	Uparwahi	23	30,341	...	439	30,780	
2	Baregaon	22	26,853	...	293	27,146	
3	Kalmeshwar	31	77,620	...	866	78,486	
4	Saoner	21	89,604	...	2,505	92,109	
	Total	25	224,418	...	4,103	228,521	
			RAMTEK TAHSIL.				
1	Parseoni	29	34,625	93	89	34,807	
2	Bhiugarh	20	16,555	161	74	16,790	
3	Dongartal	16	36,694	4,313	818	31,825	
4	Chacher	31	11,585	681	572	92,838	
5	Kodamendhi	26	12,309	2,526	536	35,371	
6	Ramtek	24	1,273	1,259	238	26,770	
7	Bareja	68	100	10	179	289	
8	Irrigation	32	11,057	5,085	622	86,764	
	Total	28	101,998	14,128	3,128	325,454	

STATEMENT II-A.—Number of soil-units per acre.—(Concl'd.)

Serial No.	Name of group.	Number of soil-units per acre.	Area classed.				Remarks.
			Ordinary land.	Rice land.	Garden land.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
			KATOL TAHSIL.				
1	Narkher	34	42,206	...	728	42,934	
2	Thari-Paoni	26	43,291	...	328	43,619	
3	Sawargaon	21	71,299	...	585	71,884	
4	Katol	22	56,712	...	923	57,635	
5	Kondhali	15	62,529	...	363	62,892	
	Total	23	276,037	...	2,927	278,964	
			UMRER TAHSIL.				
1	Sirsi	31	63,221	120	172	63,513	
2	Thana	20	42,206	5	26	42,237	
3	Makardhokra	24	38,940	94	46	39,080	
4	Titur	31	47,755	188	102	48,045	
5	Jaoli	37	54,884	816	89	55,789	
6	Pular	29	17,252	2,054	5	19,311	
7	Umrer	34	45,884	4,005	83	49,972	
8	Veltur	37	48,937	5,923	59	54,919	
9	Rajola	26	22,104	954	8	23,066	
10	Municipal area (Umrer)	58	4	9	3	16	
	Total	31	381,187	14,168	593	395,948	
	Total for the District	26	1,557,791	28,319	13,328	1,599,438	

STATEMENT II-B.



सत्यमेव जयते

Name of Assessment Group.	Soils.	Position							
		Rice land.				Non-rice			
		Saman.	Jhilan.	Ekar.	Total rice land.	Saman.	Khari.	Sadharan.	Khari.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TAKALGHAT.	Kali II	...	...	...	...	127	11	151	3
	Morand I	...	...	...	...	249	17	6,202	121
	Morand II	...	...	...	...	40	6	11,261	168
	Khardi I	...	...	...	...	5	3	8,844	82
	Khardi II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	421	37	26,458	374
	KARAS.	Kali II	6	...	66
Morand I		...	...	...	...	237	24	3,930	24
Morand II		...	...	...	...	185	11	16,972	189
Khardi I		...	...	...	...	25	2	16,788	264
Khardi II		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardi		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retari		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kachhar		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	453	37	37,756	477
BORI.	Kali II	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
	Morand I	...	...	...	...	197	3	3,062	18
	Morand II	...	...	...	...	74	6	20,640	186
	Khardi I	...	...	...	...	2	...	11,007	126
	Khardi II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	273	9	34,725	330

Classed according to Soils, Positions, &c.

Class.												
land.					Garden land.					Abpashi.	Grand Total.	Percentage.
Pathar.	Khari.	Without position.	Khari.	Total non-rice land.	Bari irrigated.	Khari.	Bari un-irrigated.	Khari.	Total garden land.			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
TAHSIL.												
2	...	...	...	294	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	1
1,178	26	...	...	7,793	32	2	...	...	34	...	7,827	17
4,889	20	...	...	16,384	65	4	...	...	69	...	16,453	36
3,845	21	...	...	12,800	8	1	...	...	9	...	12,809	28
...	...	3,946	36	3,982	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,982	9
...	...	3,783	3	3,786	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,786	9
...	...	152	...	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	...
...	...	62	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...
9,914	67	7,943	39	45,253	105	7	...	...	112	...	45,365	...
										Gairmumkin	571	...
										45,936		...
9	...	...	...	81	2	...	...	...	2	...	83	...
154	...	...	...	4,369	71	3	...	...	75	...	4,444	6
2,599	12	...	...	19,968	96	18	2	...	116	...	20,084	26
8,304	31	...	...	25,414	37	1	3	...	41	...	25,455	33
...	...	6,651	16	6,667	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,667	9
...	...	20,251	43	20,294	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,294	25
...	...	816	2	818	...	...	...	...	...	...	818	1
...
11,066	43	27,718	61	77,611	206	22	6	...	234	...	77,845	...
										Gairmumkin	1,586	...
										79,431		...
...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
144	2	...	...	3,426	31	6	...	...	37	...	3,463	6
4,984	13	...	...	25,903	92	10	...	...	102	...	26,005	46
4,820	27	...	...	15,982	30	3	...	...	33	...	16,015	28
...	...	5,240	15	5,255	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,255	10
...	...	5,731	16	5,747	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,747	10
...	...	232	1	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	...
...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
9,948	42	11,205	32	56,564	153	19	...	...	172	...	56,736	...
										Gairmumkin	455	...
										57,191		...

STATEMENT II-B.—Area in occupation

Name of Assessment Group.	Soils.	Position							
		Rice land.				Non-rice			
		Saman.	Jhilan.	Ekar.	Total rice land.	Saman.	Khari.	Sadharan.	Khari.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
NAGPUR									
KORADIN.	Kali II	...	...	...	...	1	...	85	6
	Morand I	...	...	...	...	156	1	5,498	69
	Morand II	...	...	...	...	109	5	16,287	237
	Khardi I	...	...	...	...	9	...	8,447	179
	Khardi II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	275	6	30,317	491
WARODA.	Kali I	...	...	...	...	50	...	125	...
	Kali II	...	...	...	...	984	12	8,153	164
	Morand I	...	...	...	...	3,031	48	18,589	271
	Morand II	...	...	...	...	10	...	6,546	128
	Khardi I	...	...	...	...	...	...	899	65
	Khardi II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	4,075	60	34,312	628
NAGPUR.	Kali I	...	...	...	...	69	3	214	8
	Kali II	...	...	...	...	176	2	2,492	20
	Morand I	...	...	...	...	121	...	14,158	308
	Morand II	...	...	...	...	27	...	20,260	324
	Khardi I	...	...	...	...	2	5	1,778	63
	Khardi II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	395	10	38,902	723

classed according to Soils, Positions, etc.—(Contd.)

Class.												
land.					Garden land.					Abpashi.	Grand Total.	Percentage.
Pathar	Khari.	Without position.	Khari.	Total non-rice land.	Bari irrigated.	Khari.	Bari un-irrigated.	Khari.	Total garden land.			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
TAHSIL.—(Contd.)												
15	1	...	...	108	53	8	4	5	70	...	178	...
2,461	4	...	...	8,189	166	18	21	13	218	...	8,407	13
10,086	22	...	...	26,746	285	41	9	3	338	...	27,084	43
4,978	18	...	...	13,631	46	11	3	...	60	...	13,691	22
...	...	6,820	47	6,867	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,867	11
...	...	4,758	18	4,776	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,776	8
...	...	431	15	446	...	...	...	...	...	...	466	1
17,540	45	12,009	80	60,763	550	78	37	21	686	...	61,449	...
										Gairmumkin	1,002	...
											62,451	...
2	...	...	...	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	...
1,082	5	...	...	10,400	76	67	...	...	143	...	10,543	18
7,619	40	...	...	29,598	112	10	...	...	122	...	29,720	49
8,436	46	...	...	15,166	89	31	...	...	120	...	15,286	25
2,980	20	...	...	3,964	26	5	...	...	31	...	3,995	7
...	...	145	...	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	...
...
...	...	340	8	348	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	1
...	...	107	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	...
20,119	111	592	8	59,905	393	113	...	...	416	...	60,321	...
										Gairmumkin	932	...
											61,253	...
1	...	...	...	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	...
432	...	...	...	3,125	33	5	...	...	38	...	3,163	5
3,782	20	...	...	18,398	215	30	...	...	245	...	18,643	29
14,082	50	...	...	34,743	102	14	...	...	116	...	34,859	55
2,132	15	...	...	3,995	10	...	...	...	10	...	4,005	6
...	...	1,041	15	1,056	6	...	...	...	6	...	1,062	2
...	...	341	2	343	...	...	...	...	...	...	343	1
...	...	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
...	...	46	...	46	28	...	...	...	28	...	74	...
20,429	97	1,478	17	62,051	394	49	...	...	443	...	62,494	...
										Gairmumkin	850	...
											63,344	...

STATEMENT II-B.—Area in occupation classed

Name of Assessment Group.	Soils.	Position							
		Rice land.				Non-rice			
		Saman.	Jhilan.	Ekar.	Total rice land.	Saman.	Khari.	Sadharan.	Khari.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
NAGPUR									
SUBURBAN.	Kali II	...	...	...	...	...	...	381	...
	Morand I	...	...	...	...	19	...	1,817	...
	Morand II	...	1	...	1	13	...	1,339	...
	Wardi Morand	...	8	9	1	18	...	...	...
	Wardi I	...	4	...	4	1	...	...	...
	Khardi I	...	...	...	...	...	...	293	...
	Khardi II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	13	9	1	23	33	...	3,830
TOTAL FOR THE NAGPUR TAHSIL.	Kali I	...	...	...	...	119	3	339	8
	Kali II	...	...	...	...	1,294	25	11,344	193
	Morand I	...	...	...	...	4,010	93	53,256	811
	Morand II	...	1	...	1	458	28	93,305	1,232
	Wardi Morand	...	8	9	1	18	...	...	...
	Wardi I	...	4	...	4	1	...	...	...
	Khardi I	...	...	...	...	43	10	48,056	779
	Khardi II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	13	9	1	23	5,925	159	206,300

according to Soils, Positions, etc.—(Contd.)

Class.										Abpashi.	Grand Total.	Percentage.
land.					Garden land.							
Pathar.	Khari.	Without position.	Khari.	Total non-rice land.	Bari irrigated.	Khari.	Bari un-irrigated.	Khari.	Total garden land.			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
TAHSIL —(Concl'd.)												
53	...	...	...	434	24	...	...	...	24	..	458	7
580	...	...	...	2,416	221	...	...	...	221	...	2,637	42
853	...	...	...	2,205	231	...	12	...	243	...	2,449	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
170	...	...	...	463	25	...	...	...	26	...	489	8
...	...	57	...	57	25	...	...	...	25	...	82	...
...	...	228	...	228	...	...	...	...	...	...	228	4
1,656	...	285	...	5,804	526	...	13	...	539	...	6,366	...
										Gairmumkin	836	...
										7,202		...
3	...	...	...	472	...	...	...	...	...	...	472	...
1,593	9	...	...	14,458	188	80	4	5	277	...	14,735	4
15,918	101	...	...	74,189	848	69	22	13	952	...	75,141	20
45,925	163	...	...	1,41,115	960	118	23	3	1,104	...	142,220	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
27,221	132	...	...	76,249	182	21	7	...	210	...	76,459	...
...	...	23,900	129	24,029	6	...	...	...	6	...	24,035	6
...	...	35,092	82	35,174	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,174	9
...	...	1,590	11	1,601	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,601	...
...	...	648	15	653	28	...	...	...	28	...	691	...
90,672	405	61,230	237	367,551	2,212	288	56	21	2,577	...	370,551	...
										Gairmumkin	6,232	...
										376,783		...

STATEMENT II-B.—Area in occupation

Name of Assessment Group.	Soils.	Position							
		Rice land.				Non-rice			
		Saman.	Jhilan.	Ekar.	Total rice land.	Saman.	Khari.	Sadharan.	Khari.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
									SAONER
UPARWAHI.	Kali II	...	...	...	...	36	...	24	...
	Morand I	...	...	...	...	568	...	2,966	...
	Morand II	...	...	...	...	334	...	8,125	...
	Khardi I	...	...	...	...	52	...	4,841	...
	Khardi II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	990	...	15,959	...
BAREGAON.	Kali II	...	...	...	...	173	...	64	...
	Morand I	...	...	...	...	554	...	531	...
	Morand II	...	...	...	...	518	...	5,476	...
	Khardi I	...	...	...	...	17	...	3,316	...
	Khardi II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	1,262	...	9,387	...

classed according to Soils, Positions, etc.—(Contd.)

Class.										Abpashi	Grand Total.	Percentage.
land.					Garden land.							
Pathar.	Khari.	Without position.	Khari.	Total non-rice land.	Bari irrigated.	Khari.	Bari un-irrigated.	Khari.	Total garden land.			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
TAHSIL.												
...	60	8	...	...	...	...	...	68	...
315	3,849	127	...	...	...	...	...	3,976	13
2,862	11,321	221	...	...	...	...	...	11,542	38
2,546	7,442	70	...	...	...	...	...	7,512	25
...	...	4,725	...	4,725	11	...	...	...	...	...	4,736	15
...	...	2,540	...	2,540	2	...	...	...	...	...	2,542	8
...	...	403	...	403	...	...	...	...	...	...	403	1
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
5,723	...	7,669	...	30,341	439	...	...	...	...	...	30,780	...
										Gairmumkin	588	
											31,368	
...	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	1
19	1,104	33	...	...	...	33	...	1,177	4
2,417	8,410	170	...	...	...	170	...	8,580	32
7,607	10,940	76	...	...	...	76	...	11,016	40
...	...	3,912	...	3,912	3	...	...	...	3	...	3,915	14
...	...	1,495	...	1,495	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,495	6
...	...	451	...	451	8	...	...	...	8	...	459	2
...	...	183	...	183	3	...	...	...	3	...	186	2
10,043	...	6,041	...	26,733	293	...	...	...	293	...	27,026	...
										Gair mumkin	351	
											27,377	

STATEMENT II-B.—Area in occupation

Name of assessment group.	Soils.	Position							
		Rice land.				Non-rice			
		Saman.	Jhilan.	Ekar.	Total rice land.	Saman.	Khari.	Sadharan.	Khari.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.
SAONER									
KALMESHWAR.	Kali	...	...	...	...	2,545	...	986	...
	Mori I	...	...	...	...	6,107	...	12,796	...
	Mori II	...	...	...	...	1,838	...	20,772	...
	Khari	...	...	...	...	169	...	6,752	...
	Khardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	10,759	...	41,306	...
SAONER.	Kali I	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
	Kali II	...	...	...	...	353	...	458	...
	Morand I	...	...	...	...	1,089	...	4,133	...
	Morand II	...	...	...	...	799	...	17,849	...
	Khardi I	...	...	...	...	97	...	11,951	...
	Khardi II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	2,338	...	34,398	...
TOTAL FOR THE SAONER WARSHE.	Kali I	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
	Kali II	...	...	...	...	3,107	...	1,532	...
	Morand I	...	...	...	...	8,318	...	20,426	...
	Morand II	...	...	...	...	3,489	...	52,227	...
	Khardi I	...	...	...	...	335	...	26,863	...
	Khardi II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	15,249	...	101,056	...

Class.											Grand Total.	Percentage.
land.					Garden land.					Abpashi.		
Pathar.	Khari.	Without position.	Khari.	Total non-rice land.	Bari irrigated.	Khari.	Bari un-irrigated.	Khari.	Total garden land.			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
TAHSIL—(Contd.)												
55	3,586	49	...	...	...	49	...	3,635	5
1,876	20,779	324	...	...	...	324	...	21,103	27
10,567	33,177	361	...	...	...	361	...	33,538	42
10,090	17,011	85	...	...	...	85	...	17,096	22
...	...	1,959	...	1,959	3	...	...	...	3	...	1,962	2
...	...	469	...	469	...	...	...	...	...	...	469	1
...	...	460	...	460	6	...	...	...	6	...	466	1
...	...	179	...	179	38	...	...	...	38	...	217	...
22,588	...	3,067	...	77,620	866	...	...	...	866	...	78,486	...
										Gairmumkin	1,120	...
											79,606	...
...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
19	830	77	...	...	...	77	...	907	1
401	5,623	411	...	...	...	411	...	6,034	7
8,229	26,877	1,244	...	4	...	1,248	...	28,125	31
12,978	25,026	724	...	...	...	724	...	25,750	28
...	...	12,361	...	12,361	45	...	...	...	45	...	12,406	13
...	...	18,784	...	18,784	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,784	20
...	...	59	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...
...	...	37	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...
21,627	...	31,241	...	89,604	2,501	...	4	...	2,505	...	92,109	...
										Gairmumkin	1,002	...
...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
74	4,713	134	...	...	...	134	...	4,847	2
2,611	31,355	895	...	...	...	895	...	32,250	14
24,113	79,829	1,996	...	4	...	2,000	...	81,829	36
33,293	60,491	955	...	...	...	955	...	61,446	27
...	...	22,962	...	22,962	62	...	...	...	62	...	23,024	10
...	...	23,288	...	23,288	2	...	...	...	2	...	23,290	10
...	...	1,373	...	1,373	14	...	...	...	14	...	1,387	1
...	...	400	...	400	41	...	...	...	41	...	441	...
60,091	...	48,023	...	224,418	4,099	...	4	...	4,103	...	228,521	...
										Gairmumkin	3,063	...
											231,584	...

STATEMENT II-B.—Area in occupation

Name of Assessment Group.	Soils.	Position							
		Rice land.				Non-rice			
		Saman.	Jhilan.	Ekar.	Total rice land.	Saman.	Khari.	Sadharan.	Khari.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
RAMTEK									
PARSONI.	Kali II	...	...	...	...	945	...	535	...
	Morand I	...	...	...	...	1,971	...	3,248	...
	Morand II	...	4	32	...	655	...	10,519	...
	Khaldi I	...	47	10	...	5	...	4,754	...
	Khaldi II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	51	42	93	3,576	...	19,056	...
BHUJARM.	Kali II	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
	Morand I	...	...	3	...	525	...	520	...
	Morand II	...	65	4	...	610	...	2,887	...
	Khaldi I	...	88	...	...	97	...	2,688	...
	Khaldi II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	153	7	161	1,232	...	6,106	...
DONGARTAL.	Morand I	...	36	...	...	34	...	246	...
	Morand II	...	560	18	...	579	...	4,246	...
	Khaldi I	...	2,966	152	...	3,125	...	4,774	...
	Khaldi II	...	553	...	...	564	...	...	...
	Retari	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...
	Bardi	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
	Total	...	4,124	170	19	4,313	505	9,266	...

classified according to Soils, Positions, &c.—(Contd.)

Class.											Grand Total.	Percentage.
land.					Garden land.					Abpashi.		
Pathar.	Khari.	Without position.	Khari.	Total non-rice land.	Bari irrigated.	Khari.	Bari un-irrigated.	Khari.	Total garden land.			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
TAHSIL												
35	1,515	4	...	...	...	4	...	1,519	4
223	5,442	14	...	...	...	14	...	5,465	16
3,829	15,003	41	...	...	...	41	...	15,080	43
4,692	9,451	30	...	...	...	30	...	9,538	27
...	...	2,104	...	2,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,104	6
...	...	530	...	530	...	...	...	...	...	...	530	2
...	...	549	...	549	...	...	...	...	...	...	449	2
...	...	31	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...
8,779	...	3,214	...	34,625	89	...	...	...	89	...	34,807 491	...
										Gairmumkin	35,298	
...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
65	1,110	1	...	...	...	1	...	1,114	7
1,500	4,997	13	...	...	...	13	...	5,079	30
4,859	7,639	36	...	...	...	36	...	7,764	45
...	...	1,809	...	1,809	10	...	...	...	10	...	1,819	11
...	...	576	...	576	11	...	...	...	11	...	587	3
...	...	404	...	404	3	...	...	...	3	...	407	2
...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
6,424	...	2,793	...	16,555	74	...	...	...	74	...	16,790 311	...
										Gairmumkin	17,101	
37	317	...	...	6	...	6	...	359	1
1,365	5,863	13	...	25	...	38	...	6,480	21
2,524	7,517	63	...	321	...	384	...	11,026	35
...	...	10,070	...	10,070	63	...	279	...	342	...	10,976	34
...	...	525	...	525	3	...	2	...	5	...	536	2
...	...	2,402	...	2,402	3	...	40	...	43	...	2,448	7
3,926	...	12,997	...	26,694	145	...	673	...	818	...	31,825 441	...
										Gairmumkin	32,266	

STATEMENT II-B.—Area in occupation

Name of Assessment Group.	Soils.	Position							
		Rice land.				Non-			
		Saman.	Jhilan.	Ekar.	Total rice land.	Saman.	Khari.	Sadharan.	Khari.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
CHACHER.	Kali II	...	2	...	2	809	...	282	...
	Morand I	176	19	...	195	6,218	...	15,124	...
	Morand II	327	16	3	346	2,351	...	34,621	...
	Khardi I	132	1	1	134	122	...	4,558	...
	Khardi II	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	639	38	4	681	9,590	...	54,585	...
KODAMENDU.	Morand I	10	...	...	10	1,017	...	1,069	...
	Morand II	574	18	2	594	2,375	...	9,324	...
	Khardi I	1,578	19	13	1,610	780	...	5,720	...
	Khardi II	230	...	82	312	...	...	...	...
	Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	2,392	37	97	2,526	4,157	...	16,113	...
RAMTEK.	Kali II	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Morand I	44	1	...	45	255	...	1,085	...
	Morand II	366	23	...	389	610	...	9,387	...
	Khardi I	745	16	12	773	195	...	2,644	...
	Khardi II	52	...	...	52	...	...	...	...
	Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1,207	40	12	1,259	1,060	...	13,016	...

Class.												Grand Total.	Percentage.
rice land.					Garden land.					Abpashi.			
Pathari.	Khari.	Without position.	Khari.	Total non-rice land.	Bari irrigated	Khari.	Bari un-irrigated.	Khari.	Total garden land.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
TAHSIL (Contd.)													
4	1,185	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,187	1	
1,671	23,018	100	...	9	...	109	...	23,322	25	
16,228	53,200	198	...	61	...	259	...	53,805	57	
7,010	11,694	69	...	78	...	147	...	11,975	13	
...	...	2,185	...	2,185	3	...	41	...	44	...	2,233	2	
...	...	158	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	...
...	...	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
...	...	95	...	95	11	...	2	...	13	...	108	...	
24,922	...	2,488	...	91,585	381	...	191	...	572	...	92,838	...	
										Gairmumkin	1,235	...	
											94,073	...	
139	2,210	3	...	...	...	3	...	2,238	6	
3,810	15,509	66	...	62	...	128	...	16,231	46	
3,930	10,430	268	...	65	...	333	...	12,373	35	
...	...	1,990	...	1,990	10	...	9	...	19	...	2,321	7	
...	...	818	...	818	25	...	8	...	33	...	851	2	
...	...	1,326	...	1,326	...	...	1	...	1	...	1,327	4
...	...	11	...	11	19	...	...	...	19	...	30	...
7,879	...	4,145	...	32,309	391	...	145	...	536	...	35,371	...	
										Gairmumkin	289	...	
											35,660	...	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
151	1,489	3	...	...	...	3	...	1,537	6	
4,300	14,197	72	...	6	...	78	...	14,664	55	
3,158	5,997	91	...	25	...	116	...	6,886	26	
...	...	1,935	...	1,935	2	...	1	...	3	...	1,990	7	
...	...	867	...	867	21	...	13	...	34	...	901	3	
...	...	784	...	784	1	...	...	...	1	...	785	3
...	...	2	...	2	3	...	...	...	3	...	5	...
7,609	...	3,588	...	25,273	193	...	45	...	238	...	26,770	...	
										Gairmumkin	349	...	
											27,119	...	

STATEMENT II-B.—Area in occupation

Name of Assessment Group.	Soils.	Position							
		Rice land.				Non-rice			
		Samān.	Jhīlān.	Ekar.	Total rice land.	Samān.	Khari.	Sadharan.	Khari
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
		RAMTEK							
IRRIGATION.	Bareja	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
	Kali I	...	...	...	...	53	...	16	...
	Kali II	10	2	...	12	616	...	559	...
	Morand I	443	31	34	508	2,537	...	11,679	...
	Morand II	464	82	310	856	2,317	...	29,128	...
	Wardi Morand	763	175	958	1,896	253	...	3,094	...
	Wardi I	205	91	956	1,252	...	...	...	...
	Wardi II	51	13	497	561	...	...	...	...
	Khardi I	...	...	...	...	20	...	1,036	...
	Khardi II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1,936	394	2,725	5,085	5,797	...	45,512	...
TOTAL FOR THE RAMTEK TAHSIL.	Kali I	...	...	...	...	53	...	16	...
	Kali II	10	4	...	14	2,460	...	1,394	...
	Morand I	709	54	34	797	12,542	...	32,971	...
	Morand II	2,369	194	316	2,879	9,191	...	100,080	...
	Wardi Morand	763	175	958	1,896	253	...	3,094	...
	Wardi I	205	91	956	1,252	...	...	...	...
	Wardi II	51	13	497	561	...	...	...	...
	Khardi I	5,556	198	34	5,788	1,443	...	26,170	...
	Khardi II	839	...	93	932	...	...	...	...
	Bardi	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Retari	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	10,511	729	2,888	14,128	25,942	...	163,725	...

Class.												
land.					Garden land.						Grand Total.	Percentage.
Pathar.	Khari.	Without position.	Khari.	Total non-rice land.	Bari irrigated.	Khari.	Bari un-irrigated.	Khari.	Total garden land.	Abpashi.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
TAHSIL.—(Concl.)												
...	100	...	...	...	...	179	...	289	...
2	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...
109	1,284	13	...	...	...	13	...	1,309	1
4,329	18,545	87	...	...	...	87	...	19,140	22
20,382	51,927	276	...	...	...	276	...	52,939	60
2,686	6,033	96	...	...	...	96	...	8,025	9
...	1,252	1
...	561	1
1,182	2,238	105	...	...	...	105	...	2,343	3
...	...	648	...	648	38	...	...	...	38	...	686	1
...	...	226	...	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	...
...	...	185	...	185	7	...	...	...	7	...	192	...
28,690	...	1,059	...	81,057	622	...	...	...	622	Gairmumkin ...	86,764 1,094	...
2	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...
148	4,002	32	...	...	...	32	...	4,048	1
6,620	52,133	263	...	15	...	278	...	53,208	16
51,428	160,699	788	...	154	...	943	...	164,520	50
2,686	6,033	96	...	...	...	96	...	8,025	2
...	1,252	...
...	561	...
27,363	54,976	662	...	489	...	1,151	...	61,915	19
...	...	20,741	...	20,741	126	...	330	...	456	...	22,129	7
...	...	5,894	...	5,894	15	...	41	...	56	...	5,953	2
...	...	3,506	...	3,506	59	...	23	...	82	...	3,594	1
...	...	143	...	143	33	...	2	...	35	...	178	...
88,247	...	30,284	...	308,198	2,074	...	1,054	...	3,128	Gairmumkin ...	325,454 4,210	...
											329,664	

STATEMENT II-B.- Area in occupation

Name of assessment group.	Soils.	Position							
		Rice land.				Non-rice			
		Saman.	Jhilan.	Ekar.	Total rice land.	Saman.	Khari.	Sadharan.	Khari.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NARHUR.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	Kali I	...	...	...	...	1,150	...	269	...
	Kali II	...	...	...	...	2,163	...	1,666	...
	Morand I	...	...	...	...	2,036	...	8,306	...
	Morand II	...	...	...	...	485	...	8,770	...
	Khardi I	...	...	...	...	92	...	2,886	...
	Tambhari I	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
	Tambhari II	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...
	Khardi II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	5,926	...	21,927	...
THARIPAOUL.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	Kali I	...	...	...	...	312	...	132	...
	Kali II	...	...	...	...	629	...	1,090	...
	Morand I	...	...	...	...	1,446	...	6,910	...
	Morand II	...	...	...	...	277	...	6,686	...
	Khardi I	...	...	...	...	83	...	4,608	...
	Tambhari I	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
	Tambhari II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khardi II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	2,747	...	19,431	...

classed according to Soils, Positions, &c.—(Contd.)

class.												
land.					Garden land.					Abpashi.	Grand Total.	Percentage.
Pathar.	Khari.	Without position.	Khari.	Total non-rice land.	Bari irrigated.	Khari.	Bari un-irrigated.	Khari.	Total garden land.			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
TAHSIL												
8	1,427	13	..	...	...	13	...	1,440	3
90	3,919	101	...	...	...	101	...	4,020	9
1,684	12,026	355	...	1	...	356	...	12,382	29
5,026	14,281	202	...	15	..	217	...	14,498	34
2,013	4,991	36	...	3	...	39	...	5,030	12
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
5	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...
...	...	3,162	...	3,162	2	...	...	...	2	...	3,164	7
...	...	2,350	...	2,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,350	5
...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
8,826	...	5,527	...	42,206	709	...	19	...	728	Gairmumkin	42,934 456 43,390	...
2	446	30	...	...	...	30	...	476	1
87	1,806	46	...	5	...	51	...	1,857	4
1,762	10,118	120	...	8	...	128	...	10,246	23
4,314	11,277	73	...	18	...	91	...	11,368	6
2,701	7,392	17	...	5	...	22	...	7,414	17
4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
...	...	6,502	...	6,502	1	...	...	...	1	...	6,503	15
...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
...	...	5,607	...	5,607	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,607	13
...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
...	...	112	...	112	...	...	5	...	5	...	117	...
8,870	...	12,243	...	43,291	287	...	41	...	328	Gairmumkin	43,619 491 44,110	...

STATEMENT II-B.—Area in occupation

Name of assessment group.	Soils.	Position							
		Rice land.				Non-rice			
		Saman.	Jhilan.	Ekar.	Total rice land.	Saman.	Khari.	Sadharan.	Khari.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
									KATOL.
SAMARSAON.	Kali I ...	...	...	...	...	20	...	7	...
	Kali II ...	...	...	...	...	199	...	403	...
	Morand I ...	...	...	...	...	959	...	7,533	...
	Morand II ...	...	...	...	...	361	...	12,423	...
	Tambhari I ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
	Tambhari II ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...
	Tambhari III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khardi I ...	...	...	...	...	110	...	10,087	...
	Khardi II ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bardi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	1,649	...	30,515	...
KATOL.	Kali I ...	...	...	...	...	18	...	52	...
	Kali II ...	...	...	...	...	370	...	610	...
	Morand I ...	...	...	...	...	992	...	6,861	...
	Morand II ...	...	...	...	...	227	...	9,492	...
	Tambhari I ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tambhari II ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
	Tambhari III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khardi I ...	...	...	...	...	109	...	7,819	...
	Khardi II ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bardi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	1,716	...	24,847	...

classed according to Soils, Positions, &c.—(Contd.)

[illegible]

STATEMENT II-B.—Area in occupation

Name of assessment group.	Soils.	Position							
		Rice land.				Non-rice			
		Saman.	Jhilan.	Ekar.	Total rice land.	Saman.	Khari.	Sadharan.	Khari.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KONDHALI.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
		KATOL							
	Kali I ...	...	...	...	...	8	...	27	...
	Kali II ...	...	...	...	...	82	...	544	...
	Morand I ...	...	...	...	...	208	...	3,355	...
	Morand II ...	...	...	...	...	183	...	5,911	...
	Tambhari I ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...
	Tambhari II ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	60	...
	Tambhari III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khardi I ...	...	...	...	...	85	...	7,472	...
	Khardi II ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bardi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	657	...	17,401	...
TOTAL FOR THE KATOL TAHSIL.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	Kali I ...	...	...	...	...	1,508	...	487	...
	Kali II ...	...	...	...	...	3,443	...	4,313	...
	Morand I ...	...	...	...	...	5,731	...	32,965	...
	Morand II ...	...	...	...	...	1,533	...	43,282	...
	Tambhari I ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...
	Tambhari II ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	154	...
	Tambhari III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khardi I ...	...	...	...	...	479	...	32,872	...
	Khardi II ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bardi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	12,695	...	1,14,121	...

classified according to Soils, Positions, &c.—(Contd.)

class.												
land.					Garden land.					Abpashi.	Grand Total.	Percentage.
Pathar.	Khari.	Without position.	Khari.	Total non-rice land.	Bari irrigated.	Khari.	Bari un-irrigated.	Khari.	Total garden land.			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
TAHSIL.—(Concl.)												
9	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...
87	713	28	...	...	...	28	...	741	1
989	4,642	113	...	1	...	114	...	4,756	7
3,666	9,760	133	...	...	...	133	...	9,893	16
6	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...
62	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	...
...	...	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...
5,228	12,785	67	...	3	...	70	...	12,855	20
...	...	15,926	...	15,926	12	...	2	...	14	...	15,940	25
...	...	18,451	...	18,451	2	...	2	...	4	...	18,455	29
...	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
10,047	...	34,424	...	62,529	355	...	8	...	363	Gairmumkin ...	62,893 537 63,429	...
19	2,014	44	...	...	...	44	...	2,058	1
336	8,092	265	...	5	...	270	...	8,362	3
7,232	45,928	944	...	12	...	956	...	46,884	17
22,889	67,704	1,017	...	45	...	1,062	...	68,766	25
10	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...
109	264	1	...	...	...	1	...	265	...
...	...	44	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...
18,959	52,310	468	...	13	...	481	...	52,791	19
...	...	49,064	...	49,064	92	...	6	...	98	...	49,162	17
...	...	50,249	...	50,249	8	...	2	...	10	...	50,259	18
...	...	153	...	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	...
...	...	157	...	157	...	...	5	...	5	...	162	...
49,554	...	99,667	...	276,037	2,839	...	88	...	2,927	Gairmumkin ...	2,78,964 2,785 2,81,749	...

STATEMENT II-B.—Area in occupation

Name of assessment group.	Soils.	Position							
		Rice land.				Non-rice			
		Saman.	Jhilan.	Ekar.	Total rice land.	Saman.	Khari.	Sadharan.	Khari.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
									UMRER
SIRSI.	Kali I ...	...	...	...	...	250	...	631	...
	Kali II ...	8	...	...	8	750	...	3,274	...
	Morand I ...	16	1	...	17	1,324	...	16,607	...
	Morand II ...	42	8	4	54	223	...	15,687	...
	Tambhari I ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	201	...
	Tambhari II ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	261	...
	Tambhari III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khardi I ...	34	5	2	41	115	...	6,380	...
	Khardi II ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bardi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	100	14	6	120	2,666	...	43,041	...
THANA.	Kali I ...	...	...	...	...	32	...	27	...
	Kali II ...	...	...	...	...	30	...	392	...
	Morand I ...	...	1	...	1	221	...	3,985	...
	Morand II ...	1	1	...	2	120	...	12,006	...
	Tambhari I ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...
	Tambhari II ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
	Tambhari III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khardi I ...	1	1	...	2	44	...	9,725	...
	Khardi II ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bardi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2	3	...	5	447	...	26,796	...

[illegible]

STATEMENT II-B.—Area in occupation

Name of assessment group.	Soils.	Position							
		Rice land.				Non-rice			
		Saman.	Jhilan.	Ekar.	Total Rice land.	Saman.	Khari.	Sadharan.	Khari.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
									UMEER
MAKARDHOKRA.	Kali I	...	...	...	...	39	...	77	...
	Kali II	...	...	...	...	182	...	579	...
	Morand I	7	...	...	7	388	...	5,115	...
	Morand II	47	4	...	51	185	...	12,859	...
	Tambhari I	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
	Tambhari II	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
	Tambhari III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khardi I	32	4	...	36	25	...	8,008	...
	Khardi II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	86	8	...	94	819	...	36,655	...
TITUR.	Kali I	...	...	...	...	12	...	163	...
	Kali II	...	...	...	...	180	...	762	...
	Morand I	29	2	...	31	851	...	12,523	...
	Morand II	77	13	3	93	161	...	14,462	...
	Tambhari II	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
	Tambhari III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khardi I	49	3	6	58	34	...	2,693	...
	Khardi II	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retari	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	161	18	9	188	1,238	...	30,606	...
JAOLI.	Kali I	...	...	...	...	195	...	323	...
	Kali II	...	...	...	...	721	...	1,635	...
	Morand I	149	12	20	181	4,207	...	17,071	...
	Morand II	38	...	18	56	314	...	13,501	...
	Wardi Morand	191	48	176	415	37	...	431	...
	Wardi I	21	14	74	109	...	...	...	...
	Wardi II	5	3	47	55	...	...	...	...
	Tambhari II	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...
	Tambhari III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khardi I	...	...	...	...	40	...	1,083	...
	Khardi II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	404	77	335	816	5,514	...	34,102	...

land.										Abpashi.	Grand Total.	Percentage.
Pathar.	Khari.	Without position.	Khari.	Total non-rice land.	Bari irrigated.	Khari.	Bari un irrigated.	Khari.	Total garden land.			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
TAHSIL—(Contd.)												
6	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	...
88	849	...	...	...	...	...	...	849	...
913	6,416	12	...	7	...	19	...	6,442	...
3,872	16,916	14	...	5	...	19	...	16,986	...
1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
11	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...
...	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
2,282	10,315	1	...	6	...	7	...	10,358	...
...	...	3,072	...	3,072	...	...	1	...	1	...	3,073	...
...	...	1,178	...	1,178	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,178	...
...	...	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
7,173	...	4,293	...	38,940	27	...	19	...	46	...	39,080	...
										Gairmumkin	509	...
											39,589	...
22	197	...	...	1	...	1	...	197	...
122	1,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,064	...
3,299	16,673	24	...	30	...	54	...	16,758	...
8,862	23,505	17	...	21	...	38	...	23,636	...
2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1,704	4,431	4	...	2	...	6	...	4,495	...
...	...	1,472	...	1,472	...	...	2	...	2	...	1,479	...
...	...	370	...	370	...	...	1	...	1	...	371	...
...	...	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
...	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
14,031	...	1,880	...	47,755	45	...	57	...	102	...	48,045	...
										Gairmumkin	848	...
											48,893	...
29	547	...	...	...	...	...	...	547	...
303	2,659	2	...	...	...	2	...	2,661	...
4,238	25,516	32	...	...	...	32	...	25,729	...
8,308	22,123	37	...	...	...	37	...	22,216	...
465	933	1	...	...	...	1	...	1,349	...
...	109	...
...	55	...
76	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
700	1,823	14	...	...	...	14	...	1,837	...
...	...	1,006	...	1,006	3	...	...	...	3	...	1,009	...
...	...	135	...	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	...
...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
14,119	...	1,149	...	54,884	89	...	...	...	89	...	55,789	...
										Gairmumkin	823	...
											56,612	...

STATEMENT II-B.—Area in occupation

Name of assessment group.	Soils.	Position							
		Rice land.				Non-rice			
		Saman.	Jhilan.	Ekar.	Total rice land.	Saman.	Khari.	Sadharan.	Khari.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
PULAR.	Kali II	8	5	3	16	9	...	32	...
	Morand I	198	12	69	279	441	...	2,413	...
	Morand II	269	67	297	633	607	...	5,862	...
	Wardi Morand	264	63	337	664	32	...	820	...
	Wardi I	40	26	265	331	...	...	...	...
	Wardi II	6	13	112	131	...	...	...	...
	Khardi I	...	...	...	...	5	...	765	...
	Khardi II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	785	186	1,083	2,054	1,094	...	9,892	...
UMRER.	Kali I	...	...	...	...	32	...	102	...
	Kali II	25	9	8	42	343	...	926	...
	Morand I	329	100	131	569	1,084	...	12,136	...
	Morand II	132	46	163	341	877	...	13,085	...
	Wardi Morand	599	208	816	1,623	89	...	1,237	...
	Wardi I	195	96	669	960	...	...	...	...
	Wardi II	30	19	421	470	...	...	...	...
	Khardi I	...	...	...	...	40	...	1,483	...
	Khardi II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1,310	487	2,208	4,005	3,365	...	28,969	...
VELTUR.	Kali I	239	...	1	240	269	...	201	...
	Kali II	204	36	3	303	1,102	...	1,744	...
	Morand I	475	215	101	791	2,573	...	9,925	...
	Morand II	598	63	683	1,345	2,086	...	12,647	...
	Wardi Morand	906	173	1,005	2,144	91	...	1,120	...
	Wardi I	227	30	595	852	...	...	...	...
	Wardi II	17	6	224	247	...	...	...	...
	Tambhari II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khardi I	...	...	...	...	50	...	604	...
	Khardi II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	2,786	523	2,614	5,923	6,171	...	26,241	...

classified according to Soils, Positions, etc.—(Contd.)

class.												
land.					Garden land.					Abpashi.	Grand Total	Percentage.
Pathar.	Khari.	Without position.	Khari.	Total non-rice land.	Bari irrigated.	Khari.	Bari unirrigated.	Khari.	Total garden land.			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
TAHSIL—(Contd.)												
10	51	2	...	...	...	2	...	69	...
1,111	3,965	1	...	...	...	1	...	4,245	22
3,664	10,133	2	...	...	...	2	...	10,768	56
487	1,339	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,603	10
...	331	2
...	131	1
553	1,323	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,323	7
...	...	325	...	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	325	2
...	...	72	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...
...	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
...	...	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...
5,825	...	441	...	17,252	5	...	...	...	5	...	19,311	...
										Gairmumkin ...	306	...
											19,617	...
7	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	...
249	1,518	6	...	...	...	6	...	1,566	3
4,014	18,134	29	...	...	...	29	...	18,732	37
6,782	20,744	24	...	...	...	24	...	21,109	42
356	1,682	3	...	...	...	3	...	3,308	7
...	960	2
...	470	1
794	2,317	16	...	...	...	16	...	2,333	5
...	...	1,071	...	1,071	5	...	...	...	5	...	1,076	2
...	...	265	...	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	265	1
...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
...
12,202	...	1,348	...	45,884	83	...	...	...	83	...	49,972	...
										Gairmumkin ...	1,253	...
											51,225	...
26	496	...	...	...	...	...	...	736	1
311	3,157	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,460	6
4,134	16,632	19	...	...	...	19	...	17,442	31
9,535	24,268	14	...	...	...	14	...	25,628	46
1,004	2,215	8	...	...	...	8	...	4,367	8
...	852	2
...	247	...
11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
1,153	1,807	18	...	...	...	18	...	1,825	3
...	...	242	...	242	...	...	...	...	...	...	242	...
...	...	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...
...	...	75	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...
...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
16,174	...	351	...	48,937	59	...	...	...	59	...	54,919	...
										Gairmumkin ...	915	...
											55,834	...

STATEMENT II-B.—Area in occupation

Name of assessment group.	Soils.	Position							
		Rice land.				Non-rice			
		Saman.	Jhilan.	Ekar.	Total rice land.	Saman.	Khari.	Sadharan.	Khari.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
RAJOLA.	Kali II	4	...	...	4	37	...	72	UMRER
	Morand I	22	4	6	32	608	...	2,794	...
	Morand II	56	6	92	154	221	...	3,140	...
	Wardi Morand	152	38	262	452	41	...	398	...
	Wardi I	21	21	200	242	...	...	...	...
	Wardi II	...	11	59	70	...	...	...	...
	Tambhari II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khardi I	...	...	...	...	10	...	345	...
	Khardi II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	255	80	619	954	917	...	6,749	...
Umrer Municipal area		...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
TOTAL FOR THE UMRER TAHSIL.	Kali I	239	...	1	240	829	...	1,524	...
	Kali II	309	50	14	373	3,354	...	9,416	...
	Morand I	1,225	356	327	1,908	12,597	...	82,569	...
	Morand II	1,200	208	1,262	2,730	4,794	...	103,849	...
	Wardi Morand	2,172	530	2,596	5,298	290	...	4,006	...
	Wardi I	504	190	1,805	2,499	...	...	...	...
	Wardi II	58	52	867	977	...	...	...	...
	Tambhari I	...	...	...	...	3	...	245	...
	Tambhari II	...	...	...	...	1	...	350	...
	Tambhari III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khardi I	116	13	8	137	363	...	31,086	...
	Khardi II	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retari	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	5,889	1,399	6,880	14,168	22,231	...	233,051	...
TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT.	Kali I	239	...	1	240	2,512	...	2,081	...
	Kali II	319	54	14	387	13,683	...	28,192	...
	Morand I	1,934	410	361	2,705	43,291	...	222,998	...
	Morand II	3,630	402	1,578	5,610	19,493	...	393,975	...
	Wardi Morand	2,943	714	3,555	7,212	543	...	7,100	...
	Wardi I	713	281	2,761	3,755	1	...	...	...
	Wardi II	109	65	1,364	1,538	...	...	...	...
	Tambhari I	...	...	...	...	3	...	293	...
	Tambhari II	...	...	...	...	2	...	510	...
	Tambhari III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khardi I	5,672	211	42	5,925	2,673	...	165,826	...
	Khardi II	844	...	93	937	...	...	...	...
	Bardi	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Retari	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	16,413	2,137	9,769	28,319	82,201	...	841,275	...

land.										Abpashi.	Grand Total.	Percentage.
Pathar.	Khari.	Without position.	Khari.	Total non-rice land.	Bari irrigated.	Khari.	Bari un-irrigated.	Khari.	Total garden land.			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	
TAHSIL.—(Conclud.)												
13	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	1
2,073	5,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,507	23
8,051	11,412	4	...	...	...	4	...	11,570	49
698	1,137	4	...	...	...	4	...	1,593	7
...	242	1
...	70	...
4	4	...
2,932	3,287	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,287	14
...	...	264	...	264	...	...	...	...	...	...	264	1
...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
...	...	330	...	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	1
...	...	67	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...
13,771	...	667	...	22,104	8	...	...	...	8	...	23,066	...
										Gairmumkin	494	
											23,560	
...	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	16	
										Gairmumkin	4	
											20	
142	2,495	...	...	1	...	1	...	2,736	1
1,544	14,314	34	...	1	...	35	...	14,722	4
25,638	120,804	195	...	48	...	243	...	122,955	3
60,998	169,641	158	...	46	...	204	...	172,575	43
3,010	7,306	16	...	...	...	16	...	12,620	3
...	2,499	1
...	977	...
42	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	290	...
349	706	...	...	...	...	...	...	706	...
...	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	...
17,158	48,607	60	...	13	...	82	...	48,826	12
...	...	12,137	...	12,137	8	...	3	...	11	...	12,153	3
...	...	4,016	...	4,016	...	...	1	...	1	...	4,017	1
...	...	526	...	526	...	...	...	...	...	...	527	...
...	...	241	...	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	241	...
108,881	...	17,024	...	381,187	480	...	113	...	593	...	395,948	...
										Gairmumkin	6,507	
											402,455	
166	5,059	44	...	1	...	45	...	5,344	...
3,704	45,579	733	...	15	...	748	...	46,714	3
58,120	324,409	3,214	...	110	...	3,324	...	330,438	21
205,520	618,988	5,037	...	275	...	5,312	...	629,910	40
5,696	13,339	112	...	...	...	112	...	20,663	1
...	3,756	...
...	1,538	...
...	348	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	...
52	970	1	...	...	...	1	...	971	...
458	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	748	...
124,134	292,633	2,357	...	522	...	2,879	...	301,437	20
...	...	128,933	...	128,933	294	...	339	...	633	...	130,503	8
...	...	118,621	...	118,621	25	...	44	...	60	...	118,693	7
...	...	7,159	...	7,159	73	...	23	...	96	...	7,262	...
...	...	1,604	...	1,604	302	...	7	...	109	...	1,713	...
397,850	...	256,465	...	1,557,791	11,992	...	1,336	...	13,328	...	1,599,438	...
										Gairmumkin	22,797	
											1,622,235	

STATEMENT III.—Cropped area classified according to crops.

Name of Tahsil.	Assessment groups.	At present.										At Settlement.											
		Cotton and its mixtures.	Kharif and its mixtures.	Rice.	Wheat.	Linseed.	Til.	Rabi.	Others.	Total.	Area double-cropped.	Net cropped area.	Cotton and its mixtures.	Kharif and its mixtures.	Rice.	Wheat.	Linseed.	Til.	Rabi.	Others.	Total.	Area double-cropped.	Net cropped area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Nagpur.	Taknighat	16,127	10,365	47	4,411	4,516	550	...	1,567	37,601	44	37,557	9,432	6,140	26	7,073	5,492	1,073	...	1,900	32,036	14	32,022
	Kauras	25,675	25,075	343	1,484	728	2,637	...	2,632	60,644	260	60,384	16,841	23,001	153	8,643	4,533	1,518	...	2,739	52,157	34	52,123
	Bori	17,649	15,700	54	4,092	6,959	844	...	1,265	46,763	69	46,694	9,273	10,179	55	8,543	8,537	654	...	3,234	40,545	76	40,469
	Koradih	10,918	21,426	128	5,076	7,969	384	...	2,203	50,167	236	49,931	4,547	15,602	31	13,346	9,751	779	...	4,577	51,654	42	51,582
	Warora	5,600	10,024	67	15,782	10,432	1,116	...	8,100	54,171	99	54,072	293	9,620	82	22,799	6,650	2,054	...	11,556	55,924	81	55,843
	Nagpur	5,159	12,127	21	17,180	14,735	1,097	...	3,281	54,106	64	54,042	769	9,143	16	22,511	10,933	2,532	...	6,353	52,229	38	52,161
	Suburban	1,141	1,849	30	500	294	110	...	1,037	4,361	50	4,311	313	2,166	20	1,802	1,322	423	...	1,723	7,849	131	7,698
	Catchment area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for the Tahsil		81,279	1,01,024	687	52,525	45,703	6,765	...	20,634	308,667	822	307,845	41,468	78,861	398	79,626	47,221	10,824	...	32,142	2,90,534	436	290,098
Raon.	Uparwahi	9,039	13,207	24	621	1,556	331	...	1,575	26,525	132	26,393	5,762	10,975	16	3,573	5,224	895	...	2,011	25,564	14	25,550
	Bargaoon	6,865	15,768	15	639	623	109	...	653	24,743	32	24,711	2,385	14,428	43	1,193	862	944	...	1,387	21,242	25	21,217
	Kaimeshwar	18,953	34,659	10	3,764	7,974	604	...	3,419	71,653	162	71,491	7,775	33,781	6	15,552	8,709	1,290	...	5,981	73,094	60	73,014
	Saoner	29,330	45,381	120	3,185	2,165	1,025	...	4,264	85,170	518	84,652	21,266	40,365	692	6,182	4,573	714	...	5,482	80,767	302	80,495
	Total for the Tahsil	64,005	109,315	169	10,511	12,388	2,039	...	9,011	2,08,121	844	207,277	34,188	99,142	757	26,498	17,348	3,813	...	14,591	209,607	461	209,206
Rantek.	Parsoni	6,654	16,743	85	3,020	2,898	320	...	1,211	3,099	52	3,047	645	17,186	318	4,856	2,879	1,774	...	2,419	30,057	55	30,002
	Bhugurh	3,095	8,005	193	444	551	183	...	848	13,039	20	12,999	786	7,050	200	635	440	394	...	3,399	11,419	12	11,407
	Dongartal	1,392	9,779	4,395	1,458	1,070	554	...	1,466	25,294	431	24,863	26	6,023	4,552	2,170	516	277	...	4,497	18,861	425	18,426
	Chacher	6,872	19,025	624	20,130	12,711	3,048	...	8,022	80,333	345	79,988	465	21,785	710	35,282	10,194	3,650	...	16,793	81,954	503	82,457
	Kodamendi	1,849	3,739	2,591	5,677	3,607	1,051	...	2,408	29,840	312	29,528	24	4,817	2,826	9,314	2,649	757	...	5,413	27,093	533	26,560
	Rantek	2,757	7,244	1,383	3,957	2,979	564	...	1,004	22,261	165	22,096	202	6,843	1,535	6,339	2,279	556	...	1,503	20,338	338	20,000
	Bareja	1,174	6,703	4,940	21,847	7,039	6,183	...	7,671	74,478	1,104	73,374	11	11,406	4,650	35,392	8,688	2,243	...	7,804	73,029	148	72,881
	Irrigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for the Tahsil		23,781	71,253	14,028	65,970	30,519	12,504	...	25,094	277,041	2,370	274,671	2,149	76,314	14,804	104,250	37,647	9,942	...	33,814	263,889	563	263,356

Kareil	Narther	16,271	17,730	8	4,353	697	317	...	1,779	41,085	45	41,040	9,322	14,177	77	8,078	4,867	22	...	3,704	40,247	140	40,107
	Thari-Pooni	36,722	16,711	275	3,140	234	431	...	1,063	10,616	103	10,513	17,629	47,545	207	7,537	1,753	17	...	327	3,413	277	35,227
	Sawar-Pooni	...	1,140	...	6,416	277	124	...	2,400	56,102	307	55,695	15,747	27,821	225	8,542	3,041	210	...	3,108	62,359	162	55,221
	Kareil	...	27,840	...	5,627	...	...	...	...	13,097	165	12,932	17,073	77,225	242	4,992	2,529	346	...	4,017	59,148	240	59,108
	Kandah	...	27,386	530	1,081	45	1,716	...	2,447	54,871	206	54,475	15,830	21,547	755	2,224	1,841	1,893	...	3,443	45,545	670	44,878
Total for the Tahsil		103,231	121,088	1,047	14,167	1,637	3,579	...	10,815	255,564	567	254,597	68,508	96,445	1,540	28,796	15,977	3,036	...	19,719	234,221	1,488	232,733
Munier	Sirsi	18,007	5,378	78	12,170	5,053	3,161	1,409	6,199	52,335	95	52,330	2,009	3,658	468	15,476	8,512	1,716	213	10,837	43,834	338	43,496
	Thana	14,045	4,845	120	4,457	2,755	1,131	138	5,652	34,373	51	34,322	3,441	2,758	280	6,338	4,074	1,071	46	4,061	23,709	106	23,603
	Makardhotra	12,218	2,008	172	6,199	3,765	1,065	551	4,553	30,632	68	30,564	1,139	4,056	253	8,534	4,755	1,006	31	6,551	27,861	22	27,739
	Tittur	9,103	5,101	208	14,427	5,006	1,073	903	3,512	40,203	15	40,278	117	5,443	315	18,435	6,054	534	6	6,505	35,020	20	38,006
	Jaoli	7,842	595	663	11,193	5,103	4,863	9,398	9,255	48,912	250	48,662	58	5,400	1,139	15,116	6,052	1,897	1,804	21,486	41,276	339	40,937
	Pular	2,859	815	1,842	2,164	1,673	1,023	3,759	2,410	16,151	400	15,761	28	1,246	2,044	2,047	1,345	92	256	1,410	12,048	433	11,615
	Emner	5,556	4,790	3,053	9,157	3,852	2,146	6,306	4,237	49,200	295	48,905	31	6,100	3,897	10,862	5,192	364	131	7,274	24,054	458	33,595
	Veltur	2,503	6,006	5,170	9,974	3,519	3,091	10,117	8,629	49,400	224	49,176	2	5,042	5,030	10,766	4,081	376	699	9,436	35,697	1,769	33,923
	Rajola	2,359	5,213	820	2,035	1,482	1,666	2,132	3,493	20,109	174	19,915	16	5,277	950	4,180	2,221	820	...	4,441	17,005	157	17,148
	Municipal area	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	4	10	...	10	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	9	17	...	17
Total for the Tahsil		14,997	34,784	12,719	72,477	35,769	19,219	34,633	47,230	329,254	1,542	326,142	7,511	40,699	14,730	98,771	43,519	8,506	3,706	64,534	274,023	3,692	270,331
Total for the District		347,352	437,464	28,670	214,750	124,286	44,106	68,795	113,674	1,379,197	8,615	1,370,752	158,354	301,591	32,213	310,761	152,601	36,311	18,175	1,64,900	1,263,236	9,710	1,253,526

STATEMENT IV.—Details of district area.

Serial No.	Name of group.	Occupied area.						Unoccupied area.						Area irrigated.		Compare as at former Settlement.											
		Area in cultivation.			Total.	Old fallow.	Total occupied area.	Groves.	Tree forest.	Scrib jungle and grass.	Under water, hill, etc.	Total unoccupied area.	Total area of the district.	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.	No. of irrigation wells.	No. of artificial tanks.	No. of ploughs.	No. of plough cattle.	Area cropped.	Area occupied.	Area irrigated.	No. of irrigation wells.	No. of artificial tanks.	No. of ploughs.	No. of plough cattle.
		Under crop.	Fallow of 3 years or under.	Area in cultivation.																							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
NAGPUR TAHSIL.																											
1	Taklghat	37,817	2,265	40,122	5,813	45,936	16	1,026	5,205	3,186	9,434	55,370	...	72	72	45	1	2,039	4,108	33,022	45,443	54	7	4	1,699	3,210	
2	Kauras	56,384	7,639	64,023	11,406	75,431	6	10,464	8,893	22,266	35,659	113,000	...	173	173	202	2	4,165	8,531	52,223	70,068	221	186	3	3,154	6,297	
3	Bori	47,594	3,773	51,367	6,834	57,491	...	196	5,412	7,335	13,078	70,264	...	108	108	156	...	2,539	5,067	49,459	55,717	363	74	...	2,093	4,175	
4	Kradih	49,871	4,091	53,002	8,489	62,451	1	13	6,698	9,416	15,524	77,970	...	7	522	453	3	2,885	5,765	51,581	64,430	286	255	1	2,883	5,778	
5	Warora	54,072	2,919	56,991	5,102	61,253	...	...	897	4,165	5,065	66,218	...	202	202	221	...	3,156	6,213	55,847	61,481	400	154	1	2,362	4,694
6	Nagpur	54,096	3,003	57,099	6,245	63,344	...	...	1,263	4,444	5,827	68,571	...	254	254	261	1	2,562	5,125	57,567	64,124	470	193	...	3,956	5,892
7	Suburban	4,911	203	5,113	2,061	7,477	1	8	4,173	3,155	9,337	46,514	35	295	230	...	6	363	1,302	7,798	9,560	610	140	6	433	1,016	
8	Catchment area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,256	882	8,118	8,118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		307,785	22,903	330,775	46,005	376,783	24	11,797	37,328	56,572	105,051	482,454	42	1,695	17,738	1,574	31	18,037	36,599	250,998	308,763	2,352	856	15	16,790	32,197	
SAONER TAHSIL.																											
1	Uparwahi	26,373	1,540	28,013	3,345	31,358	...	713	1,525	2,450	4,713	56,009	...	384	384	239	...	1,254	2,528	25,550	30,841	419	137	...	2,453	2,006	
2	Baregaon	24,711	1,054	25,765	1,702	27,467	7	2,682	2,889	6,046	11,030	38,527	...	175	175	135	2	1,619	3,653	21,217	23,890	134	47	2	1,151	2,302	
3	Kalmeshwar	71,521	1,533	73,054	6,492	79,666	9	107	2,956	7,850	13,942	99,548	...	704	704	449	90	4,059	8,552	73,034	80,772	620	295	...	3,402	6,984	
4	Saoner	84,023	1,996	86,021	6,202	92,221	7	754	4,694	12,062	17,847	110,600	...	1,597	1,597	1,746	5	1,450	2,930	80,405	90,524	1,121	723	...	4,031	9,381	
Total		207,557	6,185	213,743	17,741	231,484	23	3,732	11,464	24,011	44,250	273,834	5	2,770	2,775	2,559	95	11,322	24,087	200,266	225,337	2,323	1,132	2	16,790	26,373	
KANTER TAHSIL.																											
1	Parsoni	30,447	1,373	31,820	2,078	33,898	41	271	1,538	5,466	7,116	43,611	82	76	118	64	2	3,743	3,731	39,022	43,112	121	19	4	1,373	2,738	
2	Bhivgarh	15,000	1,230	16,230	2,124	18,354	11	12,072	1,647	3,723	7,465	34,574	22	145	168	22	12	1,053	2,171	11,107	14,351	52	2	4	8,38	1,676	
3	Dongaral	24,853	5,238	30,091	4,135	34,226	53	15,751	6,807	5,803	27,222	59,488	1,580	211	1,801	85	116	2,353	4,560	18,440	23,451	1,364	5	119	1,430	2,814	
4	Chacher	79,688	4,532	84,220	9,553	93,773	61	228	3,278	7,838	11,405	105,478	17	533	600	273	13	4,232	5,573	82,451	94,572	572	120	4	4,008	8,537	
5	Kolamendi	20,528	1,740	22,268	4,802	27,070	9	1,423	4,817	5,245	9,531	45,191	1,027	426	1,523	67	150	1,852	3,861	26,560	34,205	1,120	44	53	1,733	3,566	
6	Ramtek	23,197	1,005	24,202	3,717	27,919	201	732	2,999	7,260	11,091	39,111	522	161	654	56	43	1,495	3,321	20,000	25,942	691	35	56	1,447	2,894	
7	Bareja	105	83	188	41	229	26	...	177	227	424	713	85	...	85	36	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Irrigation	73,374	2,765	76,139	11,719	87,858	48	...	3,058	7,652	10,738	98,595	980	2,794	3,683	45	76	3,794	5,300	71,264	86,677	1,561	24	143	3,570	7,161	
Total		274,691	15,506	290,197	39,487	329,684	455	29,779	24,335	42,535	96,091	435,755	4,295	4,108	8,703	690	575	15,247	34,853	265,256	317,058	5,319	255	392	14,728	29,444	

KATOL TAHSIL.																												
1	Markher	41,040	388	41,628	1,763	43,390	...	4	3,060	5,811	6,875	50,265	...	574	574	574	532	...	2,575	5,757	40,107	43,044	615	583	...	2,923	5,898	
2	Thana-Paon	30,431	2,215	41,641	2,463	44,110	...	789	7,070	6,049	14,829	38,679	...	1,612	1,612	...	...	...	2,397	4,955	15,219	45,305	218	159	...	2,156	4,712
3	Sarda-Paon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,420	1,020	22,221	16,921	37	41	...	1,736	1,795
4	Kari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,024	...	29,368	30,110	410	410	...	2,812	2,025
5	Konthali	5,475	4,149	5,724	4,095	6,442	...	4	14,360	5,018	9,878	2,420	94,689	...	487	487	...	...	3,117	6,569	44,878	55,643	194	140	...	2,865	5,752
Total		254,507	10,880	2,63,477	16,372	2,81,742	...	25	20,285	26,793	33,721	8,824	362,373	...	5,103	5,103	...	3,025	15,282	32,703	232,721	265,407	2,376	1,710	...	15,203	30,640	
UMRER TAHSIL.																												
1	Sirsi	52,130	1,531	53,852	10,543	64,405	...	8,853	8,317	3,763	20,973	85,338	...	7	68	75	66	3	2,978	6,502	43,406	61,226	74	22	2	2,425	4,851	
2	Thana	21,322	1,527	33,840	8,851	42,700	...	17	12,213	19,672	18,054	50,656	93,356	...	17	24	24	25	2	1,761	3,798	23,203	27,485	32	8	2	1,360	2,788
3	Makarbhokra	30,004	909	30,913	8,076	30,889	...	15	431	9,390	5,562	15,318	54,987	...	3	35	35	17	3	1,570	3,411	27,701	29,218	88	16	10	1,511	5,058
4	Titur	40,278	788	41,065	7,827	48,893	...	...	4,735	6,578	11,314	60,207	90	...	47	137	23	4	2,152	4,716	38,006	49,435	83	12	10	2,103	4,209
5	Jaoli	48,662	1,235	49,877	6,715	56,612	...	28	4,077	2,070	3,166	9,341	65,053	...	80	359	21	33	2,856	6,873	42,937	59,201	409	18	25	2,530	5,070	
6	Pular	15,651	678	16,332	3,275	19,617	...	22	24,035	1,953	2,377	27,472	47,094	...	95	1,075	6	46	1,057	2,370	11,615	17,234	1,315	...	55	875	1,776	
7	Umrer	39,905	1,236	41,241	9,284	51,225	...	309	3,36	5,252	3,741	9,790	61,015	...	100	2,410	84	146	2,521	5,238	33,506	51,437	2,128	31	103	2,057	4,125	
8	Vektur	47,045	2,051	49,116	6,715	55,834	...	54	4,650	3,024	5,444	13,102	69,036	...	52	3,680	25	231	2,865	6,013	33,923	55,001	3,321	5	204	2,571	5,354	
9	Rajola	10,015	776	20,591	2,862	23,600	...	5	4,027	3,027	4,818	11,507	35,407	...	11	634	8	32	1,174	2,561	17,748	23,454	612	...	58	1,051	2,120	
10	Municipal area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		320,142	10,845	3,36,987	65,468	402,455	...	490	59,354	56,595	54,035	1,70,874	573,029	...	476	9,957	235	476	19,005	42,021	270,323	390,811	5,157	119	352	15,513	31,351	
Total for the district		6,370,712	66,410	14,57,162	1,68,073	1,62,233	...	1,017	14,854	157,516	21,590	49,750	2,119,025	...	14,473	27,276	3,123	977	50,034	69,855	1,253,616	1,567,066	21,007	4,682	903	73,512	1,47,279	

* Excluding Kamptee Cantonment and Ramsagar Irrigation tank.

STATEMENT V.—Details of holdings.

Serial No.	Name of assessment group.	Held by malguzars.						Held by malik-makbuzas.		Held by revenue-free grantees.		Held by absolute-occupancy tenants.		Held by ordinary tenants.		Total occupied area.	Compute as at former Settlement.					Remarks.			
		As sit.	Other than sit.	Total.	Area of total leased.	Number of holdings.		Area.		Number of holdings.		Area.		Number of holdings.			Area.	Held by service tenants.	Held by malguzars.	Held by malik-makbuzas.	Held by revenue-free grantees.		Held by absolute-occupancy tenants.	Held by ordinary tenants.	
						3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12										13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Takalgat	...	7,007	2,409	9,476	392	2,113	12	135	301	7,028	713	12,760	2,292	657	11,691	433	43,936	7,855	1,820	340	8,076	12,324	11,652	
2	Kauras	...	7,905	2,521	10,426	974	3,888	6	356	179	9,162	1,413	24,039	4,475	1,599	26,377	558	79,431	9,551	3,570	673	9,868	22,480	24,316	
3	Beri	...	5,080	2,221	7,301	906	3,541	31	664	432	7,605	1,032	29,322	3,775	685	15,131	472	57,191	6,617	2,863	985	8,126	18,615	17,752	
4	Koradla	...	3,786	1,310	5,096	477	5,126	22	671	690	10,847	1,654	26,948	3,343	610	9,159	927	62,451	4,535	5,178	851	11,625	27,322	14,957	
5	Warora	...	6,004	2,053	8,057	1,264	6,958	25	753	737	13,847	1,101	19,520	3,021	555	8,028	469	61,253	6,958	6,858	853	14,679	20,274	10,961	
6	Nagpur	...	5,712	2,538	8,250	1,007	5,927	42	1,548	576	10,463	1,010	19,840	4,327	719	12,344	745	60,344	6,977	5,560	1,810	11,463	19,744	17,502	
7	Suburban	...	164	13	177	95	2,871	57	915	62	797	98	1,558	107	66	758	64	7,177	506	2,888	1,485	1,066	2,138	1,269	
8	Catchment area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	37,278	13,165	50,443	6,215	2,124	30,024	205	5,042	3,460	59,670	7,147	124,857	21,347	4,894	81,823	3,568	376,783	43,019	28,746	7,001	65,003	122,827	97,615	

NAGPUR TAHSIL.

SAONER TAHSIL.																							
1	Uparwan	...	2934	1246	420	24	153	450	324	606	1973	1396	700	3134	544	104	176	5493	13477	6159			
2	Baregaon	...	4556	1995	6461	423	164	1669	...	745	5547	637	7117	3424	619	5035	5632	834	3	3179	7456	6480	
3	Kalmeshwar	...	12499	2603	11502	1815	705	6725	23	290	1812	35642	2953	31799	2144	537	4422	14054	6191	401	19228	33323	5833
4	Sooner	...	9537	3131	12958	980	971	7637	8	62	2725	55435	2857	33197	4053	699	9458	11600	7137	120	26702	31137	12550
Total		...	29611	8955	38621	6645	1015	15924	42	476	5340	31858	7433	85225	9377	2231	26115	31610	15706	700	54602	85413	31032
RANITEK TAHSIL.																							
1	Pareoni	...	4123	1452	5422	515	189	2606	21	232	360	5734	972	11431	11577	387	5417	4994	2189	611	5607	14428	5822
2	Bhingach	...	5229	935	2634	422	86	781	3	15	147	1655	231	4055	1852	139	5991	2612	774	30	1822	4081	4760
3	Dongatal	...	3947	1649	5496	467	35	337	1	1	119	705	611	3054	5437	210	36002	4772	303	3	748	5829	11697
4	Chacher	...	7116	2197	9393	1280	351	4914	26	665	1028	21352	2128	45503	5155	711	11022	7293	4474	761	22550	43655	15065
5	Kolamathi	...	4672	1047	2119	759	117	1071	4	20	221	3481	637	10473	2772	712	11532	4529	1960	55	3963	11479	12200
6	Ranitek	...	2157	622	2879	352	80	1047	3	135	266	3083	635	9594	1617	535	7165	2150	1054	149	4211	10547	7036
7	Barega	...	189	...	289	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	272	...	...	...	...	...
8	Jirgation	...	11559	3974	14545	2026	218	4154	10	95	504	10472	1997	35221	4022	714	12440	12300	4100	142	35113	58365	15100
Total		...	35692	10276	46175	6956	1076	15903	68	1183	3677	50973	7449	120557	20932	5195	69670	53618	14837	1752	57100	128034	71570

STATEMENT V.—Details of holdings.—(Concl.)

Serial No.	Name of assessment group.	Held by malguzars.					Held by malik-Makbuzas.		Held by revenue-free grantees.		Held by absolute-occupancy tenants.		Held by occupancy tenants.		Held by tenants of superior class in ordinary tenancy right.		Held by ordinary tenants.		Total occupied area.	Compare as at former Settlement.					Remarks.
		Held by malguzars.		Total.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.		Held by malik-makbuzas.	Held by revenue-free grantees.	Held by absolute-occupancy tenants.	Held by occupancy tenants.	Held by ordinary tenants.	
		As sit.	Other than sit.																						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Narkher	...	6,349	1,464	7,813	523	1,337	34	313	1,554	9,142	1,883	13,419	7,168	412	2,772	171	45,390	7,456	8,726	532	9,523	13,107	3,417	
2	Thari-Paoni	...	8,871	3,065	11,936	1,207	270	13	122	322	5,794	1,792	16,513	1,603	293	6,524	26	44,110	11,997	1,456	118	5,932	14,411	7,453	
3	Sawargan	...	10,915	3,976	14,911	534	375	14	182	1,124	10,518	2,465	25,045	3,303	1,230	12,410	732	72,668	12,074	5,122	211	10,943	23,980	13,897	
4	Katol	...	10,170	2,960	13,030	1,250	616	19	106	1,407	11,171	1,579	18,160	2,064	977	8,858	595	34,162	11,520	4,747	226	11,982	18,278	9,470	
5	Kondhalli	...	9,246	4,501	13,747	1,155	220	6	48	411	5,980	1,245	10,466	3,501	1,425	17,230	257	53,473	10,559	3,093	91	6,815	18,073	16,460	
	Total	...	45,571	15,866	61,437	5,378	3,027	80	771	5,288	42,575	6,074	92,609	13,701	4,835	47,754	1,391	231,749	54,176	22,434	978	45,795	89,742	50,763	
1	Sitai	...	10,249	2,757	13,006	1,753	274	14	513	452	7,063	981	18,028	3,072	556	17,441	812	64,405	11,926	3,521	627	7,594	13,533	17,041	
2	Ghana	...	4,181	2,335	6,716	812	52	2	151	63	1,315	417	10,597	3,133	970	19,063	836	42,700	6,123	551	192	1,445	8,810	19,368	
	Makandhokra	...	3,523	1,158	4,751	1,000	96	1	40	286	5,097	637	13,921	2,427	521	10,632	500	39,559	4,920	1,806	125	5,351	13,493	12,022	

4	Tittur	...	5,837	945	6,782	1,185	175	2,647	9	122	373	7,325	870	17,371	2,930	594	17,012	704	48,893	6,539	2,563	23	7,779	17,799	13,665
5	Jach	...	6,842	2,395	11,240	1,257	211	4,262	...	215	525	5,787	5,225	26,497	3,413	5,777	16,774	634	5,900	4,310	311	5,947	17,757	12,200	
6	Pular	...	3,102	783	3,885	645	74	614	4	13	154	1,744	374	4,967	1,181	546	7,102	241	15,617	594	36	1,852	5,309	5,938	
7	Umrer	...	6,353	1,337	7,690	1,577	303	4,345	4	55	420	6,694	1,050	17,879	2,142	803	11,758	664	51,225	7,232	4,254	120	7,312	18,800	12,782
8	Vettur	...	11,001	2,015	13,016	2,443	263	5,065	11	81	140	3,486	1,112	18,145	3,268	921	12,314	416	55,834	11,676	2,991	235	5,695	19,711	13,677
9	Rajola	...	4,055	722	4,777	571	96	1,418	11	92	241	3,509	546	8,915	921	319	5,795	233	23,560	4,639	1,407	186	3,553	8,853	4,381
10	Municipal area	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	41	...	...	4	13
Total		...	58,143	14,450	72,593	11,443	1,514	21,501	65	1,289	2,649	43,471	7,012	130,225	23,327	6,249	102,590	5,059	494,425	67,631	22,275	2,036	4,659	132,849	112,779
Total for the district		...	206,533	61,742	2,60,275	32,620	9,846	108,400	407	8,701	19,003	150,668	37,805	553,866	86,004	24,414	328,973	16,331	1,632,235	238,454	104,052	12,467	205,485	558,092	364,063

STATEMENT VI.—Details of Malik-makbuzas' and

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.	At last Settlement.						As paid prior to		
		Malik-makbuzas.	Tenants.				Total.	Malik-makbuzas.	Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy
			Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Superior-ordinary.	Pure ordinary.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
										NAGPUR
1	Takalgat ...	1,641	6,630	9,027	1,200	6,124	23,037	1,797	1,846	9,875
	Incidence per acre ...	0 14 4	0 13 2	0 12 7	0 9 8	0 9 8	0 11 8	0 13 7	0 13 4	0 12 5
2	Kauras ...	3,789	10,202	17,091	2,368	12,939	43,449	3,922	4,529	19,576
	Incidence per acre ...	1 1 0	1 0 6	0 12 10	0 11 2	0 10 0	0 12 4	1 0 4	1 0 8	0 13 0
3	Rori ...	3,351	8,532	17,001	2,349	11,897	40,279	2,713	2,995	19,041
	Incidence per acre ...	1 2 9	1 0 7	0 15 1	0 12 11	0 12 10	0 14 10	1 2 11	1 0 10	0 15 1
4	Koradih ...	6,093	12,000	25,430	2,187	9,883	50,114	6,701	11,815	25,313
	Incidence per acre ...	1 5 7	1 1 4	0 14 11	0 13 0	0 13 11	0 15 2	1 5 6	1 1 5	0 15 1
5	Warora ...	9,013	10,712	26,816	4,127	12,764	63,719	9,925	13,604	25,915
	Incidence per acre ...	1 7 2	1 5 6	1 5 2	1 9 2	1 9 1	1 6 2	1 6 10	1 5 7	1 5 4
6	Nagpur ...	1,002	15,191	26,106	5,522	19,266	66,385	7,612	11,022	26,644
	Incidence per acre ...	1 4 2	1 5 7	1 5 2	1 7 0	1 6 4	1 5 10	1 4 7	1 5 5	1 5 7
7	Suburbau ...	2,593	7,700	2,530	153	1,681	5,887	2,571	262	1,984
	Incidence per acre ...	1 2 8	1 3 11	1 3 5	1 10 5	1 7 3	1 4 7	2 3 11	1 3 0	1 4 4
	Total for the Nagpur Tahsil ...	35,289	74,412	1,26,210	18,416	74,491	2,93,559	51,290	68,163	1,28,379
	Incidence per acre ...	1 4 1	1 2 4	1 0 5	1 0 7	0 14 11	1 0 5	1 5 1	1 2 5	1 0 6
										SAONER
1	Uparwahi ...	2,231	7,213	11,817	1,003	3,535	23,913	2,170	6,126	12,451
	Incidence per acre ...	1 6 1	1 5 0	0 14 1	0 12 4	0 11 8	0 15 0	1 6 1	1 5 2	0 13 10
2	Baregaon ...	1,100	5,163	8,301	781	4,022	18,288	1,611	4,031	8,126
	Incidence per acre ...	1 11 0	1 10 0	1 1 10	0 11 6	0 12 0	1 1 0	1 8 2	1 9 11	1 2 3
3	Kalmeshwar ...	11,433	27,150	50,489	2,578	6,014	1,00,104	12,257	5,027	53,785
	Incidence per acre ...	1 13 7	1 14 11	1 11 1	1 8 7	1 10 7	1 13 3	1 10 5	1 14 11	1 11 3
4	Saoner ...	13,609	11,927	11,693	2,286	7,284	22,640	13,784	40,272	31,798
	Incidence per acre ...	1 14 6	1 9 2	1 0 0	0 13 6	0 12 5	1 2 9	1 15 3	1 9 2	0 15 10
	Total for the Saoner Tahsil ...	28,679	91,510	1,02,714	6,656	21,785	2,27,665	29,924	86,956	1,06,160
	Incidence per acre ...	1 13 1	1 10 10	1 4 2	0 14 8	0 14 8	1 5 4	1 12 4	1 10 10	1 3 11

(a) Includes Rs. 4,204 amount directly
 (b) 11,211,363 assessment to be
 (c) Calculated excluding area 585

Tenants' payments for the Nagpur District.

Re-settlement.			As enhanced, i.e., sanctioned at Re-settlement.						Compare as deduced from rates.					
Tenants.			Malik-makbuzas.	Tenants.					Malik-makbuzas.	Tenants.				
Superior-ordinary.	Pure ordinary.	Total.		Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Superior-ordinary.	Pure ordinary.	Total.		Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Superior-ordinary.	Pure ordinary.	Total.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
TAHSIL.														
1,410	2,012	24,144	2,907	8,957	14,373	1,917	9,410	34,677	3,060	9,374	14,768	1,910	9,104	35,176
0 9 10	0 9 10	0 11 7	1 6 0	1 4 5	1 2 1	0 13 6	0 13 2	1 0 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,817	15,584	47,506	6,064	13,311	27,100	3,187	19,418	63,222	6,376	13,920	27,810	3,312	17,446	62,468
0 10 2	0 11 6	0 11 11	1 8 8	1 7 5	1 2 1	0 12 2	0 11 10	0 15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,919	11,102	41,067	5,339	11,173	25,900	3,678	14,299	55,350	5,723	11,764	27,479	4,283	14,097	57,623
0 12 5	0 13 9	0 14 0	1 11 2	1 7 6	1 4 6	1 0 10	1 1 5	1 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,222	7,805	48,205	9,353	16,758	34,720	3,957	9,888	65,323	9,540	17,567	36,092	3,980	9,579	67,148
0 15 7	0 13 5	0 15 4	1 13 2	1 8 4	1 4 7	1 0 1	1 1 0	1 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,185	12,584	62,346	15,211	27,014	35,565	5,269	15,436	83,774	15,895	28,055	36,661	5,677	14,887	85,284
1 11 0	1 9 9	1 6 7	2 3 0	1 15 5	1 13 2	1 14 7	1 15 7	1 14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,348	17,435	64,440	11,856	20,174	35,800	7,007	21,140	84,726	12,781	21,114	36,868	7,738	20,268	85,888
1 7 6	1 7 5	1 6 2	2 0 0	1 14 10	1 12 11	1 12 2	1 12 3	1 13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
134	1,301	4,281	(b) 14,559	1,581	3,195	260	1,922	6,967	5,838	1,629	3,209	278	1,849	7,073
1 5 0	1 4 5	1 11 8	(c) 5 5 8	2 2 10	2 0 10	1 10 2	2 8 10	2 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
22,031	72,823	2,91,998	(b) 65,220	98,979	1,76,653	26,904	91,503	3,94,039	59,222	1,03,433	1,82,917	27,198	87,220	4,00,778
1 0 7	0 14 6	1 0 4	(c) 2 2 2	1 10 6	1 6 8	1 4 3	1 2 2	1 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
TAHSIL.														
1,511	2,765	23,654	2,920	9,053	17,446	1,349	3,652	31,500	2,920	9,147	17,773	1,346	3,549	31,815
1 2 5	0 11 1	0 15 2	1 13 8	1 11 4	1 3 5	1 0 2	0 14 7	1 4 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
831	5,739	19,633	2,148	6,351	10,679	1,128	7,144	25,502	2,207	6,405	10,902	1,407	6,877	25,591
0 9 7	0 11 9	1 0 3	2 0 2	2 1 4	1 7 11	0 15 1	0 14 6	1 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,728	6,714	99,274	17,065	45,605	70,825	4,674	8,178	1,30,283	17,812	48,222	72,405	4,684	7,873	1,23,186
1 8 0	1 9 3	1 12 1	2 8 7	2 0 1	2 3 9	1 14 10	1 14 9	2 4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,031	6,586	81,489	19,156	54,705	44,525	4,137	8,384	1,11,751	19,688	54,071	44,459	4,167	7,319	1,10,916
0 11 1	0 11 6	1 2 4	2 8 8	2 2 5	1 6 2	0 15 2	0 14 6	1 9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,730	21,804	2,24,050	41,289	1,16,714	1,43,475	11,488	27,358	2,99,035	43,637	1,18,745	1,45,539	11,694	25,618	3,01,566
0 15 4	0 13 10	1 4 10	2 7 1	2 4 0	1 10 11	1 3 4	1 1 3	1 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...

paid into the Treasury.
 directly paid into the Treasury.
 acres and Rs. 2,314 payments of unoccupied Milkiyat Sarkar and Municipal land.

STATEMENT VI.—Details of Malik-makbuzas' and

Serial No.	Name of assessment Group.	At last Settlement.						As paid prior		
		Malik-makbuzas.	Tenants.					Malik-makbuzas.	Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.
			Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Superior ordinary.	Pure ordinary.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
										RAMTEK
1	Parsconi	3,403	8,188	19,159	1,230	4,845	35,923	4,113	7,790	19,097
	Incidence per acre	1 8 11	1 7 4	1 5 3	1 2 8	1 3 3	1 4 8	1 8 11	1 7 3	1 5 2
2	Bhingari	914	2,394	4,334	672	1,522	60,532	915	2,147	4,419
	Incidence per acre	1 2 11	1 4 5	1 1 0	0 11 2	0 13 1	0 15 10	1 2 9	1 4 4	1 1 5
3	Dongartal	184	515	2,778	1,002	6,385	11,681	190	470	3,522
	Incidence per acre	0 10 5	0 11 0	0 10 2	0 7 11	0 10 8	0 10 1	0 10 2	0 10 8	0 9 6
4	Chacher	5,611	45,095	48,898	4,784	14,327	93,174	5,937	23,822	46,195
	Incidence per acre	1 4 1	1 1 10	1 1 11	1 3 0	1 4 9	1 2 4	1 3 4	1 1 10	1 2 3
5	Kodamendi	1,082	3,586	9,855	1,749	8,887	24,247	1,699	3,260	9,235
	Incidence per acre	0 13 9	0 15 3	0 14 1	0 11 0	0 14 5	0 14 2	0 13 10	0 15 5	0 14 2
6	Ramtek	1,143	4,322	10,032	1,172	4,447	19,973	1,144	4,064	9,400
	Incidence per acre	1 1 4	1 0 4	0 15 3	0 13 4	0 12 8	0 14 8	1 1 7	1 0 5	0 15 0
7	Bareja	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Incidence per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Irrigation	3,590	16,093	34,351	3,227	12,742	66,413	3,403	14,536	31,847
	Incidence per acre	0 14 0	0 14 2	0 14 4	0 14 7	1 1 6	0 14 10	0 14 1	0 14 3	0 14 6
	Total for the Ramtek Tahsil	16,532	69,203	1,70,217	13,837	54,865	2,59,382	17,002	56,298	1,23,715
	Incidence per acre	1 1 10	1 0 11	1 0 3	0 14 5	0 15 7	1 0 2	1 1 10	1 1 0	1 0 5
										KATOL
1	Narkher	18,455	19,265	21,535	804	2,205	43,889	17,970	18,553	21,715
	Incidence per acre	2 1 8	2 0 4	1 10 4	0 13 1	0 14 7	1 10 11	2 1 5	2 0 6	1 10 0
2	Thari-Paoni	2,691	10,032	17,110	821	4,970	32,939	2,713	9,801	18,377
	Incidence per acre	1 14 7	1 11 1	1 3 0	0 10 6	0 12 10	1 3 0	1 12 5	1 11 1	1 1 10
3	Sawargaon	6,760	13,908	21,577	1,765	6,917	41,107	5,980	13,456	20,433
	Incidence per acre	1 5 1	1 4 4	0 13 4	0 9 6	0 10 1	0 13 11	1 4 5	1 4 0	0 13 1
4	Katol	2,315	18,304	20,002	1,162	5,157	45,485	7,599	16,899	20,037
	Incidence per acre	1 12 6	1 8 4	1 2 0	0 11 0	0 11 3	1 2 4	1 12 2	1 8 2	1 1 8
5	Kondali	3,225	6,061	11,301	1,704	7,855	26,521	3,302	5,147	11,936
	Incidence per acre	1 0 8	0 14 3	0 10 0	0 8 8	0 8 11	0 10 3	1 0 8	0 14 8	0 9 10
	Total for the Katol Tahsil	38,345	67,530	93,091	5,856	27,464	1,92,941	28,355	64,155	92,498
	Incidence per acre	1 11 4	1 7 11	1 0 5	0 10 1	0 10 7	1 0 7	1 10 8	1 8 1	1 0 0

(a) Calculated excluding 58 acres

Tenants' payments for the Nagpur District.—(Contd).

to Re-settlement.			As enhanced, i. e., sanctioned at the Re-settlement.						Compare as deduced from rates.					
Tenants.			Tenants.						Tenants.					
Superior ordinary.	Pure ordinary.	Total.	Malik-makhazas.	Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Superior ordinary.	Pure ordinary.	Total.	Malik-makhazas.	Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Superior ordinary.	Pure ordinary.	Total.
Rs.	P.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
TAHSH.														
1,500	6,750	53,219	0,016	11,193	20,073	2,178	0,208	46,252	0,306	11,198	27,264	1,202	0,055	47,149
1 0 0	1 5 3	1 4 2	2 3 8	2 1 5	1 13 7	1 0 3	1 3 10	1 12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	4,841	12,488	1,373	0,723	5,621	1,289	5,743	15,381	1,407	2,677	5,398	1,270	5,234	14,785
0 12	0 13 3	0 15 5	1 12 2	1 0 10	1 0 3	0 14 11	0 15 8	1 2 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,541	6,709	15,246	316	001	4,831	2,211	12,331	20,034	346	000	1,029	2,258	11,558	19,435
0 7 2	0 9 0	0 0 4	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 13 0	0 10 4	0 12 4	0 12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,680	10,953	90,556	9,008	35,035	69,441	5,340	17,755	1,28,500	9,440	37,081	67,822	8,312	17,150	1,30,365
1 4 4	1 4 3	1 2 7	1 13 4	1 10 11	1 10 3	1 0 9	1 0 9	1 10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,02	0,474	23,994	2,976	4,026	13,868	2,867	13,033	34,682	1,042	5,125	14,356	3,053	12,747	35,180
0 11 2	0 13 3	0 13 8	1 7 4	1 0 8	1 5 3	1 0 6	1 2 2	1 3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,110	5,093	10,741	1,768	0,108	10,537	1,034	7,643	28,522	1,824	5,324	15,785	1,694	7,010	28,814
0 12 0	0 11 6	0 13 11	1 11 0	1 8 10	1 5 8	1 0 10	1 0 1	1 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
3,090	14,108	53,771	5,273	21,901	46,282	5,175	17,170	90,558	6,543	25,168	51,532	5,680	17,694	1,00,083
0 15 8	1 1 4	0 15 0	(a) 1 6 7	1 5 4	1 5 0	1 4 4	1 6 4	1 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
17,800	01,136	2,50,015	27,130	83,517	1,77,253	23,713	79,356	3,63,929	28,808	38,563	1,82,287	24,184	77,478	3,75,812
0 14 0	0 14 3	0 15 10	(a) 1 11 5	1 0 2	1 7 0	1 3 0	1 2 5	1 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
TAHSH.														
1,000	2,417	43,685	15,368	25,506	31,580	1,401	2,074	61,461	25,129	25,301	31,001	1,487	2,720	61,012
0 13 10	0 14 8	1 10 7	2 15 2	3 12 8	2 5 9	1 3 4	1 0 2	2 5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,00	4,273	33,464	3,539	13,831	26,978	1,412	5,821	48,092	3,721	13,865	27,011	1,497	5,499	47,873
0 10	0 10 9	1 1 9	2 6 2	2 6 1	1 10 2	0 15 3	0 14 8	1 9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,020	5,543	42,660	10,160	18,830	29,877	2,507	9,027	60,301	10,538	18,205	24,861	2,550	8,212	59,537
0 9 0	0 0 1	0 13 5	1 13 8	1 12 8	1 3 3	0 12 4	0 12 0	1 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,520	5,039	44,103	10,141	23,901	28,228	1,892	7,497	61,578	10,119	23,226	25,444	1,007	6,830	60,115
0 11	0 10 0	1 1 0	2 6 8	2 2 4	1 8 11	0 14 8	0 14 4	1 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,670	9,168	28,224	4,672	7,845	17,720	2,331	11,324	39,220	4,917	7,509	11,493	4,120	0,868	37,518
0 7	0 8 7	0 9 10	1 7 6	1 5 1	0 14 7	0 10 8	0 10 7	0 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,141	38,140	1,02,137	53,980	80,943	1,34,081	0,683	36,543	2,70,652	54,334	81,108	1,34,180	9,029	33,137	2,56,054
0 0	0 9 9	0 15 11	2 5 7	2 1 10	1 7 3	0 13 4	0 12 3	1 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...

area of agricultural farm.

Serial No.	Name of assessment group.	At last Settlement.						As paid prior to		
		Malik-makbuzas.	Tenants.					Malik-makbuzas.	Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.
			Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Superior ordinary.	Parc ordinary.	Total.			
1	Sirai	Rs. 2,767	Rs. 6,547	Rs. 13,448	Rs. 1,434	Rs. 8,294	Rs. 29,723	Rs. 2,958	Rs. 6,117	Rs. 12,617
	Incidence per acre	0 12 7	0 13 10	0 11 7	0 8 5	0 8 9	0 10 10	0 13 4	0 13 10	0 11 3
2	Thana	395	973	5,158	1,053	9,605	16,769	376	878	6,293
	Incidence per acre	0 7 5	0 10 9	0 9 4	0 8 11	0 8 10	0 9 1	0 7 7	0 10 8	0 9 6
3	Makardhokra	1,212	4,325	9,162	910	5,832	20,219	1,293	4,194	9,586
	Incidence per acre	0 10 9	0 13 1	0 11 0	0 8 8	0 8 3	0 10 3	0 11 0	0 13 3	0 11 0
4	Titur	2,885	8,402	18,514	2,561	10,759	40,296	2,991	8,053	18,068
	Incidence per acre	1 2 0	1 1 5	1 0 8	1 0 0	0 15 6	1 0 5	1 2 1	1 1 7	1 0 8
5	Jaoli	2,944	4,762	16,016	2,289	7,560	30,627	3,017	4,335	15,655
	Incidence per acre	0 11 2	0 12 10	0 11 9	0 12 8	0 13 0	0 12 3	0 11 4	0 12 11	0 12 4
6	Palar	449	1,860	5,038	749	4,667	18,234	459	1,640	4,739
	Incidence per acre	0 12 1	1 0 3	0 15 2	0 13 11	0 14 9	0 15 1	0 12 0	1 0 3	0 15 5
7	Umrer	3,622	5,626	15,039	2,057	8,133	31,254	3,720	5,401	14,141
	Incidence per acre	0 13 6	0 13 0	0 12 10	0 13 0	0 12 10	0 12 10	0 13 8	0 12 11	0 12 9
8	Veltur	5,239	6,258	20,461	2,507	10,579	39,905	3,291	6,132	18,781
	Incidence per acre	1 1 3	1 1 10	1 0 7	0 15 10	0 15 2	1 0 4	1 1 1	1 1 10	1 0 7
9	Rajola	1,287	3,818	7,827	792	3,213	15,050	1,271	3,662	7,987
	Incidence per acre	0 14 8	1 0 7	0 14 2	0 13 4	0 15 0	0 14 10	0 14 8	1 0 8	0 14 4
10	Municipal Area	51	...	2	...	38	40	...	...	...
	Incidence per acre	2 13 4	...	0 8 0	...	3 2 8	2 8 0	...	...	...
	Total for the Umrer Tahsil	18,842	43,051	1,10,645	14,352	68,769	2,36,817	19,376	40,392	1,07,867
	Incidence per acre	0 13 6	0 14 9	0 13 4	0 12 4	0 11 8	0 13 0	0 13 9	0 14 10	0 13 4
	Total for the District	1,37,687	3,36,836	5,66,977	59,177	2,47,374	12,10,364	1,44,882	3,16,564	5,58,619
	Incidence per acre	1 5 2	1 4 1	7 0 3	0 13 10	0 15 5	1 0 3	1 5 5	1 4 2	1 0 9

Tenants' payments for the Nagpur District.—(Concl'd.)

Re-settlement.			As enhanced, i. e., sanctioned at the Re-settlement.						Compare as deduced from rates.					
Tenants.			Malik-makbuzas.	Tenants.					Malik-makbuzas.	Tenants.				
Superior ordinary.	Pure ordinary.	Total.		Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Superior ordinary.	Pure ordinary.	Total.		Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Superior ordinary.	Pure ordinary.	Total.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
TAHSIL.														
2,311	10,030	31,075	4,000	9,239	19,974	3,534	15,341	48,138	5,082	10,132	22,307	4,108	16,750	53,797
0 9 4	0 9 4	0 10 0	1 5 3	1 4 11	1 1 10	0 14 6	0 14 3	1 0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,833	11,011	20,015	606	1,355	9,261	2,489	15,443	28,547	619	1,446	9,873	2,506	15,554	29,469
0 9 0	0 9 4	0 9 5	0 12 3	1 0 6	0 14 0	0 12 11	0 13 1	0 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,286	6,944	21,110	2,176	6,087	13,923	1,047	8,898	30,865	2,323	6,418	14,620	2,102	8,955	32,095
0 8 6	0 5 2	0 10 7	1 2 6	1 3 1	1 0 0	0 12 10	0 13 7	0 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,085	10,622	39,828	4,292	11,835	26,227	4,130	14,609	56,001	4,387	12,398	27,661	4,447	14,710	59,216
1 0 9	0 15 8	1 0 7	1 0 11	1 9 10	1 8 2	1 7 5	1 5 8	1 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,262	8,010	31,643	5,053	6,850	24,373	4,088	12,331	47,651	5,760	7,287	25,656	4,247	12,275	49,567
0 12 10	0 14 3	0 12 11	1 4 1	1 4 6	1 3 3	1 3 0	1 3 8	1 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,103	6,176	13,658	801	2,563	7,010	1,612	8,753	19,948	836	2,661	7,225	1,693	8,565	20,145
0 15 1	0 14 3	0 14 11	1 4 10	1 0 5	1 6 7	1 6 1	1 4 3	1 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,744	9,473	30,759	6,226	8,461	21,751	2,492	13,667	46,371	6,502	8,914	22,576	2,551	13,765	47,805
0 13 0	0 13 2	0 12 11	1 6 11	1 4 3	1 3 7	1 2 8	1 2 11	1 3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,147	11,459	39,519	5,212	8,913	28,374	4,680	16,812	58,779	5,346	9,255	29,637	4,902	16,981	60,525
0 15 7	0 15 6	1 0 4	1 11 0	1 9 11	1 9 1	1 7 2	1 6 9	1 8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
021	3,599	15,869	1,932	4,923	11,556	1,021	4,859	22,429	1,985	5,104	11,909	1,091	4,940	23,094
0 12	0 15 6	0 15 0	1 5 10	1 6 9	1 4 9	1 4 2	1 4 11	1 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
17,512	77,324	2,43,475	31,204	60,305	1,62,450	26,143	1,10,722	3,59,629	32,784	63,515	1,11,577	27,827	1,12,345	3,75,514
0 12 5	0 12 3	0 13 1	1 6 2	1 6 2	1 4 0	1 2 1	1 1 6	1 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
74,065	2,64,427	12,10,675	2,18,222	4,49,518	7,94,223	97,961	3,45,582	16,87,284	2,17,865	4,63,584	8,91,500	1,00,642	3,35,058	17,19,643
0 15 10	0 15 0	1 0 0	2 0 2	1 12 8	1 7 0	1 2 4	1 1 2	1 6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT VII.—Incidence per soil unit of rent before and after revision (expressed in decimals of an anna) in the Nagpur District.

Name of group.		Malik-mat-baza.	Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Superior ordinary.	Pure ordinary.	All-round.	Standard rate.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	
Nagpur Tahsil.								
Takalgat	Incidence before revision	..	'50	'51	'53	'57	'59	'54
	Incidence after revision	...	'81	'78	'77	'78	'79	'78
	Enhancement per cent	...	62	53	46	37	34	44
Kaunas	Incidence before revision	...	'69	'76	'74	'92	'93	'81
	Incidence after revision	...	'93	1'07	1'03	1'09	1'16	1'08
	Enhancement per cent	...	51	40	38	20	25	33
Bori	Incidence before revision	..	'73	'72	'71	'70	'80	'74
	Incidence after revision	...	1'05	1'01	'97	'95	1'03	'99
	Enhancement per cent	...	44	40	36	36	29	35
Koradih	Incidence before revision	...	'78	'73	'72	'84	'81	'75
	Incidence after revision	...	1'06	1'03	1'00	1'04	1'02	1'01
	Enhancement per cent	...	36	42	37	23	27	36
Warora	Incidence before revision	...	'63	'65	'68	'91	'84	'71
	Incidence after revision	...	'97	'95	'93	1'01	1'03	1'02
	Enhancement per cent	...	53	45	37	11	23	34
Nagpur	Incidence before revision	..	'62	'68	'75	'87	'87	'77
	Incidence after revision	...	'98	'98	1'01	1'04	1'05	1'01
	Enhancement per cent	...	56	44	34	20	21	31
Suburban	Incidence before revision	...	'53	'54	'63	'53	'76	'64
	Incidence after revision	...	'92	'99	1'02	1'06	1'12	1'04
	Enhancement per cent	...	139	84	61	101	48	63
Saoner Tahsil.								
Uparwahi	Incidence before revision	...	'74	'77	'67	1'08	'68	'71
	Incidence after revision	...	1'00	1'00	'94	'97	'93	'96
	Enhancement per cent	...	35	31	40	(—) 13	32	33
Barogaon	Incidence before revision	...	'80	'88	'83	'64	'84	'83
	Incidence after revision	...	1'15	1'13	1'09	1'02	1'05	1'08
	Enhancement per cent	...	33	29	31	59	24	30
Kalmeshwar	Incidence before revision	...	'91	'93	'95	1'02	1'08	'95
	Incidence after revision	...	'25	1'23	1'25	1'27	1'31	1'25
	Enhancement per cent	...	38	33	32	25	22	31
Saoner	Incidence before revision	...	1'03	1'02	'92	'92	1'14	'98
	Incidence after revision	...	1'42	1'39	1'39	1'25	1'44	1'35
	Enhancement per cent	...	39	37	40	36	27	37

STATEMENT VII.—Incidence per soil unit of rent before and after revision (expressed in decimals of an anna) in the Nagpur District.—(Contd.)

Name of group.		Malik-mak- buza.	Absolute- occupancy.	Occupancy.	Superior ordinary.	Pure ordinary.	All-round.	Standard rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	
Ramtek Tahsil.								
Parseoni	Incidence before revision	73	71	74	74	78	74	110
	Incidence after revision	104	101	103	103	102	102	
	Enhancement per cent	47	44	39	39	31	39	
Bhiugarh	Incidence before revision	71	83	81	81	89	84	100
	Incidence after revision	107	106	103	96	105	103	
	Enhancement per cent	50	27	27	19	19	23	
Dongartal	Incidence before revision	54	51	56	56	69	63	80
	Incidence after revision	87	72	77	79	87	83	
	Enhancement per cent	66	41	37	43	27	31	
Chacher	Incidence before revision	58	56	61	74	74	62	90
	Incidence after revision	88	84	87	93	94	88	
	Enhancement per cent	52	51	44	27	27	42	
Kodamendhi	Incidence before revision	46	54	53	55	62	57	80
	Incidence after revision	79	79	80	80	85	82	
	Enhancement per cent	72	47	50	48	38	45	
Ramtek	Incidence before revision	68	58	62	65	66	62	90
	Incidence after revision	104	89	89	90	92	90	
	Enhancement per cent	55	52	44	42	40	44	
Bareja	Incidence before revision	Nil.
	Incidence after revision	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Enhancement per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irrigation	Incidence before revision	41	45	47	54	59	49	75
	Incidence after revision	66	67	69	70	76	70	
	Enhancement per cent	60	50	45	30	29	42	
Katol Tahsil.								
rkher	Incidence before revision	92	93	82	82	102	87	120
	Incidence after revision	130	127	119	114	126	123	
	Enhancement per cent	41	37	45	40	24	41	
Thari-Paoni	Incidence before revision	76	77	70	68	79	73	105
	Incidence after revision	104	108	103	100	108	105	
	Enhancement per cent	34	41	47	47	36	44	
Sawargaon	Incidence before revision	70	75	66	73	79	71	100
	Incidence after revision	102	105	97	97	105	101	
	Enhancement per cent	46	40	46	33	32	41	

STATEMENT VII.—Incidence per soil unit of rent before and after revision (expressed in decimals of an anna) in the Nagpur District.—(Concl'd.)

Name of group.		Malik-mak- buza.	Absolute- occupancy.	Occupancy.	Superior ordinary.	Pure ordinary.	All-round.	Standard rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.
Katol Tahsil.—(Concl'd.)								
Katol	Incidence before revision	97	94	89	99	101	93	130
	Incidence after revision	133	133	125	125	135	130	
	Enhancement per cent	37	42	51	24	33	40	
Kondhali	Incidence before revision	72	69	66	73	99	75	105
	Incidence after revision	103	100	98	103	123	105	
	Enhancement per cent	41	44	49	39	24	39	
Umrer Tahsil.								
Sirsi	Incidence before revision	37	41	37	36	36	37	60
	Incidence after revision	60	62	58	54	55	58	
	Enhancement per cent	59	51	58	55	53	55	
Thana	Incidence before revision	40	45	45	55	53	50	75
	Incidence after revision	64	70	67	74	75	72	
	Enhancement per cent	61	54	47	36	42	44	
Makardhokra	Incidence before revision	43	49	46	45	46	46	70
	Incidence after revision	72	71	66	67	68	68	
	Enhancement per cent	68	45	45	51	48	57	
Titur	Incidence before revision	59	54	54	58	58	56	80
	Incidence after revision	84	80	79	80	81	80	
	Enhancement per cent	43	47	45	39	38	43	
Jaoli	Incidence before revision	31	34	35	37	42	37	60
	Incidence after revision	55	53	54	54	59	55	
	Enhancement per cent	77	59	56	48	38	51	
Pular	Incidence before revision	41	47	52	52	58	54	80
	Incidence after revision	71	74	77	79	83	79	
	Enhancement per cent	75	57	48	47	42	47	
Umrer	Incidence before revision	38	38	40	44	45	41	65
	Incidence after revision	62	59	61	64	67	62	
	Enhancement per cent	65	57	54	43	44	51	
Veltur	Incidence before revision	44	48	45	47	48	47	70
	Incidence after revision	69	69	68	70	71	69	
	Enhancement per cent	58	45	51	49	47	49	
Rajola	Incidence before revision	54	68	59	51	64	61	90
	Incidence after revision	83	92	85	85	87	87	
	Enhancement per cent	52	36	45	64	35	41	

STATEMENT VIII.—Siwai income.

Assessment Group.	Amount at former Settlement.	Amount now ascertained.	Amount as sanctioned.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Nagpur Tahsil.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Takalghat ..	522	1,076	1,071	
Kauras ..	2,924	5,635	4,868	
Bori ..	1,124	1,593	1,456	
Koradih ..	1,785	3,503	3,110	
Warora ..	544	909	770	
Nagpur ..	883	1,563	1,499	
Suburban ..	416	418	418	
Total	8,198	14,697	13,192	
Saoner Tahsil.				
Uparwahi ..	378	688	669	
Baregaon ..	725	838	713	
Kalmeshwar ..	774	1,562	1,444	
Saoner ..	2,139	2,879	2,749	
Total	4,016	5,967	5,575	
Ramtek Tahsil.				
Parseoni ..	707	1,078	1,030	
Bhiugarh ..	1,466	2,463	2,364	
Dongartal ..	2,140	5,460	5,005	
Chacher ..	873	1,743	1,705	
Kodamendhi ..	844	1,632	1,530	
Ramtek ..	1,143	1,843	1,650	
Bareja ..	...	...	...
Irrigation ..	460	1,484	1,439	
Total	7,633	15,703	14,723	
Katol Tahsil.				
Narkher ..	1,430	2,147	2,114	
Thaji-Paoni ..	1,224	2,590	2,571	
Sawargaon ..	1,280	2,757	2,748	
Katol ..	943	2,943	2,742	
Kondhali ..	2,071	4,761	4,701	
Total	6,948	15,198	14,876	
Umrer Tahsil.				
Sirsi ..	875	3,412	3,384	
Thana ..	6,720	16,427	16,054	
Makardhokra ..	454	1,561	1,574	
Titur ..	909	2,943	2,915	
Jaoli ..	401	1,288	1,170	
Pular ..	2,551	4,481	4,222	
Umrer ..	1,124	2,613	2,586	
Velur ..	668	1,770	1,687	
Rajola ..	370	829	814	
Total	14,072	35,353	34,416	
Total for the District	40,867	86,918	82,782	

Note.—This table excludes income of a siwai nature assessed on Municipal lands and payable direct to Government. Such revenue amounts to Rs. 3,040.

STATEMENT IX.—Details of Valuation of Home-farm and Rent-free land.

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.	Valuation of home-farm.			Valuation of land rent or revenue of which will, wholly or partly be foregone.			Sir leased out on cash.			Remarks.
		Valuation.	Acreeage rate.	Unit-incidence.	Valuation.	Acreeage rate.	Unit-incidence.	Cash lease amount.	Acreeage rate.	Unit-incidence.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Nagpur Tahsil.											
1	Takalghat	12,695	1 5 5	80	574	0 12 9	'91	1,625	3 7 5	2'42	
2	Kauras	15,530	1 7 6	106	405	0 9 2	'94	1,110	1 12 4	1'76	
3	Bori	12,372	1 8 2	90	778	1 1 10	'99	2,433	5 7 8	3'17	
4	Koradih	9,661	1 14 4	106	1,352	1 3 1	104	2,306	5 5 10	2'62	
5	Warora	18,145	2 1 6	99	1,505	1 15 4	'95	7,113	5 3 7	2'26	
6	Nagpur	18,007	2 2 11	105	1,808	1 10 8	104	3,976	4 9 1	2'35	
7	Suburban	555	3 2 2	102	154	2 1 4	116	1,015	10 10 11	3'47	
	Total	86,965	1 11 7	98	6,576	1 4 3	96	19,578	4 8 8	2'20	
Saoner Tahsil											
1	Uparwahi	6,829	1 9 5	91	460	1 0 3	'94	177	1 7 7	1'09	
2	Baregaon	11,880	1 13 5	107	583	1 2 4	'99	2,647	7 11 10	4 81	
3	Kalmeshwar	41,122	2 12 2	127	2,439	2 1 9	131	9,109	6 14 11	3'25	
4	Saoner	26,358	2 0 6	128	1,634	1 4 6	129	4,131	5 14 3	4'45	
	Total	86,189	2 3 8	121	5,116	1 8 1	122	16,264	6 7 10	3'01	
Ramtek Tahsil.											
1	Parseoni	11,048	2 0 7	101	1,007	1 12 1	104	2,401	6 4 0	2'95	
2	Bhiugarh	4,470	1 8 5	97	372	1 0 0	'97	1,411	4 5 8	2'03	
3	Dongartal	5,849	1 0 9	84	242	0 14 0	78	540	2 1 7	1'57	
4	Chacher	18,344	1 15 3	87	1,620	1 8 10	'86	4,208	4 1 0	2'00	
5	Kodamendhi	8,682	1 11 2	82	544	1 7 3	'84	2,019	4 1 0	1'89	
6	Ramtek	5,246	1 13 2	91	501	1 4 1	'91	399	3 8 0	1'97	
7	Bareja	3,398	1 12 1	275	...	...	..	312	3 7 6	1'36	
8	Irrigation	25,111	1 11 8	75	1,415	1 6 10	76	5,745	3 12 1	1'81	
	Total	82,148	1 12 6	87	5,701	1 7 8	'86	17,935	4 0 5	1'97	
Katol Tahsil.											
1	Narkher	22,752	2 14 7	118	771	2 2 7	119	2,781	8 4 0	3'80	
2	Thari-Paoni	21,365	1 12 8	104	367	1 4 1	97	4,214	5 3 5	3'30	
3	Sawargaon	22,537	1 8 2	95	1,319	1 0 10	'99	2,971	6 10 4	3'20	
4	Katol	27,286	2 1 6	127	1,597	1 6 8	115	12,959	8 2 9	5'35	
5	Kondhali	16,300	1 3 0	100	337	0 12 0	110	5,907	7 1 10	5'01	
	Total	1,10,240	1 12 9	109	4,391	1 4 3	111	28,832	7 3 1	4'41	
Umrer Tahsil											
1	Sirsi	18,974	1 7 4	68	1,236	1 0 6	'63	3,487	3 11 6	1 87	
2	Thane	8,059	1 3 2	78	873	0 11 6	'69	844	2 2 11	1'68	
3	Makardhokra	5,731	1 3 2	69	739	0 12 7	'69	1,936	2 11 0	1'74	
4	Titur	12,651	1 13 10	82	1,326	1 5 9	82	3,966	5 4 6	2'44	
5	Jaoli	16,211	1 5 9	57	1,368	1 3 7	57	4,254	5 2 7	2'16	
6	Pular	6,504	1 10 9	83	502	1 6 2	75	1,393	4 11 1	2'25	
7	Umrer	12,628	1 10 3	68	1,135	1 2 6	62	6,420	5 6 6	2'18	
8	Veltur	23,677	2 13 1	72	1,477	1 8 3	72	7,748	5 6 10	2'21	
9	Rajola	7,386	1 8 9	86	422	1 4 0	84	1,495	4 9 2	3'35	
	Total	1,11,821	1 8 2	71	9,168	1 1 11	'68	31,563	4 9 6	1'98	
	Total for the District	4,77,393	1 12 4	93	30,952	1 4 5	'88	1,13,272	5 2 8	2'54	

STATEMENT X.—Total assets on which assessment is based, i. e., as sanctioned.

Serial No.	Assessment Group.	General assets (former Settlement).												
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Total malguzari assets.	Total assets, of which revised malguzari assets exceed Settlement malguzari assets.	Payments of malik. makbuzas.	Payments of tenants.	Annual value of sir, khudkhat and land held by privileged tenants.	Siwa receipts.	Total malguzari assets.	Total assets.
Nagpur Tahsil.														
1	Takalghat	2,907	34,677	13,269	1,071	49,017	16,860	51,924	1,641	23,637	7,998	522	52,157	33,798
2	Kauras	6,004	63,222	15,935	4,868	84,025	27,414	91,029	3,789	43,445	10,247	2,924	56,611	60,400
3	Bori	5,312	55,359	13,151	1,456	69,956	20,255	75,295	3,357	40,379	8,188	1,124	49,671	53,048
4	Koradih	9,353	65,322	11,013	3,110	79,416	19,777	89,759	6,991	50,112	7,772	1,785	59,669	66,662
5	Warora	15,211	85,774	19,650	770	1,04,194	26,918	1,19,405	9,913	63,719	13,013	544	77,276	87,189
6	Nagpur	11,856	84,726	10,815	1,479	1,06,040	25,587	1,17,836	7,002	66,385	11,185	883	80,453	87,455
7	Suburban	3,196	6,957	709	418	8,094	958	11,290	2,593	5,887	833	416	7,136	9,729
	Total	53,866	3,94,039	93,541	13,192	5,00,772	1,137,779	5,54,638	35,288	2,63,559	61,236	8,198	1,62,993	3,98,281
Saoner Tahsil														
1	Uparwahi	2,920	31,500	7,289	669	39,458	9,859	43,378	2,231	23,613	5,606	378	29,599	31,830
2	Baregaon	2,148	25,592	12,463	713	38,678	11,368	49,826	1,406	18,288	8,297	725	27,310	28,716
3	Kalmeshwar	17,965	1,30,232	43,561	1,444	1,75,287	38,308	1,92,352	11,433	1,03,124	33,081	774	1,36,979	1,48,412
4	Saoner	19,156	1,11,751	27,992	2,749	1,42,492	40,143	1,61,648	13,609	82,640	17,570	2,139	1,02,349	1,15,958
	Total	41,289	2,99,035	91,305	5,575	3,95,915	99,678	4,57,204	28,671	2,27,665	64,556	4,016	2,96,237	3,24,916

Figures in italics show the amounts to be directly paid into the Treasury.

STATEMENT X.—Total assets on which assessment is based, i. e., as sanctioned.—(Concl.)

Serial No.	Assessment Group.	Compare as at former Settlement.												
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Payments of malguzari makhuzaas.	Payments of tenants	Annual value of sir, khudkast and land priviledged tenants.	Siwal receipts.	Total malguzari assets.	Amount by which assets exceed Settlement assets.	Total assets.	Payments of malguzari makhuzaas.	Payments of tenants.	Annual value of sir, khudkast and land priviledged tenants.	Siwal receipts.	Total malguzari assets.	Total assets.
Ramtek Tahsil.														
1	Parsoni	6,016	46,252	12,055	1,030	59,337	17,170	65,353	3,408	33,422	8,038	707	42,167	45,575
2	Bhingarh	1,373	15,381	4,842	2,164	22,587	7,183	23,960	914	10,532	3,406	1,466	15,404	16,318
3	Dongartal	316	20,034	6,021	5,005	31,130	10,499	31,446	184	11,681	3,816	2,140	17,631	17,815
4	Chacher	9,008	1,28,500	19,964	1,705	1,50,169	45,040	1,59,177	5,611	93,114	11,142	873	1,05,129	1,10,740
5	Kodamanulhi	2,873	34,682	9,226	1,530	45,438	14,684	48,314	1,682	24,247	5,663	844	30,754	32,436
6	Ramtek	1,768	28,522	5,747	1,650	35,919	11,308	37,697	1,143	19,973	3,495	1,143	24,611	25,754
7	Bareja	...	...	3,398	...	3,398	(-) 1,845	3,398	...	...	5,243	...	5,243	5,243
8	Irrigation	5,773	90,558	26,520	1,439	1,18,523	26,565	1,24,296	3,590	66,413	15,085	460	81,958	85,548
	Total	27,130	3,63,929	87,849	14,723	4,66,501	1,43,604	4,93,631	16,532	2,59,382	55,882	2,633	3,22,897	3,39,429
Katol Tahsil.														
1	Narkher	25,368	61,461	23,523	2,114	87,098	25,133	1,12,466	18,455	43,889	16,646	1,430	61,965	80,420
2	Thar-Paoni	3,639	48,092	21,732	2,571	72,395	23,457	76,034	2,691	32,939	14,775	1,224	48,938	51,629
3	Sawargaon	10,160	60,311	23,836	2,748	86,905	26,158	97,065	6,760	44,107	15,360	1,280	60,747	67,507
4	Katol	10,141	61,578	28,883	2,742	93,203	27,493	1,03,344	7,215	45,485	19,282	943	65,710	72,925
5	Kondhal	4,672	39,220	16,637	4,701	60,558	22,675	65,230	3,225	26,521	9,291	2,071	37,883	41,108
	Total	53,980	2,70,652	1,14,631	14,876	4,00,139	1,24,916	4,54,139	38,346	1,92,941	75,354	6,948	2,75,243	3,13,589

STATEMENT XI.—Calculation of revised

Serial No.	Name of Assessment group.	Malik-makbuza payments.	Amount of malik-makbuza payments relinquished as draw-back.	Amount of malik-makbuza payments taken by Government.	Pure malguzari assets.	Malguzari revenue.	Percentage of malguzari revenue on malguzari assets.	Total assets.	Total revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Nagpur Rs.
1	Takalghat	2,907	333	2,574	49,017	27,496	56	51,924	30,070
2	Kauras	6,004	690	5,314	84,025	46,556	55	90,029	51,870
3	Bori	5,339	569	4,770	69,956	39,419	56	75,295	44,189
4	Koradih	9,353	932	8,421	79,446	45,019	57	88,799	53,440
5	Warora	15,211	1,610	13,601	1,04,194	59,424	57	1,19,405	73,025
6	Nagpur	11,856	1,314	10,542	1,06,040	60,303	57	1,17,896	70,845 9
7	Suburban	3,106 11,363	503	2,603	8,094	4,215	52	11,290 11,363	6,908 11,363
8	Catchment area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700
	Total	53,866 11,363	5,951	47,915	5,00,772	2,82,432	56	5,54,638 11,363	3,30,347 14,072
									Saoner
1	Uparwahi	2,920	269	2,651	39,458	22,435	57	42,378	25,086
2	Baregaon	2,148	218	1,930	38,678	21,180	55	40,826	23,110
3	Kalmeshwar	17,065	1,645	15,420	1,75,287	1,00,499	57	1,92,352	1,15,919
4	Saoner	19,156	2,290	16,866	1,42,492	80,565	57	1,61,648	97,422
	Total	41,289	4,431	36,858	3,95,915	2,24,679	57	4,37,304	2,61,537
									Ramtek
1	Parseoni	6,016	592	5,424	59,337	33,778	57	65,353	39,202
2	Bhiugarh	1,373	136	1,237	22,587	12,277	54	23,960	13,514
3	Dongartal	316	35	281	31,130	15,561	50	31,446	15,843
4	Cnacher	9,008	969	8,039	1,50,169	84,238	56	1,59,177	92,277
5	Kodamendhi	2,876	359	2,517	45,438	24,193	53	48,314	26,710
6	Ramtek	1,768	180	1,588	35,919	19,604	55	37,687	21,192
7	Bareja	...	...	...	3,398	1,700	50	3,398	1,700
8	Irrigation	5,773	690	5,083	1,18,523	64,293	54	1,24,296	69,376
	Total	27,130	2,961	24,169	4,66,501	2,55,644	55	4,93,631	2,79,813

NOTE.—Italic figures show the amounts directly paid into the Treasury.

assessment, i. e., as sanctioned.

Percentage of total revenue on total assets.	Compare figures as at former settlement.							Amount by which revised, i. e., sanctioned cash payments differ from present cash payments.	Amount by which revised, i. e., sanctioned revenue differ from present revenue.	Gain (+) or loss (-) on cash profits of the malguzars.
	Malik-makbuza payments.	Amount of malik-makbuza payments relinquished as draw-back.	Amount of malik-makbuza payments taken by Government.	Mal-guzari revenue.	Percentage of malguzari revenue on malguzari assets.	Total revenue.	Percentage of total revenue on total assets.			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Tahsil.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
58	1,641	191	1,450	19,251	60	20,701	61	11,643	9,217	2,426
58	3,789	310	3,479	33,218	59	36,697	61	17,748	15,045	2,703
59	3,357	303	3,054	29,471	59	32,525	61	15,909	11,387	4,522
60	6,993	465	6,528	35,688	60	42,216	63	19,580	12,079	7,501
61	9,913	1,228	8,685	46,452	60	55,137	63	26,714	18,065	8,649
60	7,002	771	6,231	48,080	60	54,311	62	24,521	16,546	7,975
61	2,593	381	2,212	4,104	59	6,316	67	4,370	2,476	1,894
...
60	35,288	3,649	31,639	2,16,264	60	2,47,903	62	1,20,485	84,815	35,670
Tahsil.										
59	2,231	134	2,097	17,642	60	19,739	62	8,596	5,298	3,298
57	1,406	118	1,288	15,847	58	17,135	60	6,404	5,852	552
60	11,433	836	10,597	82,803	60	93,400	63	35,716	22,969	12,747
60	13,609	1,146	12,463	61,118	60	73,581	63	35,634	24,174	11,460
60	28,679	2,234	26,445	1,77,410	60	2,03,855	63	86,350	58,293	28,057
Tahsil.										
60	3,408	321	3,087	25,536	61	28,623	63	14,936	10,037	4,899
56	914	106	808	8,816	57	9,624	59	3,351	3,883	(-) 532
50	184	20	164	8,876	50	9,040	51	4,914	7,209	(-) 2,295
58	5,611	543	5,068	62,082	59	67,150	61	41,015	25,183	15,832
55	1,682	202	1,480	17,081	56	18,561	57	11,865	9,173	2,692
56	1,143	105	1,038	14,102	57	15,140	59	9,405	6,351	3,054
50	...	...	...	3,140	50	3,140	50	...	1,440	1,440
56	3,590	366	3,224	48,023	59	51,247	60	28,957	18,801	10,156
57	16,532	1,663	14,869	1,87,656	58	2,02,525	60	1,14,443	79,197	35,246

STATEMENT XI.—Calculation of revised

Serial No.	Name of Assessment group.	Malik-makbuza payments.	Amount of malik-makbuza payments relinquished as draw-back.	Amount of malik-makbuza payments taken by Government.	Pure malguzari assets.	Malguzari revenue.	Percentage of malguzari revenue on malguzari assets.	Total assets.	Total revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
									Katol
1	Narkher	25,368	3,440	21,928	87,098	48,736	56	1,12,466	70,664
2	Thari-Paoni	3,639	377	3,262	72,395	40,032	55	76,034	43,294
3	Sawargaon	10,160	1,211	8,949	86,905	47,687	55	97,065	56,636
4	Katol	10,141	1,168	8,973	93,203	50,720	54	1,03,344	59,693 125
5	Kondhali	4,672	502	4,170	60,558	31,832	53	65,230	36,002
	Total	53,980	6,698	47,282	4,80,159	2,19,007	55	4,54,139	2,66,289 125
									Umrer
1	Sirsi	4,696	518	4,178	71,732	39,227	55	76,428	43,405
2	Thana	606	62	544	53,533	27,218	51	54,139	27,762
3	Makardhokra	2,176	256	1,920	38,909	21,048	54	41,085	22,968
4	Titur	4,392	456	3,836	73,803	40,891	55	78,095	44,727
5	Jaoli	5,353	646	4,707	66,400	35,366	53	71,753	40,073
6	Pular	801	92	709	31,266	16,477	53	32,067	17,186
7	Umrer	6,225	827	5,399	62,720	34,440	55	68,946	39,839
8	Veltur	5,212	592	4,620	85,620	46,570	54	90,832	51,190
9	Rajola	1,932	204	1,728	31,051	17,345	56	32,983	19,073
10	Municipal area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	407
	Total	31,294	3,653	27,641	5,15,034	2,78,582	54	5,46,328	3,06,223 407
	Total for the District	2,07,559 17,363	23,694	1,83,865	22,78,381	12,60,344	55	24,85,940 11,363	14,44,209 14,604

Note.—Italic figures show the amounts directly paid into the Treasury.
Total Raiyatwari payments Rs. 1,795.

assessment, i. e., as sanctioned.—(Concl'd.)

Percentage of total revenue on total assets.	Compare figures as at former settlement.							Amount by which revised, i. e., sanctioned cash payments differ from present cash payments.	Amount by which revised, i. e., sanctioned revenue differ from present revenue.	Gain (+) or loss (—) on cash profits of the malguzars.
	Malik-makbuza payments.	Amount of malik-makbuza payments relinquished as draw-back.	Amount of malik-makbuza payments taken by Government.	Malguzari revenue.	Percentage of malguzari revenue on malguzari assets.	Total revenue.	Percentage of total revenue on total assets.			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tahsil.										
93	18,455	1,778	16,677	36,878	60	53,555	67	25,173	17,559	7,614
87	2,691	200	2,482	28,811	59	31,493	61	15,554	11,090	3,564
58	6,760	572	6,188	35,467	58	41,655	62	20,821	15,060	5,761
58	7,215	652	6,563	38,480	59	45,043	62	20,226	15,219	5,007
55	3,225	274	2,951	20,871	55	23,823	58	12,366	12,163	203
59	38,346	3,485	34,861	1,60,507	58	1,95,368	60	94,140	71,991	22,149
Tahsil.										
57	2,467	266	2,201	24,804	59	27,305	61	18,801	15,892	2,909
51	405	48	357	15,555	54	16,012	55	8,762	11,730	(—) 2,968
56	1,212	130	1,082	14,678	58	15,760	59	10,638	7,145	3,493
57	2,975	376	2,599	29,793	59	32,392	60	18,374	12,445	5,929
56	2,944	343	2,601	24,178	58	26,779	60	18,345	13,265	5,080
54	449	46	403	10,961	57	11,364	58	6,632	5,823	809
58	3,622	381	3,241	24,115	58	27,356	61	18,118	12,553	5,565
56	3,230	363	2,867	33,739	59	36,606	61	21,181	14,488	6,693
57	1,287	132	1,155	12,765	59	13,921	60	7,221	5,100	1,122
...	51	6	45	26	65	71	78	...	...	...
56	18,942	2,091	16,851	1,90,715	58	2,07,566	60	1,28,072	98,450	29,622
58	1,37,787	* 13,122	1,24,665	9,32,552	59	10,57,217	61	5,43,490	3,92,746	1,50,744

In Columns 12—18 figures for the Municipal area are included here, as it was malguzari at last settlement.
 NOTE.—Columns 19, 20 and 21 exclude all payments not made through the malguzars.

STATEMENT XII.—Net revenue increment for regularly settled area (as sanctioned.)

Serial No.	Assessment group.	Prior to revision.			As revised.			Actual increased revised net realizable jama over previous jama.
		Kamil jama.	Jama not realizable owing to assignments.	Net revenue realizable.	Kamil jama as sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.	Jama not realizable owing to assignments.	Net revenue realizable.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		Nagpur Tahsil.						
1	Takalghat ...	20,853	699	20,154	30,070	1,413	28,657	8,503
2	Kauras ...	36,825	1,959	34,866	51,870	3,772	48,098	13,232
3	Bori ...	32,802	3,172	29,630	44,189	5,523	38,666	9,036
4	Koradih ...	41,361	3,035	38,326	53,440	4,646	48,794	10,468
5	Warora ...	54,960	2,784	52,176	73,025	6,065	66,960	14,784
6	Nagpur ...	54,299	2,747	51,552	70,854	3,935	66,919	15,367
7	Suburban ...	5,923	514	5,409	18,271	913	17,358	11,949
8	Catchment area ...	...	...	...	2,700	...	2,700	2,700
	Total ...	2,47,023	14,910	2,32,113	3,44,419	26,267	3,18,152	86,039
		Saoner Tahsil.						
1	Uparwahi ...	19,788	835	18,953	25,086	985	24,101	5,148
2	Baregaon ...	17,258	181	17,077	23,110	441	22,669	5,592
3	Kalmeshwar ...	92,950	1,370	91,580	1,15,919	2,033	1,13,886	22,306
4	Saoner ...	73,248	2,686	70,562	97,422	4,853	92,569	22,007
	Total ...	2,03,244	5,072	1,98,172	2,61,537	8,312	2,53,225	55,053
		Ramtek Tahsil.						
1	Parseoni ...	29,165	1,251	27,914	39,202	2,082	37,120	9,206
2	Bhiugarh ...	9,631	416	9,215	13,514	691	12,823	3,608
3	Dongartal ...	8,633	330	8,303	15,842	830	15,012	6,709
4	Chacher ...	67,094	17,307	49,787	92,277	25,262	67,015	17,228
5	Kodamendhi ...	17,537	3,559	13,978	26,710	5,176	21,534	7,556
6	Ramtek ...	14,841	1,282	13,559	21,192	2,007	19,185	5,626
7	Bareja ...	3,140	...	3,140	1,700	...	1,700	(-), 1,440
8	Irrigation ...	50,575	2,233	48,342	69,376	3,179	66,197	7,855
	Total ...	2,00,616	26,378	1,74,238	2,79,813	39,227	2,40,586	66,348

STATEMENT XII.—Net revenue increment for regularly settled area (as sanctioned)—(Concl'd.)

Serial No.	Assessment group.	Prior to revision.			As revised.			Actual increased revised net realizable jama over previous jama.
		Kamil jama.	Jama not realizable owing to assignments.	Net revenue realizable.	Kamil jama as sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.	Jama not realizable owing to assignments.	Net revenue realizable.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		Katol Tahsil.						
1	Narkher	53,105	...	53,105	70,664	...	70,664	17,559
2	Thari-Paoni	31,304	...	31,304	43,294	...	43,294	11,990
3	Sawargaon	41,576	682	40,894	56,636	1,311	55,325	41,431
4	Katol	44,490	736	43,754	59,818	1,446	58,372	14,618
5	Kondhali	23,839	530	23,309	36,002	751	35,251	11,942
	Total	1,94,314	1,948	1,92,366	2,66,414	3,508	2,62,906	70,540
		Umrer Tahsil.						
1	Siri	27,513	200	27,313	43,405	540	42,865	15,552
2	Thana	16,032	4,390	11,642	27,762	8,127	19,735	8,093
3	Makardhokra	15,823	507	15,316	22,968	1,323	21,645	6,329
4	Titur	32,282	891	31,391	44,727	1,376	43,351	11,960
5	Jaoli	26,808	4,836	21,972	40,073	7,233	32,840	10,868
6	Pular	11,363	2,979	8,384	17,186	4,845	12,341	3,957
7	Umrer	27,286	235	27,051	39,839	340	39,499	12,448
8	Veltur	36,702	1,059	35,643	51,190	1,921	49,269	13,626
9	Rajola	13,964	37	13,927	19,073	45	19,028	5,101
10	Municipal area	54	...	54	407	...	407	353
	Total	2,07,827	15,134	1,92,693	3,06,630	25,650	2,80,980	88,287
	Total Malguzari	10,53,024	63,442	9,89,582	14,58,813	1,02,964	13,55,849	3,66,267
	Total Raiyatwari	1,383	...	1,383	1,795	...	1,795	412
	Total for the District	10,54,407	63,442	9,90,965	14,60,608	1,02,964	13,57,644	3,66,679

RYOTWARI FORM B.

Abstract of area and Assessment at date of Settlement for Ryotwari villages in the Nagpur District.

Name of Tahsil.	Already occupied.					Available for occupation.					Minhai.		Total area.	Total deduced assessment.	Total revised assessment.		
	Number of survey numbers.	Area.			Present payments.	Deduced assessment.	Proposed assessment.	Number of survey numbers.	Area.								
		In cultivation.	Un-cultivated.	Total.					Culti-vable.	Total.							
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Ramtek	66	530	65	595	277	466	448	3	31	31	20	20	48	121	747	486	468
Payments for Minhahi-bari	...	...	...	...	18	20	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	19
Katol	92	941	165	1,106	870	977	1,058	...	...	...	...	...	84	379	1,485	977	1,058
Umrer	17	173	281	454	218	238	250	...	...	...	...	...	3	120	574	238	250
Total	175	1,644	511	2,155	1,383	1,701	1,775	3	31	31	20	20	135	620	2,806	1,721	1,795

RYOTWARI FORM C.

Details of Land Classing for the Ryotwari villages of the Nagpur District.

Name of Tahsil.	Non-Rice land.												Rice land.				Total.	Gair mumkin occupied area.	Total occupied area.	Abnashil in rice land.	Khardi.					
	Kali I.				Morand I.				Morand II.				Khardi I.													
	Kali II.		Morand I.		Morand II.		Khardi I.		Khardi II.		Bardi.		Saman.													
	Sadha-ran.	Saman.	Sadha-ran.	Saman.	Sadha-ran.	Saman.	Sadha-ran.	Saman.	Sadha-ran.	Saman.	Sadha-ran.	Saman.	Sadha-ran.	Saman.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
{ Area Ramtek ... { Occupied { Unoccupied
	
	
{ Area Katol ... { Occupied { Unoccupied
	
	
{ Area Umrer ... { Occupied { Unoccupied
	
	
{ Area Total ... { Occupied { Unoccupied
	
	

RYOTWARI FORM D.

Details of cropping of area in cultivation in number already occupied for the Nagpur District.

Name of Tahsil.	Crops.																		
	Rice.	Cotton.	Cotton tur.	Juar.	Juar tur.	Tar.	Kodon Kutli.	Bir.	Wheat.	Linseed.	Til.	Gram.	Ringai juar.	Others.	Total.	Double crop.	Net cropped area.	New fallow.	Total.
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Ramtek	15	...	15	...	15
	15	...	15	...	15
	15	...	15	...	15
	15	...	15	...	15
Katol	15	...	15	...	15
	15	...	15	...	15
	15	...	15	...	15
	15	...	15	...	15
Umrer	15	...	15	...	15
	15	...	15	...	15
	15	...	15	...	15
	15	...	15	...	15
Total	15	...	15	...	15
	15	...	15	...	15
	15	...	15	...	15
	15	...	15	...	15