

FINAL REPORT
ON THE
REVISED SETTLEMENT
OF THE
SEONI DISTRICT
IN THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES
EFFECTED DURING THE YEARS
1916-1920.



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Final Report on the Settlement of the Seoni District.

I --GENERAL.

1. The Seoni district consists of a long narrow section of the Satpura plateau lying between the Nerbada valley in the north and the Nagpur plain in the south. There are two tahsils, the Seoni tahsil to the south and the Lakhnadon tahsil to the north, both the tahsil head-quarters being situated on the great northern road. The boundaries are largely artificial. The districts of Nagpur and Bhandara lie to the south, and Chhindwara to the west with the Pench river as the boundary for some distance. Narsinghpur lies to the north-west and Jubbulpore and Mandla to the north, the Nerbada forming the boundary towards the latter district. To the east lie Mandla and Balaghat, part of the boundary being formed by the Thanwar and the Wainganga into which it flows. The Seoni tahsil is far the richer and more important of the two tahsils and their description may be more conveniently left to the paragraphs dealing with assessment groups. The main river is the Wainganga, which rises at Partapur, some 9 miles south-east of Seoni town, and runs in a northerly direction through the rich haveli tract. Close to Chhapara it turns abruptly east, and at Guari on the border of the district makes another abrupt turn south after its junction with the Thanwar, eventually passing into the Balaghat district at Gurera. The chief affluents of the Wainganga may be noted. The Thel and the Bijna drain the south-west of the Lakhnadon tahsil. The former flows in from the Chhindwara district, joining the Wainganga at Lurgi, a little west of Chhapara, while the latter rises close to Imalia in the Patan group and joins the Wainganga at Manori. The Sagar rises in the hills, a little north-east of Seoni town, and draining the rich morand tracts of Kanhiwara and Keolari, flows into the Wainganga at the latter village. The Alon flows into the Thanwar which makes a junction with the Wainganga at Guari. The Hirri rises close to Sakhadahi on the top of the southern ghats, and drains the rice tracts of Ari and Barghat. At Gurjai it makes a sudden turn east, and, passing through the south of the Ugli tract, flows into the Wainganga at Sarekha. The Bhawanthari also rises close to Sakhadahi, and with its tributary the Pachdhar, drains the Kurai plain, whence it passes into the Nagpur district on its way to a junction with the Wainganga. The north of the district is drained by the tributaries of the Nerbada, of which the most important from west to east are the Kanera, the Sher, the Sonair, the Temar and the Baghora. There is ample forest land, both sarkari and malguzari, to meet the general requirements for grazing, fuel and timber, and there are few villages in which the water-supply is not sufficient for all ordinary purposes, even at the end of the hot weather.

2. Originally there were three tahsils, but between the 30 years' settlement and last settlement considerable alterations were made, a summary of which will be found in paragraph 1 of the last settlement report. Since then the only change in the constitution of the district has been the addition of the four villages of Mau, Latgaon, Chamarwahi and Sonewani from the Balaghat district for convenience of administration. These villages lie on the eastern border of the Ari group, south of the Balaghat Road, and were added in the year 1916, in the middle of the settlement operations to which this report relates. They had been recently resettled by the Settlement Officer, Balaghat, and I was not concerned with them in any way. I have therefore thought it advisable to exclude the statistics of these villages altogether for the purposes of this report, though for convenience of reference I have given statistical details in a separate appendix. Up to the time of writing the forecast report no alterations had been made in the tahsil boundaries, but subsequently 53 malguzari and 3 raiyatwari villages were taken from the south-east corner of the Lakhnadon tahsil and added to the Seoni tahsil. These are the villages forming the Northern Ganga group.

Area.

3. The present area of the district is 3,350 square miles, made up as follows :—

Tahsil.	Malguzari villages.	Jagir, muafi and ubari.	Government thekedari.	Waste land.	Total.	Raiyatwari.	Grand total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Seoni ...	634	97	2	8	741	52	793
Lakhnadon ..	639	8	60	2	709	130	839
Total ...	1,273	105	62	10	1,450	182	1,632

	Area in acres.	Square miles.
Malguzari, including jagir, muafi and ubari villages.	1,410,886	2,204
Government thekedari villages ...	81,630	128
Waste land villages ...	6,819	11
Raiyatwari villages ...	124,342	194
Government forest ...	520,400	813
Total ..	2,144,077	3,350

The Gondi taluqa, held by the Diwans of Seoni, is technically a "jagir," but it does not correspond to the jagirs which are found elsewhere in the Provinces and is really only an ubari estate of 89 villages. There are also 23 forest villages with which this report is not concerned.

4. At last settlement the assessment groups had been formed with great care, and, apart from changes in nomenclature and a few minor alterations, I only found it necessary to split up three of the larger groups which were too unwieldy for assessment purposes and lost in homogeneity owing to their size.

(A) *Seoni tahsil*.—The Seoni tahsil is formed into 11 assessment groups. The Kurai plain in the extreme south below the ghats forms a natural group. It is separated from the rest of the tahsil by a broad belt of Government forest, where the plateau descends steeply to the Nagpur plain. The tract is sandy and jungly, producing rice, gram and the lesser millets. There are a fair number of irrigation tanks and a good deal of timber is exported from here to the Nagpur side. The plateau itself is bisected by a range of hills running up the centre of the tahsil from the ghats in the south to the Wainganga in the north, and the eastern portion is several hundred feet lower than the western. Further east another range of forest-clad hills shuts off a number of villages which border the Wainganga river. These form another natural group, the Ugli group, which is pre-eminently a rice tract, the soil being sandy to the south and morand to the north. The portion west of the central line of hills is formed into three groups. To the north is the Bandol group, called "Northern-Kathar" at last settlement with reference to the undulating nature of the country. This is a succession of barra ridges with pockets and valleys of fertile soil of varying extent, growing wheat and the lesser millets. The country is bare and almost devoid of trees except for scrub jungle. To the south lies the Gopalganj group, the "Southern-Kathar" of last settlement. This is fairly level, and well wooded. The soil is sandy in parts and barras are far less stony than in the Bandol group. Wheat, juar and kodon-kutki are the chief crops. Between these two lies the haveli, a rich undulating morand plain, devoted to the cultivation of wheat. There is little forest of any kind and trees are few apart from the mango and the babul. East of the central line of hills lie 5 groups. To the south the Barghat group of settlement has been split up into the Ari and Barghat groups which form the well known rice tract. The Ari group lies in the extreme south, the soil being mainly sehra and mutbarra, which are very similar, with a large area of morand. The chief crops are rice and wheat, while a considerable area is double-cropped with teora (lakhori) or linseed. The Barghat group is almost entirely a sehra (sandy) plain, the remaining soils all containing admixtures of sand. Rice is mainly grown with a fair area of wheat and kodon-kutki. In both these groups irrigation is practised on a considerable scale, and the land

is closely cultivated. Between these groups and the Haveli and Gopalganj groups lies the Seoni group on either side of the central range. This is a mixed tract of wheat and rice villages and partakes of the characteristics of the group on either side. Between the Barghat group and the Wainganga to the north on either side of the railway line lie the Kanhwara and Keolari groups which at Settlement formed the Ghansor group. The sandy soil of the south gives place again to morand and the country is open and level. It is pre-eminently a wheat tract and vies with the haveli in richness and fertility, though some poor villages are found on the borders towards the hills. North of the Wainganga the villages transferred from the Lakhnadon tahsil have been formed into the Northern Ganga group. The southern portion of this group is also devoted to wheat, but towards the north the country becomes broken with some poorish jungly villages and a considerable area is given up to kodon kutki. To sum up, there are four rich groups, the Haveli, Keolari, Kanhwara and Ari; five strong good groups Bandol, Seoni, Gopalganj, Northern Ganga and Barghat which is rich enough but is a one crop group; one rather weak group Ugli which has not fully recovered and one poor, the Kurai group.

(B) *Lakhnadon tahsil*.—The Lakhnadon tahsil (pronounced and correctly spelt Lakhnadaun) as a whole is hilly, rough and broken, and for this reason does not lend itself readily to the formation of homogeneous assessment groups. Good and bad villages jostle each other and in most groups every variety can be found from the morand village to the strip of jungly barra with a few acres of black soil. Here too eleven groups were formed, and the only change from settlement was to split up the unwieldy Ghansor group into the Kahani and Ghansor groups. The tract south of the Wainganga forms a natural group, Chhapara, with some good morand villages, and some of mixed quality. North of this on either side of the main road lies the Dungariya group which includes the important trade centre of Dungariya-Chhapara, more commonly known simply as Chhapara. This tract is cut up by hills and forest, and though the central portion is poor there is a good stretch of villages along the Wainganga bank in the south and in the Bijna valley to the north. To the west lies the Sagar group bisected by the river Thel. The southern portion is broken hilly and poor, a wilderness of barras relieved by patches of good land occasionally of fair extent. North of the Thel the country becomes more open and fertile and some good villages are found round Nandia. East of the Dungariya group lies the Sunwara group, a fairly level and open tract with some excellent villages in the south and centre but deteriorating towards the borders. In these four groups most of the cotton and a good deal of hemp is grown. The Lakhnadon group centres round the tahsil head-quarters on the Jubbulpore Road with the Paran group to the west. This is an open and comparatively level tract with gently undulating barras separated by stretches of black soil, though to the north-west by the Kanera river the country is again broken and poor. Some of the villages such as Adegaon to the west and Khamaria to the east are excellent. From the Lakhnadon group to the Jubbulpore border stretches the Dhuma group on either side of the main road. This is hilly throughout with a large area of forest. Many villages are poor and jungly, but some of very fair quality are found to the south-west, on the main road and in the Sonair valley to the north-west though the latter are confined by steep forest-clad hills. The Kahani group stretches east from the Lakhnadon group almost to the railway and is mainly a black soil group growing wheat, open and fairly level. The Ghansor group runs north on either side of the railway line, and round Ghansor itself there is an open morand plain but further north the country is hilly and broken, the portion west of the line being particularly poor and mainly settled raiyatwari. East of Ghansor the Kedarpur group stretches to the Mandla border, and consists of two level strips of morand soil separated by a low range of hills retained as Government forest. The villages lying along the banks of the Narbada again form a natural group, separated from the rest of the tahsil by a steep range of forest-clad hills, and except for some bad villages in the centre this is the best portion of the tahsil. The land is level and fertile and largely embanked, but the group is land locked and difficult of access, though the improvement of the Kedarpur Road will soon remedy this defect. It is difficult to classify the groups as they are of so mixed a character, and each has its good and

its bad spots. Generally the Dungariya, Chhapara, Sunwara, Narbada and Kahani groups may be classed as good sound groups, the Lakhnadon, Patan and Kedarpur as fair, and the Ghansor, Dhuma and Sagar as poor.

II.—POPULATION.

5. The census of 1891 was taken at a time when the district was in a flourishing condition and some 5 years prior to the inception of settlement operations. The next census came at the end of the famine cycle, a time of acute depression, but by the census of 1911, the district had more than made up all the ground lost and attained a height of prosperity never reached before. The enumeration at the various periods is tabulated below :—

Year.	Seoni.	Lakhnadon.	Total.	Density per square mile.
1891	219,284	151,453	370,767	146
1901	197,364	135,345	327,709	129
+ or (—) % since 1891	(—) 12 %	(—) 11 %	(—) 12 %	...
1911	224,805	170,676	395,481	156
+ or (—) % since 1901	+ 17 %	+ 26 %	+ 21 %	...
Do. 1891	+ 3 %	+ 13 %	+ 7 %	...

In the 10 years preceding 1891 there had been an increase of 10 per cent. The population which is mainly agricultural was severely affected by the famines and by 1901 showed a decrease of 12 per cent, which was fairly evenly distributed over both tahsils. Deaths exceeded births in 1895, 1896 and of course largely in the great famine year 1897. Emigration also accounted for part of the decrease and about 2,000 persons emigrated to the tea plantations of Assam. In 1911 the population showed an increase of 21 per cent or 7 per cent as compared with 1891. The increase was chiefly noticeable in the less densely populated Lakhnadon tahsil. A fair number of those who emigrated in the previous decade had probably returned, but on the other hand the district lost by the transfer of the centre of railway construction from Seoni to Chhindwara. The present settlement has been completed on the eve of another census, and an examination of the annual vital statistics shows that the district has fared badly since 1911. Plague has been prevalent every year except 1913 and 1914, the most serious epidemic occurring in 1915 when 4,554 persons are recorded as having died from that disease. Cholera epidemics occurred in 1914, 1918 and 1919 and small-pox epidemics in 1912, 1913 and 1914. The total death roll from cholera since 1911 is 1,066, and from small-pox 1,001. Up to the end of 1917 the number of births exceeded the number of deaths in each year and the total deduced population on December 31st, 1917, was 429,617, or nearly 9 per cent higher than in 1911. From October 1918 to January 1919, however, the district in common with the rest of the province was ravaged by influenza, and the mortality was appalling. Whole families were wiped out and as an extreme instance I may quote the case of mauza Khamariya in the Lakhnadon tahsil where in the course of 11 days 137 persons died out of a recorded population of 623. The mortality amounted to 18,429 in the Seoni tahsil and 16,477 in the Lakhanadon tahsil, a total of 34,906 or 8 per cent of the deduced population. The north-east of the district fared worst, viz., the tracts round Ghansor, Dhanora and Kedarpur in the Lakhnadon tahsil and Keolari in the Seoni tahsil, while the Barghat tract was least affected. As a result of this terrible scourge the deduced population at the end of December 1919 only amounted to 397,188, or just a trifle higher than in 1911. It is difficult to estimate the economic effects of this epidemic. The mortality was highest among the young men and women and the labouring classes naturally fared worst. One result is a marked scarcity of labour, which was none too plentiful before. The trouble was borne with the calm resignation so characteristic of the race and though I was on tour during and after the epidemic the visible

effects were almost nil, except that a few crops suffered through lack of watchers and in one case a tiny jungly village of a few huts was deserted owing to the death of all the male inhabitants.

6. The only town of importance is Seoni itself with a population of 13,839 as against 11,976 in 1891, an increase of 16 per cent.
 Towns and villages. Dungariya-Chhapara in the Lakhnadon tahsil, which at one time is said to have boasted a population of 40,000, is next in importance with a population of 3,504 which is only a trifle higher than in 1891, while Lakhnadon itself has a population of 2,468. Ten other villages in the Seoni tahsil have a population of over one thousand, and five in the Lakhnadon tahsil. The advent of the railway has resulted in a marked increase in population in most of the villages where stations are located, while conversely the bigger villages on the Great Northern Road which was formerly the main trade route generally show a decrease. Though cultivators often hold land in adjoining villages there is no tendency to congregate into the larger villages. Most villages, however small, have their own bastis and only 83 are returned as "viran" or uninhabited as compared with 197 in 1891, while towns with a population of over 1,000 and under 2,000 have decreased from 20 to 14. The larger villages usually have several "tolas" or hamlets, as cultivators prefer to live as near their fields as they can. The average population for inhabited villages is 217 for the Lakhnadon tahsil, where villages are small, and 295 for Seoni tahsil or 255 for the district as a whole.

7. According to the census of 1911 the population amounted to 395,481, of whom 192,642 were males and 202,839 females, and
 Castes. 317,876 persons or 80 per cent of the total population are returned as supported by agriculture. The important castes are:—

Castes.	Number.	Percentage of population.	Increase or decrease since 1891.	
			Actual.	Per cent.
Gonds	157,646	40	-1,117	-1
Ahirs	36,341	9	+2,430	+7
Rajputs	29,772	8	+3,883	+15
Mahrars	22,882	6	+959	+4
Musalmans	13,518	3	+2,403	+22
Marars (Malis)	12,306	3	+720	+6
Katias	9,395	2	+812	+9
Kurmis	8,604	2	+624	+8
Brahmans	8,119	2	+1,572	+24
Telis	7,780	2	+855	+12
Dhimars	6,042	2	+666	+12
Lohars	5,957	2	+1,324	+29
Lodhis	5,794	1	+727	+14
Chamars	5,347	1	+934	+21
Kalars	5,253	1	+976	+23

In the above table Pardhans are included under Gonds, and Gaolis and Gowaris under Ahirs. The local Rajputs are mainly Powars and Bagris. I may note here that the figures given in paragraph 30 of the last Settlement Report are misleading as Powars are shown separately as well as under Rajputs, while the figure for Musalmans is for all those who profess that religion. Of minor castes the more important are Nais, Sunars, Baniars, Kirars and Dhobis. The poorer castes were naturally most hard hit in the famines, and a comparison of the census figures by castes shows that the decrease of 1901 was mainly contributed by Gonds 28,371, Mahrars 3,119, Ahirs 2,957 and Rajputs 2,444. By

1911 practically every caste showed an increase over the figures of 1891, and the actual increase was most marked in the case of Rajputs, Ahirs, and Musalmans. Gonds provide the only exception and are still 1,117 less than the number enumerated in 1891.

8. The density of population per square mile, excluding the area of Government forest, has risen from 146 to 156, but in estimating the relative pressure of population in the various tracts it is better to exclude malguzari forest as well and take into account only the occupied area. Judged by this standard and excluding the population of Seoni town as well, the density works out to 253 for the Seoni and 192 for the Lakhnadon tahsil or 224 for the district as a whole. The rice tracts of the Seoni tahsil are far more closely cultivated and thickly populated than the wheat tracts. In the four rice groups the pressure varies from 331 in Barghat to 375 in Ari; in the six wheat groups the variation is from 201 in Gopalganj to 264 in Kanhiwara, while in Bandol the density is only 177. In the Lakhnadon tahsil the pressure of population is also unequal and ranges from 145 in the Patan to 296 in the Narbada group. Rice land can support a very much heavier population than wheat, and where there are large stretches of bad land the pressure naturally decreases.

III.—COMMUNICATIONS, TRADE AND PRICES.

9. The communications of the district are excellent as a whole though the Seoni tahsil is far better served in this respect than the hilly Lakhnadon tahsil. The great northern road from Nagpur to Jubbulpore passes through the western portion of the district for a length of 89½ miles, and both tahsil head-quarters are situated on it. First class roads radiate from Seoni east to Balaghat and west to Chhindwara, while second class roads run south-east to Katangi and north-east through Nainpur to Mandla following the line of the railway. From Keolari on the Mandla road a branch road runs east to Ugli and provides an outlet for that land locked tract. From Lakhnadon a first class road runs west to Narsinghpur and a second class road east to Ghansor, a station on the Gondia-Jubbulpore line. Numerous other local roads are maintained by the District Council of which the most important are the road from Kahani on the Lakhnadon-Ghansor road south to Palari station, which crosses the Wainganga by an excellent bridge at Kurari, and the road from Ghansor east to Kedarpur. It is under contemplation to extend the latter to Narayanganj on the Jubbulpore-Mandla road. In the Seoni tahsil carts can pass everywhere with ease except, of course, in the rainy season, but in the Lakhnadon tahsil, owing to the hilly nature of the tract, some of the villages close to the road or railway are almost unapproachable. In certain parts, *e.g.*, the villages lying between the hills and the Narbada river, carts do not move at all and much of the local trade is still carried on by means of pack animals, generally buffaloes or bullocks and more rarely ponies. For touring purposes camels are a necessity in this tahsil. When the Palari-Kahani track has been made into a decent road, the Mandla road metalled throughout and bridged, and the Ghansor-Kedarpur road improved and extended, there will be little complaint to make as regards road communications. At last settlement the district was not connected with any railway. In 1904, however, the narrow gauge Satpura extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway from Gondia to Jubbulpore was opened. This traverses the north-east portion of the Lakhnadon tahsil with stations at Ghansor, Bineki Kalan and Shikara, and has provided a great stimulus to trade, which is mainly centred at Ghansor. The branch line from Nainpur to Chhindwara was opened in 1905 and in 1913 linked up with Nagpur. Nainpur lies just beyond the border in the Mandla district and the line runs south-west to Seoni and from there due west to Chhindwara. There are six stations at Keolari, Palari, Kanhiwara, Bhoma, Seoni and Pipardahi. It need hardly be said that the provision of railway communication has proved an inestimable boon to the district and is responsible for much of its prosperity.

10. Formerly the main trade route lay along the great northern road south to Kampree and north to Jubbulpore, but the opening of the railway has naturally diverted trade to the various stations. The effect of this may be traced in the decrease of

population in villages lying on the great northern road and the growth in general importance of the various villages where stations have been located. Seoni itself is naturally the most important trade centre. Second to Seoni comes Chhapara, where san (hemp), cotton, oilseeds and wheat are the chief commodities. Most of this is taken by cart to Seoni and railed from there, though cotton is more usually taken by road all the way to Chhindwara. Barghat, which lies 14 miles east of Seoni, is a rice and cattle market of considerable importance. The rice is still mainly exported by road and buyers flock there in large numbers chiefly from the Narsinghpur and Chhindwara districts and occasionally from a few border villages of Hoshangabad. From the Kurai plain timber and grain go direct by road to Kamptee and Nagpur, and in the cold weather large herds of goats and sheep pass along the great northern road from the Central India States, to supply the Nagpur country. Ghansor is growing in importance and its trade consists chiefly of grain, oilseeds, hemp and ghi.

11. The chief exports of the district are foodgrains, oilseeds, hemp and cotton. Rice and cotton are also largely exported by road, but most of the export trade is from Seoni Station, and I give below the railway figures. I have taken the average of the period July 1st, 1912, to September 30th, 1914, when conditions were still normal, and have shown only the principal commodities : --

Exports.				Weight in tons.
Wheat	...	...	..	5,724
Rice	...	...	...	918
Gram and pulse	...	...	...	252
Oilseeds including linseed and til	...	...	...	734
Hemp	...	...	...	1,400
Harra (Myrabolams)	...	...	...	556
Cotton	...	...	...	525

After Seoni in order of importance come Ghansor, Palari and Keolari, the remaining stations only doing a trifling trade. The main imports are coal, salt, kerosine oil, tobacco, sugar, cotton, yarn and piece goods. The total exports for all stations for the same period average 12,222 tons, and the total imports 7,370 tons. There are no mines in the district and no local industries worth mention. A ginning factory was established at Chhapara some years ago, but failed owing to bad management and was closed. A tile factory has recently been started at Kanhiwara, but has not proved a success so far.

12. The more important bazars of the district are under the management of the District Council and are auctioned annually to private individuals who levy dues in accordance with a fixed schedule. The most important is the Barghat bazar of which mention has already been made. An annual fair used to be held at Chhapara. Originally of religious origin for the purpose of bathing in the sacred river Wainganga it seems to have lost its religious association long ago. Captain Thomson in his report (paragraph 75) speaks of it as "chiefly a cattle fair of long standing, established in the time of the Chuparah Puthans. It is increasing every year and the site having been changed from the stony bed of the river Gunga to the topes (groves) on the south bank and the people's comfort in other ways studied it is likely to increase still more." By last settlement the main object of the fair seems to have been the sale of old and useless cattle for their hides and buyers flocked there from Jubbulpore, Allahabad and other districts. At one period an agricultural show was associated with it, but the fair gradually declined probably owing to outbreaks of plague in the district, and was last held in February 1915. It is unfortunate that a fair of so long standing has ceased to exist and economically it must have been of considerable value as a means of getting rid of the useless cattle which are everywhere allowed to encumber the village grazing grounds. Enquiries, however, showed that there was no local demand for the fair, and it was allowed to die a natural death. Hindu opinion was probably against the fair owing to the sale of cattle for slaughter, but the continual attacks of plague from which the district has suffered appear to have given the fair its death blow. Second in importance comes t ॐ

fair at Mundara held at the source of the Wainganga. This was purely religious and an agricultural show was for some years held at the same time. The agricultural show was given up a few years ago, and the fair is now of little importance.

13. Wheat is the staple food grain of the district and with its mixtures accounts for 35 per cent of the cropped area. The quinquennial averages of retail prices for that commodity since the 30 years' settlement are shown in the following table :—

Years.		Seers per rupee.
1861—65	...	30.22
1866—70	...	17.57
1871—75	...	28.21
1876—80	...	18.50
1881—85	...	23.33
1886—90	...	18.50
1891—95	...	16.26
1896—1900	...	12.84
1901—1905	...	15.82
1906—1910	...	11.61
1911—1914	...	11.93
1915—1919	...	8.41

The discussion of prices in the last settlement report is vitiated by inaccuracies in the figures and may be ignored. Captain Thomson enquired into prices between 1845 and 1864 and the average for that period comes to 42.74 seers per rupee for wheat. From 1862 prices rose enormously as a result of the American war, but Captain Thomson assumed that the lowest rate to which prices would fall would be between Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 per khandi or in other words about 36 seers per rupee and on this his assessment was based. As a matter of fact since 1863 wheat has only once been over 30 seers, namely, in 1875, when the price fell to 33.21. The highest price prior to last settlement was 11.06 in 1879. In the famine years of 1897 and 1900 prices rose to 10 and 10.03 seers while the average for the scarcity year 1908 was 8.12. The averages of the periods 1866—70, 1876—80, and 1896—1900 were affected by famines and the prices of 1915—19 by the war, but ignoring these abnormal figures there is a marked upward tendency. If we take the pre-settlement periods 1861—65, 1891—95 and 1911—14 for purposes of comparison, it will be seen that the price of wheat has risen by 153 per cent since the 30 years' settlement and 37 per cent since last settlement. The period 1861—65 contains three years of high prices, and the price of wheat rose from 49.29 seers in 1861 to 20.36 seers in 1865. Therefore, in taking that quinquennium as a standard for comparison I have heavily weighted the scales, and adopted the most conservative estimate that any one could desire. If only one year of exceptional prices be omitted and the average for the quinquennium 1860—64, viz., 33.35, be taken for comparison the percentage rise comes to 180 per cent, and if on the other hand we take Captain Thomson's assumed figure of 36 seers the rise is over 200 per cent. The prices given are official retail prices and I do not suggest for a moment that these are prices obtained by cultivators for their produce. The prices they obtain are of course considerably lower, but a tenant's rent is not fixed on the assumption that he gets a rupee for 12 seers of his produce. All I am here concerned with showing is that there has been a very large rise in prices and what approximately the percentage rise has been. For this purpose the official returns are as good as any other. Though the ordinary cultivator may not have sold his produce for an average rate of 11.93 in 1911—14, it is equally true that he did not sell it for 30.22 seers in 1861—65, and even if we knew with accuracy what the cultivator did obtain in those periods, I feel sure that the percentage rise would prove to be higher than the estimate of 153 per cent taken from official returns.

There is a school of thought which prefers to rely on figures obtained from dealers in grain, and by the courtesy of two leading merchants I have been permitted to extract figures from their books. I give the figures for the four

years 1911 to 1914, that is before prices were affected by war and restrictions on export:—

Years.	Average price in seers per rupee.	
1911	...	13.97
1912	...	13.67
1913	...	12.56
1914	...	10.93

The average price for this period comes to 12.78, or less than one seer cheaper than the official price for the same period. The only dealers' figures I have been able to obtain for prices for the period 1891—95 just before last settlement give an average of 17.15 or roughly one seer cheaper than the official prices, but the transactions were not large. I have been unable to get figures going back to the early sixties, but Khan Bahadur Aulad Husain gives the average price obtained from mahajani accounts as 34.39 seers per rupee for the period 1871—75. I disregard the period 1866—70 as those prices were affected by famines and are abnormal. Comparing these figures the percentage rise of prices works out to 34 per cent as compared with 1891—95 and 169 per cent as compared with 1871—75. We may safely conclude then that the price of wheat, the staple food grain of the district, has risen by about 35 per cent since last settlement and from 150 per cent to 180 per cent since the thirty years' settlement.

14. Rice and gram are two other important commodities. Taking the official returns and the same periods for comparison as for wheat the percentage increase is 105 per cent and 16 per cent in the case of rice and 110 per cent and 27 per cent in the case of gram. The rice trade centres in Barghat and the cultivator brings his own produce in his own carts and sells wholesale direct to the buyers. In the case of all other commodities including wheat the producer as a rule sells to the itinerant dealers who visit the village. He may not get the full price, but he deals with measures he knows and can wait for a fair offer. If he takes his goods direct to the wholesale merchant one or two days' journey distant the measures may be different, and he has to accept the price offered or take his goods away again, as he can not afford to stay away from home for any length of time.

IV.—AGRICULTURE.

15. The rainfall statistics for the 30 years' settlement will be found in paragraph 13 of the last settlement report. I give below the statistics from 1891-92 to 1918-19:—

			Early monsoon.	Late monsoon.	Cold weather.	Hot weather.	Total.
Seoni	...	...	35.39	11.47	2.09	1.99	50.94
Lakhnadon	...	...	32.50	11.43	2.34	2.23	48.50
Keolari	...	...	40.52	12.24	2.62	2.52	57.90

These statistics are for the rainfall registered at the tahsil head-quarters, and the figures for Keolari are shown separately as the raingauge there has only been established since 1912-13. It will be seen that the rainfall in Lakhnadon is

slightly less than in Seoni during the early monsoon but very much the same for the other periods. The variation of rainfall is also of interest:—

				Seoni.	Lakhnadon.	Keolari.
				No. of years.	No. of years.	No. of years.
Under 30	inches	...	...	1	1	...
30—40	"	...	...	4	3	...
40—50	"	...	...	8	13	1
50—60	"	...	...	10	8	4
Over 60	"	...	...	5	3	2

The heaviest rainfall was in 1891-92 when Seoni registered 76·53 and Lakhnadon 83·85, while the lightest was in 1899-1900, *viz.*, Seoni 23·58, and Lakhnadon 24·98. In the rice tracts, heavy rain in the earlier monsoon period is essential, but generally the total amount of rain is not nearly so important as the distribution. In 1896-97, the famine year for instance, the total fall was about 52 inches but of this less than 2 inches fell in the late monsoon period. In 1902-03 all crops with the exception of rice were good though the fall was just under 33 inches. A great deal depends on the late monsoon, and its failure led to a general failure of crops in 1896-97, 1899-1900 and 1907-08, and a partial failure in 1913-14 and 1918-19, but even so the wheat crop of 1896-97 was nearly normal though the area sown was very restricted, and in 1918-19 one good downfall in November saved the whole of the wheat crop. If the outturns of the principal crop, wheat, are examined it will be found that the outturn was less than 75 (American notation) in no less than eight years. In four of these rain was excessive and in four deficient. The safety of the district lies in the variety of its cropping, and the tendency to put as much land as possible under wheat does not conduce to stability. In paragraph 14 of his report the Khan Bahadur remarked "the district is but seldom visited by hailstorms". Local hailstorms are, however, common enough and since 1905 suspensions on account of hail have been found necessary in seven years. Crops such as cotton, gram and masur are also occasionally damaged by frost.

Occupied area.

16. Changes in the occupied and cropped area since settlement are shown below :—

				Occupied area.	Net cropped area.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Wheat and mixture.
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At Settlement	...	..	...	873,153	649,330	359,370	315,905	191,198
At present	...	...	...	1,001,174	744,195	416,373	365,915	270,290
Increase per cent	...	...	...	+ 15	+ 15	+ 16	+ 15	+ 41

Owing to the effect of the famines, as will be shown later, the cropping figures are not a fair basis for comparison, but the attestation figures of occupied area were not affected and are practically the same as in 1893-94, a year which may be taken as the high water-mark of pre-settlement prosperity. The Settlement Officer in a prophetic moment remarked, "cultivation has now reached so high a limit that I do not anticipate any marked increase in future," but the increase in the cultivated area, which includes new but excludes old fallow, has actually reached the respectable total of 1,00,000 acres or 12 per cent. In addition to this a large number of plots were excised for raiyatwari settlement, and 82,800 acres are now occupied by raiyats as compared with 31,000 at settlement. The effect of the famines was not noticeable till announcement, when the occupied area showed a decline of 33,000 acres. By 1900 recovery was complete and from that year the figures show a steady and continuous expansion of occupation. There is still some room for extension to barra land, but practically every acre of black soil is now occupied.

17. At last settlement the Seoni tahsil was attested in the year 1894-95 and the Lakhnadon tahsil in 1895-96. The former year was described as normal as far as sowings were concerned

Cropping. though the rabi area seems to have been rather short. The harvest of that year was eventually very unfavourable as the rabi was attacked by rust. 1895-96 was a year of drought, and the shortage of seed resultant on the failure of the previous year and the hardening of the ground led to a serious shrinkage in the rabi area. The figures of last settlement therefore hardly form a fair basis for comparison, and in estimating the progress of the district it is better to compare the figures of 1893-94 when the cropping figures were unusually high though a trifle less than the previous year. In 1896-97 the kharif was a total failure while rabi gave a fair outturn though sown in only half the normal area. The cropped area in that year dropped to 571,070 acres as compared with 726,091 in 1893-94. The next two years were fairly good especially for rice but then came the general crop failure of 1899-1900. The next year was only moderate, followed by six good years apart from a failure of the rice crop in 1902-03, 1904-05 and 1905-06. The district gradually recovered its prosperity and by 1904-05 the cropped area had passed the total of 1893-94. Apart from a temporary set-back in 1907-08, when there was again a general crop failure the cropping figures show a steady improvement up to 1911-12 when the cropped area reached 803,403 acres. In that year the rabi area was 429,600 acres and the kharif area 417,036 acres. During the next four years a gradual decline in rabi cropping was apparent owing to indifferent harvests and the character of the seasons. This was, however, compensated by an expansion of the kharif area and the cropped area reached its highest point in 1916-17 when the figure stood at 804,251 acres. That year the rabi cropping began to improve again, and the improvement has continued to date. At revision the Seoni tahsil was attested in 1916-17, with the exception of four groups, two of which were done the year before and two the year after. The Lakhnadon tahsil was attested in 1917-18 and 1918-19. The rabi area was, as I have shown, gradually recovering after temporary depression, and the attestation figures may therefore be taken as below normal and considerably below the full capacity of the district in a good year. The net cropped area at attestation was 786,791 acres, an increase of 60,700 or 8 per cent as compared with 1893-94. These figures of course include the raiyatwari and a part of the increase is due to excision of land for raiyatwari settlement since 1893-94. A table of percentages of the various crops is given:—

		Kharif.												Rabi.									
		Maize.	Rice.		Juar and mixtures.	Sug.	Kodon and kutki.	Jaghi.	Tili.	Cotton and mixtures.	Urad and mung.	Bir grass.	Others.	Total Kharif.	Wheat.	Gram.	Masur.	Borra.	Linsced.	Lakhori.	Others.	Total rabi.	
			Transplanted.	Broadcast.																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
At Settlement	...	1	12	3	4	1	18	5	5	1	1	1	3	53	22	6	4	6	4	4	1	47	
At present	...	1	10	4	5	2	15	5	2	2	1	2	3	53	28	3	2	7	3	3	1	47	

This table only refers to the malguzari area. In a good year the proportion of kharif and rabi would be half and half, and the cropping as a whole is varied and good. The cropped area is 74 per cent, while new fallow is 18 per cent and old fallow 8 per cent. The fallow area is not excessive considering the amount of inferior land. I have made comments in the village notes and it is unnecessary to detail the many reasons for fallows here, but the need for grazing, except in the haveli has practically no bearing on the question as in most villages there is ample waste or forest for grazing purposes.

18. Wheat may be regarded as the staple crop of the district. The highest recorded area was 329,000 acres in 1892-93, but since settlement the record is 308,000 acres in 1906-07. ^{Wheat.} In the famine year of 1896-97 the figure sank to 125,000. At attestation pure wheat covered 222,765 acres and wheat mixtures 55,755 acres, including the raiyatwari area. The best wheat tracts are the haveli and the plains round Palari. In good fields pure wheat is sown year after year without a break, but occasionally it is rotated with gram, masur, teora or juar. Manuring or irrigation of wheat is practically unknown. Where the morand is lighter, especially in the Lakhnadon tahsil, wheat is sown mixed with gram (birra) or linseed (rajga), sometimes with both (gajra). This is to some extent an insurance against failure of one crop, but also exhausts the soil less than pure wheat. Pissi is far more generally grown than gehun, both for export and home consumption, and in jungly tracts it is said to be much less liable to damage from pig. Breaks are necessary in the early monsoon to enable the land to be properly prepared and sowing is done in October-November though the time naturally depends on the character of the season. A few light showers are essential about the time of sowing as a sudden stoppage of the monsoon results in the land hardening before the cultivator has time to sow all his fields and cold weather rain is also necessary. In embanked land the "band" is cut after the rains and the field sown when the ground is suitable. Magnificent crops can be raised in embanked land and good crops are reaped in a bad year, but they are always liable to rust, if the winter rains are unusually heavy.

19. The standard outturn of wheat for the district is 620 lbs. I did not ^{Outturn of wheat.} press for a large number of experiments for three reasons—experiments are of little value unless made by experts, they give trouble to cultivators and are disliked, and they have to be made at a time when the staff is fully occupied and working against time. While one assistant will only select the best crops, another tends to go to the other extreme, but taking the bad and the good together I give the figures for what they are worth. Eliminating experiments in land, which had some special advantage or disadvantage, 36 experiments in morand I ordinary give an outturn of 670 lbs. and 36 in morand II ordinary an outturn of 590 lbs. The experiments are unscientific and are not nearly sufficient for any deductions to be made, but my personal view is that the standard outturn of 620 lbs. is a little too high for morand II which is the normal soil. In 1916-17 my assistant's experiments gave results varying from 380 to 950 lbs. Apart from demonstrating the unscientific nature of the experiments, this does indicate what an extraordinary variety of outturn obtains in similar soils in the same tracts. In 13 experiments in ordinary land a crop of over 800 lbs. an acre was returned which tends to show that the soil is not quite so impoverished as the cultivator would have us believe. Though only two experiments were made in geonra land the outturn of 1,120 lbs. indicates the value of manuring.

20. Gram (21,800 acres) is not very popular as a pure crop, and is ^{Inferior rabi crops.} generally sown in light morand. Wheat-gram is much preferred if the land can grow wheat at all. A gram field requires constant watching to protect it from animals four or two legged, and is also liable to damage from frost. The latter consideration also militates against the popularity of masur, which is, however, useful as a rotation to wheat. Linseed is a precarious crop and approximately one-fourth is sown as a second crop to rice. Teora (Lakhori) is almost invariably grown as a second crop in rice tracts and its area depends on the favourable nature of the season.

21. Rice has had a long run of favourable seasons. The settlement figures ^{Rice.} of 105,000 acres was a record and was not passed till 1915-16. The present figure is 109,000 acres for malguzari and 3,000 for raiyatwari. The varieties of rice and methods of cultivation have been fully described elsewhere and need no repetition. In the rice tracts proper transplantation is the rule, but elsewhere, particularly in the Lakhnadon tahsil rice is sown broadcast in hollows and depressions. Of the total 70 per cent is transplanted. Tanks are numerous in the rice country.

area irrigated naturally varies with the circumstances of the year, but 40 per cent of the rice land proper is capable of being irrigated. Some tanks are of considerable size, holding water throughout the year, but they vary down to the small "bori" which is little more than an exaggerated rice bandhi, holding enough water for one watering over a small area. Much useful work was done in the famines in improving and enlarging existing village tanks and several small tanks constructed by Government have been handed over to the malguzars. There are two small tanks still under Government control at Usri near Ari and at Khandasa in the south-east of the Kurai tract, but these only irrigate some 400 acres. The Government tank at Rimal in the north of the Ugli tract is a substantial work and commands some 15 villages. The area irrigated from Rimal averages 1,063 acres for the years 1913-14 to 1917-18. It may be noted that the area irrigated from Government tanks is not classed as irrigated for assessment purposes as water rate is separately levied.

22. In point of area kodon-kutki (141,500 acres) holds pride of place among kharif crops. It is almost invariably grown on the poorest soil, and is essential to the domestic economy of the Gond. It is generally retained for home consumption and only finds its way to the local markets in small quantities for retail sale. The cultivation necessary is of the simplest description and the normal return is large in comparison to the seed sown. Kodon is said to keep for years without deteriorating. Jagni or ramtilli (41,700 acres) is also grown on barras. It is a crop of some importance and is rising in value. It is frequently sown in rotation with kodon-kutki. The area under juar (38,500 acres) shows considerable variation as it is often substituted for rabi in bad years. The seed is cheaper and easier to obtain and less of it is required for sowing. The juar stalks (karbi) are utilised for feeding cattle but not infrequently they are left to rot in the fields. The important commercial crops of cotton and san show a substantial increase and are mainly of importance in the southern part of the Lakhnadon tahsil. The local san (14,800 acres) has a high reputation, but cotton (15,600 acres) is rather precarious owing to its sensitiveness to frost. An early variety is necessary to escape frost, but that again runs the risk of damage, if, the monsoon lasts late. Maize is almost invariably grown in baris. Sugarcane which requires capital, has declined in area. It is found in small scattered patches irrigated from wells.

23. The value of wheat embankments is well recognised but the undulating character of the country does not lend itself readily to, this form of improvement, and apart from the initial expense these "bands" frequently burst and have to be constantly repaired. The larger embankments are generally intended to retain water which is drained off at a suitable time, but many embankments are constructed to prevent scouring or to keep off the flood water from the high ground. In the rice country some embankments serve the double purpose of embanking wheat land and irrigating rice land below it. The area classed as embanked is 14,086 acres. Small works were not treated as embanked and thereby received automatic exemption while larger works were freely exempted. Other improvements are the sinking of wells, and in a few instances the construction of tanks for nistar or irrigation. Wells have increased from 1,169 to 4617 and tanks from 768 to 902. Manure is little used except for rice seedling beds. An agricultural farm was started at Seoni some five years ago on a plot of land lent by Rai Sahib Jiwanlal and 168 acres of nazul land have recently been taken up, on the outskirts of the town. This is mainly concerned with the selection of wheat varieties and distribution of pure seed. There are demonstration plots at Chhapara for hemp and cotton, at Barghat for the introduction of single seedling transplantation, and selected varieties, and at Muhbarra for introducing cane cultivation under the Rimal tank.

24. Labour has never been plentiful and has grown scarcer owing to the plague and influenza epidemics. A large number of men go from the rice to the wheat tracts for the rabi harvest. Payments are still usually made in kind, and one seer of rabi grain is taken as equivalent to two of kharif. The "barsia" is a general servant and

is paid 4 to 5 khandis kathan (rabi). The "harwaha," a farm servant, is taken on for the year and paid one-fifth of the produce after deduction of seed grain and payments to village servants. A "havaladar" is paid in cash from Rs. 6 to Rs. 9 per month. For sowing cash wages are paid and for reaping the normal rate is 3 suriyas—about $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers, and one extra to the man who ties the sheaves. Latterly the rate has risen to four suriyas. For cotton picking one pice per seer is paid or more usually the picker keeps a sixteenth part of cotton picked.

25. In the Kurai plain below the ghat cattle of the well known Gaolao breed are found. The best known breeder is Narayan Gaoli of Patan who keeps a large herd and breeds for the Nagpur market. From here the cattle are sometimes sent to the Mandla and Balaghat forests. Elsewhere the cattle are generally of the small Gondi type, though a heavier type is found in the morand tracts, while in the rice tracts buffaloes are sometimes used. Cows are occasionally yoked to a plough by Gonds. Ahirs and Gonds especially in the jungly parts often keep extra cattle for breeding and dairy produce, while most malguzars and well-to-do tenants keep a few she-buffaloes for milk and ghee. A small cattle farm has been established for the Diwan's estate by the Court of Wards but as a rule scientific breeding is unknown. Most villages have their own forest, and the village cattle are grazed there or sent to Government forest, if it lies within a reasonable distance. It is practically only in the haveli and the rice tract that there is any lack of grazing ground and the cattle have to be stall-fed with rice straw, teora chaff and juar stalks. The main cattle fairs are at Barghat and Pindrai which lies just outside the border in the Mandla district. The price of cattle is said to have doubled or trebled. Unfortunately the settlement report is silent on the point, but in the preliminary tahsil reports the cost of an average pair of bullocks is put down variously at Rs. 25, 30 and 35, and we may assume a bullock then cost Rs. 15. Statistics of cattle sales at Barghat and Seoni give an average price per bullock of Rs. 34. This excludes all cattle below the value of Rs. 15 and thus excludes all sales to butchers who generally buy worn out cattle for less than Rs. 10. General enquiries made through the Land Records staff show that a malguzar pays Rs. 34 and a tenant Rs. 27 for a bullock on the average, and we may conclude that an average pair of bullocks can be obtained for Rs. 60, in other words the price has practically doubled since settlement. The figures in the forecast report were higher but were based on only a few transactions, whereas these figures are taken from a large number of sales made within the last three or four years and may be accepted as reliable. A statement of live stock is given below :—

	Cattle.		Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses.	Asses.
	Plough.	Others.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
At Settlement ...	95,569	17,483	77,816	19,512	53,845	967	10,277	5,513	158
At present ...	132,374	22,062	94,361	28,500	86,573	967	20,793	8,495	241
Percentage ..	+ 39	+ 26	+ 21	+ 46	+ 61	..	+ 102	+ 54	+ 53

The increase under all heads is remarkable and there are now a pair of plough cattle to every 15 acres of occupied area as compared with 18 acres at settlement.

26. An accurate estimate of the cost and profits of cultivation would require a long and exhaustive enquiry by an expert, and I have neither the time nor the necessary knowledge to make it. A rough estimate may, however, be made, though I do not propose to attempt any comparison with last settlement. Figures for that period would

Cost and profits of cultivation.

be necessarily vague and unsatisfactory, and the estimates given by Khan Bahadur Aulad Hussain in his tahsil reports are too sketchy to be of any value. I would only remark generally that excluding the two large items of cost of seed and harvesting the cost of cultivation has probably nearly doubled. Mr. Panchamlal has recorded the statements of four cultivators of which two relate to wheat and two to rice holdings. These are actual budgets and the cultivators have given their own figures of expenses and profits which are detailed in the appendix. Most of the land in Seoni is wheat land and I propose first to comment on the two wheat holdings and then attempt a rough estimate of normal profits.

Holding I.—This is a typical haveli holding of 20 acres, half morand I and half morand II, with a rent of Rs. 2 per acre. The two pair of bullocks cost Rs. 185, and are above the average in quality. The feed is probably a more than would usually be given and servants are also a little above normal. The tenant was unable to give cost of seed for last year but it would not show much variation. Reaping charges are paid in kind at the time of harvesting and the figures of outturn exclude them. The gross receipts for last year are given at Rs. 622 and this year Rs. 426. The latter figure is an estimate as threshing, &c. was not completed, and the tenant says that his crop was damaged by hail and that lack of breaks in the monsoon affected the crop adversely. Even so I think the latter estimate is pitched well below the mark. No profits are disclosed from sale of bhusa, but some are certainly made though most of the bhusa is probably used for cattle fodder. On his own showing the tenant made a profit of over Rs. 19 an acre last year and about Rs. 10 this year or Rs. 17 and Rs. 8 respectively after paying rent. His profits were really much higher as the pissi has been valued at Rs. 16 a khandi where as he sold most of it at Rs. 20 to Rs. 24 a khandi.

Holding II.—A fairly typical holding of the Bandol group of 23 acres, two-thirds morand I and morand II and one-third poorer land, rent Rs. 33. Value of bullocks, feeding charges and cost of servants are all less than in the first holding. The cropping is very mixed. The net profits after paying rent are put at Rs. 5-4-0 per acre. The outturn is certainly very much understated. To take the main item, birra for last year is only three times the seed and pissi this year four times. The former should have been 4 to 5 times and the latter about 6 times, which is the average admitted by most people. This alone would send up profits to Rs. 10 or more.

Taking the two budgets as a guide we may give a rough estimate of cost of cultivation on a 20-acre holding of morand II land. To avoid complications we may assume it is all cropped with wheat. An abstract may be given :—

Description.					Rs. a. p.		
Bullocks, two pairs, at Rs. 75 a pair, with a working life of 6 years	...	...	...	...	25	0	0
Feed	...	...	...	...	15	0	0
Cart	...	...	...	...	2	8	0
Implements	...	...	...	...	2	8	0
Servants	...	...	...	...	20	0	0
Kamins (village servants)	...	...	...	...	20	0	0
Watching and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
Total					90	0	0

In the paragraph on cattle I have shown the average price of bullocks at Rs. 60 a pair, but that includes the poorer cattle used for inferior land and for morand a higher value may be taken. One khandi of seed is said to be sown over $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres or 112 lbs. per acre.

This is probably fairly near the mark, but allowing for some fallow I would estimate 7 khandis for the holding, plus 1 khandi 15 kuros interest at Sawai, and cost at Rs. 14 per khandi, Rs. 122. For reaping 3 or 4 suriyas are paid to each reaper per day. If all the work of reaping, binding and carrying the crop to the threshing

floor is done by outside labour it is said that roughly one-fifth of the crop will be absorbed in wages. This estimate would, however, only apply to malguzars and the average man would do much of the work himself and with the help of his family. In holding 1, the reaping charges come to less than one-tenth of the crop and to be on the safe side we may assume that one-eighth to one-ninth of the gross outturn will go in these payments. The average outturn for the district is 620 lbs. or $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 times the seed sown. It is generally admitted that in an average year the return will be about fivefold, but this of course means what actually comes to the threshing floor, that is after payment of wages for reaping, etc. With 7 khandis of seed sown the outturn at $5\frac{1}{2}$ times would be $38\frac{1}{2}$ khandis and $4\frac{1}{2}$ khandis may be deducted for wages. The outturn would then be 34 khandis = Rs. 476, or a little less than fivefold admitted as a fair average. Cost of cultivation and seed amounts to Rs. 212, and the average rent for such a holding would not be more than Rs. 30, leaving a net profit of Rs. 234 or Rs. 11-11 per acre. This is a conservative estimate, and if any thing understates the case. Cultivators have made big profits recently, and it may be noted that I have assumed a rate of Rs. 14 a khandi or 10 seers a rupee, which is very much below the present rate of over Rs. 20 per khandi and the higher the rate the bigger the profit.

The two rice holdings need not be discussed in detail. One by a Gond patwari which is shown in detail in the appendix gives a net profit of Rs. 25-8 per acre, the average of two years. The other by a Bania, of which an abstract is given, shows a net profit of Rs. 25 per acre. The cost of cultivation for rice is much higher than for wheat, but the profits are also very much higher.

V.—SOIL CLASSIFICATION AND FACTOR SCALE.

27. The soil classification and factor scale adopted at last settlement are described in paragraphs 10 to 12 and 51 to 53 of the report. They had been worked out with great care and enquiries from malguzars and cultivators showed that they fairly represented the local varieties of soil and their relative values, and that little change was required. The ordinary cultivator divides soils roughly into two classes "mota" or good black soil and "barra", which covers anything else, and in the rice country a third soil "sehra" or "sihar" is also recognised. "Mota" is the same as morand but is the term more commonly used. The more intelligent also recognised "kabar" for exceptionally rich black soil, and an intermediate class of "mota barra" or mutbarra which, as its name implies, lies between "mota" and "barra". The term "halka morand" for light or shallow morand is also occasionally used. The differentiation of soils according to their cropping as gohari or wheat land and mutfarrakat or minor crop land was, however, abandoned in accordance with the general practice. I do not propose to discuss the arguments for and against classification according to crops, but there was undoubtedly a tendency at settlement to class the field according to the crop that happened to have been sown in it that particular year. This was most marked in the Keolari and Kanhiwara groups, and considerable areas that were well suited for wheat and have since been put under that crop were classed as minor crop. The effect was most readily noticeable in the ma'guzar's home-farm and in some cases resulted in great differences of valuation. Furthermore, such a soil as kabar or morand 1 minor crop, is really a contradiction in terms. Though this classification by crops was abandoned the principle underlying it was maintained by the addition of a third class of morand, which corresponds to the morand mutfarrakat of settlement, and the halka morand of the cultivator. Kabar I was not found at all at last settlement, and the division of kabar into two classes was therefore unnecessary. Land embanked for rice had to be separately classified with a special scale to bring out its value in relation to other land. This was not a cropping distinction, as land in which rice was grown was classed in the ordinary way if unembanked. The distinction was one of embankments, and in the rice country these small embankments are made in the natural course of husbandry. A slight variation in the factor has a very trifling effect on the deduced rent of a holding. To put it in concrete form a difference of two

points in a factor only means a difference of two annas per acre, with a village rate of 100. For this reason the distinction between "bandh" and "bandhia" or large and small embankments, and between "bharkila" and "tagar" or land badly scoured and less badly scoured was abandoned. In both cases the factor scale of settlement showed a variation of two or three points, and with small holdings and rates generally below 100 it is obvious that these trifling distinctions were of little use. I thought it advisable, however, to introduce a saman position for exceptionally level land as was done in the Chhindwara Settlement. For land embanked for rice three position classes and two irrigation classes were maintained as at settlement. Morand mutfarrakat of settlement had no position class, but morand III was given all position classes. Mutbarra, sehra and barra were given no position classes except where embanked for rice. The soil classing of baris and the elaborate settlement scale appeared to me an unnecessary refinement. It was a pure waste of time and trouble to work out whether a man's bari rent should be two or three annas, when all the time he was paying 8 annas or 1 rupee. Baris were accordingly all classified simply as baris and assessed at an acreage rate, and pure bari rents were omitted in working out the rental incidence. Well irrigation, geonra and kachhar were treated as advantages with a constant addition to the factor of the soil.

Description of soils.

28. The local soils and positions may be briefly described :—

Kabar.—Black or dark brown in colour, sticky and shiny when wet; dries very hard and breaks into sharply defined clods; digs deep, and generally contains a little grit or limestones. The blue black variety without grit is rarely found.

Morand I.—Brown in colour; digs deep and contains only a small admixture of tiny limestones. It is friable and the clods crumble easily.

Morand II is similar to the above, but is often lighter in colour, and contains a large admixture of sand, pebbles or limestones, which are considerably bigger than in morand I.

Morand III is a shallow and inferior morand II; and often contains large stones. It will grow the minor rabi crops or a good kharif crop, but requires rotation.

Mutbarra.—A mixture of morand and barra not less than 6 inches in depth which is usually put under kharif and requires an occasional resting fallow. Mutbarra in the rice tract is a mixture of morand and sehra.

Sehra.—A sandy soil, particularly well suited for rice but must have plenty of water and is greatly improved by manure.

Barra.—A stony soil of a reddish colour, and very shallow, is cropped with kodon-kutki, jagni and sometimes san. The barras are generally covered with loose stones of varying size, most distressing to the temper and the boots of the inspecting officer, but in the rice tracts sandy barras are found, which are covered with small pebbles.

In the morand soils exceptionally level land was classed as saman, and land on a steep slope or scoured as tagar. Other land went into the mamuli or ordinary class. Bandhan was only applied to large embankments and to the approximate area which retained water. The area irrigated from a well in a normal year was classed abpashi. Land markedly benefited by deposits of silt was classed as kachhar and geonra was applied to the area benefited by drainage from the village site. In the case of embanked rice land the ordinary level land was classed as saman, high lying or sloping land as tikra, and low-lying land as jhilan. Fields which received one watering from a tank or bori were classed as irrigated II and fields which received two or more good waterings as irrigated I. Ujarha was applied to fields damaged by wild animals. Whole fields were classed as such as far as possible, and frequently a whole village.

29. The factor scale was based on a standard factor of 30 for morand I, and as far as possible the factors were fixed in multiples of 5 in order to facilitate calculation. The scale adopted was as follows:—

Soils.	Ordinary, including unembanked rice land.				Embanked rice land.				
	Ordinary.	Tagar.	Saman.	Bandha.	Tikra.	Saman.	Jhilan.	Irrigation No. I.	Irrigation No. II.
Kabar	35	30	40	45	35	40	45	60	50
Morand I	30	25	35	40	20	35	40	55	45
Do. II	25	18	30	35	25	30	35	50	40
Do. III	16	12	20	25	...	...	...	...	...
Mutbarra	10	...	...	...	12	20	28	40	30
Sehra	6	...	...	...	12	20	28	40	30
Barra	4	...	...	...	6	10	14	30	20

NOTE.—For irrigated land, non-rice geonra and kachhar a constant addition of 10 to soil factor. For ujarha a deduction of 25 per cent for all soils.

The factor for morand I at last settlement was 28, and in order to make a fair comparison it is necessary to raise the settlement factor for morand I to 30 with consequential alterations throughout the scale. If this is done, the two scales will be found to agree very closely. In the ordinary position the difference is never more than one point, and in other positions it is sometimes two and very rarely three points. These observations apply also to embanked rice land though here the scale was altered somewhat. The main change was to level up the factors for mutbarra and sehra. Both the Settlement Officer and Settlement Commissioner advocated this before, but mutbarra was directed to be given a lower factor on the ground that it was "not a rice soil". As a matter of fact mutbarra in the rice tracts contains a large admixture of sand, though it is not so sandy as sehra. The local cultivator places both soils on an equality and, if mutbarra will not always give quite so good a crop of rice as sehra, it will in a favourable year give a second crop of teora or linseed. For morand I and II the settlement factors for the embanked tikra position were the same as for unembanked tagar. This seemed anomalous and the former were accordingly raised somewhat. For first class irrigation the factors correspond very closely, but the settlement distinction between first and second class irrigation was only 3 to 6 points and in the present scale a constant difference of ten points has been adopted. For embanked rice land morand III is of exactly the same value as morand II and I therefore decided that it was unnecessary to class any land as morand III.

30. At last settlement the factors for morand soil were slightly lowered for the Lakhnadon Tahsil. The soil classification described above was applied throughout the Seoni Tahsil, and in the Sunwara, Dungariya, Chhapara and Sagar groups of the Lakhnadon Tahsil. In the rest of that tahsil, however, certain modifications were introduced in order to expedite soil classing, and work generally. The classification of kabar was abolished in all except the Narbada group, where alone it was likely to be found to any extent. The saman position was abandoned as of little use in so hilly a tract, and morand III was given no position classes, the factor at

the same time being reduced to 15. A table is given showing the area of the different soils :—

Soils.		At Settlement.	Percentages.	At Present.	Percentages.
Kabar	...	8,166	1	5,374	1
Morand I	...	129,553	16	134,114	13
Do. II	...	216,728	25	272,457	27
Do. III	...	64,025	8	75,159	8
Mutbarra embanked for rice	...	18,930	2	24,473	2
Sehra embanked for rice	...	54,612	7	47,676	5
Mutbarra	...	102,520	13	126,339	13
Sehra	...	16,307	2	23,989	2
Barra	...	208,240	25	272,406	27
Bari	...	...	...	14,256	1
Uncultivable	...	...	...	4,891	1
Total		819,081	...	1,001,174	...

In this table kachhar which was separately classed at settlement has been shown under morand II, the factors being the same. Minor crop in kabar, morand I and II, and wheat land mutbarra and sehra have been shown as morand III. The area of kabar and morand I combined shows little variation. The increase in morand II is probably mainly from morand under-classed as minor crop and in a less degree from old fallow and newly broken land. The increase under mutbarra embanked for rice, is set off by a decrease under sehra embanked for rice, and these soils are often very difficult to distinguish. The increase under morand III and mutbarra is partly from old fallow and partly from new land. The main increase is under barra and is more than appears from the figures as baris are mostly barra and were formerly classed as such. This increase is chiefly due to extension of occupation. The soils as a whole may be roughly classified as 48 per cent superior, 8 per cent medium and 44 per cent inferior. Old fallow has now been classed for the first time and including old fallow and newly broken land the increase is 182,000 acres of which approximately 63 per cent has been to poor land. Forty per cent of the occupied rice area is classed as irrigable—an increase of roughly 7,500 acres or 26 per cent since settlement. Nearly three-fourths of the irrigation was then classed "first class", but the area of first and second class irrigation is now approximately equal. This is solely due to stricter classification and as a matter of fact irrigation facilities have improved substantially. Well irrigation covers 2,000 acres. 14,000 acres of land other than rice land are classed as embanked, and in spite of stricter classification this shows an increase of 51 per cent as compared with settlement.

31. In parts like the haveli and the rice groups where large tracts of the same soil are found soil classing was comparatively easy, but over the greater part of the district the soil is constantly changing. It was common to find three or four soils in the same field quite apart from positions, and these constant changes gave much trouble in marking the soil chaks. Though they are only intended to be roughly drawn one had to insist on detailed work specially in the early part of each year, otherwise Inspectors invariably grew careless and inclined to fudge their work. In the rice tracts the marking of the irrigated areas took a great deal of time and trouble. At first each additional Revenue Inspector was given a village in which he had to class the soil and do all the other work, but later on certain picked men were put on to soil classing alone. This resulted in better and more level classing, but this specialisation had its drawbacks. The men selected were generally the best and were frequently being removed on promotion, and others then had to be trained afresh to replace them. The system would be excellent, if one could retain soil classifiers for the whole of a settlement.

32. Each additional Revenue Inspector was instructed to appoint a panch of local men to assist in the soil classing, but as a whole malguzars and tenants gave very little assistance. The

Attitude of villagers.

local cultivator is generally backward and unintelligent. He seemed to realise in a vague way what was being done, but he was also convinced that speech might possibly do harm while silence could not, and therefore he said nothing. A question as to the respective value of two fields would meet with no reply or after a long pause some one would remark that the fields were exactly the same or that "the sarkar" knows all about it. If the tenant of one of the fields was present, it seemed to be a point of honour to leave it to him to speak, and if a man did give an immediate answer, one always knew he was interested in one or other of the fields. Much depended on the form of question and while no one would ever admit a field was *better* than another, they would sometimes admit a field was *worse*. To say that any land was good would never do. Similarly when asked directly if their fields were damaged by animals they would roll out a long list of practically every animal found in the district which they said devastated their fields, but if the question was put in the form "Is there any shikar here" the answer would probably be that you would find nothing but a stray buck or chinkara. The most one could get out of them as a rule was that the best land of the village was found in a particular chak. In the rice tracts however tenants were of real assistance in pointing out and distinguishing the irrigated areas.

33. With rents at their present pitch it was unnecessary to over-elaborate the soil and factor scale and it was kept as simple as possible consistent with the purpose in view, *viz*, to provide

General observations.

a practical guide to rental distribution. The attestation traces have been retained and the soils, positions, etc., marked on them in distinctive colours. If, as I hope, it will be found possible to accept the present classification at next settlement, these maps will be of the greatest use in order to allow soils to be adjusted where field boundaries have changed. Had this been done at last settlement, soil classing would have been very much simplified. If for no other purpose, these coloured traces should be of great use to officers in partition cases. In the Seoni tahsil the saman position in non-rice land might have been used with greater freedom, as a level field benefits substantially from absence of scouring and from ease of cultivation. In the southern groups of the Lakhnadon tahsil it would probably be advisable to raise the factors for morand III and mutbarra, as these soils can often grow such paying crops as cotton and san. The constant addition of 10 for well irrigation is too low judging from the rents paid for small irrigated plots, but in many cases these irrigated areas are exempted and in any case the area is trifling. The zone system was not adopted partly to avoid over-elaboration and partly because villages are generally small with their own *bastis* and the larger villages have several hamlets, which enable cultivators to reside near their fields. Fields very close to the *basti* suffer from cattle and trespassers, which set off to some extent the advantages of propinquity but fields within easy reach of the village are more highly prized than those far away. They can be better looked after and require less watching and home-farm fields will generally be found close to the *basti*. My successor will very possibly find it advisable to adopt a system of zones in many villages, though I would not recommend more than two zones, an inner zone, and an outer zone to distinguish fields which are distant or difficult of access.

VI.—LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

34. The majority of landlords are agriculturists residing in their villages or estates. A few of the old patriarchal type still survive, but now financial considerations in the main

Landlords.

regulate the relationship of landlord and tenant. As one well known malguzar said to me "at last settlement the malguzars were trying all they knew to keep their tenantry on the land, but now they are trying to drive them away and take their fields". This puts the case rather forcibly, but with the rise in the value of land and the influx of new men with no ancestral ties such is bound to be the case and one cannot blame men for looking to their own interest first. There are some thoroughly bad malguzars, and some really good ones who look well

after their villages, and between these extremes every variety can be found. Taking the district as a whole though I think the proprietors are a good lot, and treat their tenants fairly enough though as a body they are backward and unenterprising.

35. The history of the leading families will be found in the gazetteer.

Leading families.

The Diwan's family is now represented by Diwan Shujat Ali Khan. The estate consists of the Gondi Taluqa of 89 villages held as a jagir, and situated mainly in the Barghat group, together with some 11 malguzari villages. On the death of Diwan Muhammad Ali Khan in 1906 the estate was found to be heavily involved in debt. It was taken under the Court of Wards and has not been released as yet. Another branch of the family held the Kedarpur jagir in the north-east of the Lakhnadon Tahsil, but that estate has now been broken up by sub-division among the heirs. The family has fallen on evil days and nearly half the property has passed to other hands owing to debt and general mismanagement. Musammat Wazir Bi of Bhilai is the chief representative and holds some 18 villages. A similar fate would probably have overtaken the Diwan's estate, but fortunately for the family the Gondi jagir is impartible and inalienable. Dadu Jainath Singh is the head of the leading Kayasth family, which holds a fine estate of 83 villages in the haveli and the south of the Seoni tahsil. Thakur Latkan Sing, Raj-Gond, of Ghurwara owns some 43 villages round Dhuma. The estate is a jungly one, and the management is casual and happy-go-lucky, which suits the Gond tenantry well enough, but may land the family in misfortune. Rai Sahib Pandit Jiwan Lal, Brahman, of Bakhari, has by his energy and careful management built up a good estate of 23 villages. The Lodhi family of Kahani holds some 30 mahals though the estate has now been partitioned between Murari Lal Gumashta and his nephew Kanchan Sing. The Rajput family of Pahari, is now represented by Musammat Mulji Bai, who was widowed recently. The estate consists of 19 mahals round about Ghansor and is in a prosperous condition. Rupchand, Brahman, of Mungwani, who is reputed to be far the richest and the most saving man in the district, owns 12 villages with mortgages over many more. Rai Bahadur Seth Puran Sao, Bania, the leading merchant of Seoni, has 10 villages, and Thakur Bahadur Singh, Gond, of Sarekha in the Ugli group holds a similar number. There are a considerable number of smaller estates, which have been enumerated in the tahsil reports. Here it will suffice to note that 42 other families hold 4 to 8 mahals each, and about 194 families hold more than one whole village. A large number of shareholders is the exception rather than the rule, and 71 per cent of the villages are held either by a single person or an undivided family.

36. Among landlords Mussalmans are still the most important caste

Changes since Settlement.

and hold 266 mahals or 18 per cent of the total number. They have, however, lost a great deal of ground, no less than 61 mahals. The main losers are the Kedarpur and Kanhiwara families, and the majority of them seem to have come to grief during the famines probably owing to their heavy debts from which hardly any Mussalman seems to be free. Brahmans have improved their position substantially and now hold 148 mahals or 28 more than at Settlement. Third in importance come Kayasths with 125 mahals, a slight improvement on Settlement. Gonds and Raj-Gonds have lost some 26 mahals, though they still hold 93. Besides this 28 of the Government villages are held by Gond thekadars. Other big losers are Lodhis, chiefly of the Lakhnadon family and Gusains. Banias have gained 29 mahals, but this increase is not sufficiently marked to give any ground for uneasiness and I do not think the local Bania is as a rule very anxious to take up the burdens and responsibilities of proprietorship for which he is ill suited. The true agricultural castes of Kalars, Kirars, Rajputs and Baksariyas all show a substantial improvement. It is useless to attempt to distinguish the agriculturist and the non-agriculturist. Many of the so-called non-agricultural castes are now just as genuine agriculturists as the rest, and only a trifling proportion of the land-holding class could be properly classed as non-agricultural. Altogether shares equivalent to 448 mahals have changed hands, but this of course

includes all transfers, and a share that has been transferred twice or more is shown twice or more as the case may be. The vast majority of these transfers were for cash and the average price paid was 33 times the revenue.

37. Apart from Mussalmans the average malguzar supplements his resources by grain and money-lending or both. The total malguzari debt is returned as 37½ lakhs and 4,600 khandis of grain. A considerable proportion of this is purely nominal and consists of debts due by money-lender landlords. Fifty-three malguzars are shown with lendings of over Rs. 10,000 and 138 with lendings of over Rs. 1,000. The number of malguzars with debts of over Rs. 5,000 is only 116, and shares equivalent to 194 mahals are mortgaged, all without possession. Apart from one or two Mussalmans the proprietary body is not over-burdened with debt, but the average malguzar appears to accept a condition of indebtedness as one of the ordinances of nature and does not realise the value of being free from debt. For instance, Thakur Bahadur Sing of Sarekha and Kanchan Sing of Kahani have each mortgaged 3 and 11 villages respectively and pay heavy interest, but nothing will induce them to part with a village or two, and set themselves free. The sale of a village is a last resort and recourse is often had to it only when it is too late to be of real use. That agriculture can be made to pay, may be instanced by the case of Rai Sahib Pandit Jiwan Lal of Bakhari, who at Settlement held 14 villages and now holds 21 exclusive of two thekadari villages. A more remarkable instance is Sheikh Dhabbu of Khatkar. At Settlement he was working as agent to a malguzar on Rs. 8 a month. He was given a piece of land for cultivation and by application and tireless industry he has in 20 years built up a small fortune. He now owns three villages and is reputed to be worth the best part of a lakh of rupees besides. This is all from agriculture and not speculation. He is naturally reputed as "lucky", one of those men whose crops are always good when every one else's fail, but, if others took as much trouble and were as progressive as he is they too would no doubt become lucky.

Tenants.

38. The following table shows the number, caste and classification of tenants:—

Castes.	Class.						Per-centage on total.	Remarks.
	A	B	C	D	E	Total.		
Gond	43	3,308	7,414	878	73	11,716	37	
Power	44	866	1,702	41	...	2,653	8	
Ahir	11	504	834	112	12	1,473	5	
Mehra	9	322	903	92	9	1,335	4	
Kurmi	34	405	520	86	9	1,144	3	
Pardhan	...	154	770	137	14	1,075	3	
Bagri	29	319	410	94	5	857	3	
Marar	2	210	586	28	...	826	3	
Katiya	2	190	561	54	2	809	3	
Brahman	32	297	423	47	1	800	3	
Lodhi	33	286	378	47	1	745	2	
Mussalman	36	245	399	47	1	728	2	
Teli	10	252	404	25	1	701	2	
Gaoli	18	288	337	30	4	677	2	
Kalar	53	241	254	24	1	573	2	
Kirar	8	262	252	20	...	542	2	
Rajput	28	166	195	22	1	412	1	
Nai	3	35	165	5	1	209	1	
Gowara	...	23	143	13	...	179	1	
Lohar	2	17	143	11	...	173	1	
Others	153	1,084	2,357	220	17	3,831	12	
Total	559	9,564	19,150	2,033	152	31,458	...	
Percentage on total	2	30	61	6	1	...	...

In this statement each tenant appears only once, and holders of less than 2 acres are omitted. This was necessary in order to exclude the large number of labourers who hold only baris and are as such technically tenants. The Gond who forms the major portion of the tenantry has been well described in the settlement report, paragraph 35, and in the gazetteer. As a cultivator he is rather

casual but works hard enough, and after seeing some of the land out of which a Gond manages to scrape a living I feel doubtful if anything short of bare rock can be called uncultivable. He is, however, thriftless, and an easy prey to the money-lender and the unscrupulous malguzar. He is easily discouraged though his wandering tendencies have been curbed by the difficulty of getting land, and the saying "until a Gond has lived in eight villages he cannot be called a Bhoi" has no point now. He hates the Courts and will put up with almost any tyranny and exaction as long as he is not dragged off there. He must have his barra to grow his beloved kodon-kutki and he must have his jungle. In the poorer and more jungly Lakhnadon tahsil 49 per cent of the tenants are Gonds, while in the Seoni tahsil the percentage drops to 29 per cent, and their predominance is more marked in the poorer groups. From the haveli the Gond has practically disappeared. Powars, a sub-caste of Rajputs, are experts in the cultivation of rice and are confined to the rice tracts of the Seoni tahsil. They are excellent and thrifty cultivators, and averse to debt and the Powar villages are far more substantial and prosperous looking than any others. Ahirs are mainly found in the Lakhnadon tahsil while Mehras and Pardhans are scattered. Kurmis are found in the haveli, Seoni and Gopalganj groups and Bagris (another sub-caste of Rajputs) in the haveli and Bandol groups. The Ari and Ugli groups and the Keolari and Kanhiwara groups have a large population of Marars and Kirars respectively. The classification is the usual one :—

- (A) Well-to-do malguzars, money-lenders and big tenants.
- (B) Well-to-do tenants with a substantial holding and considerable number of cattle, whose debts are within their means.
- (C) The average cultivator, and B class tenants heavily involved in debt.
- (D) Tenants farming small areas who have no cattle, or men who are hopelessly involved in debts.
- (E) Labourers.

The majority of the A class are naturally malguzars though men with a small proprietary share in a petty village often come under B. The C class naturally covered a wide range, and embraced all between the B's in really good condition and the D's in really bad condition. I did not wish to over-elaborate the classification by subdividing C's, though for my own purposes those on the border line of the class above and the class below were marked as good or poor. Similarly after some experience I did not worry about the classification of E's as I found that very many of the D's might equally well have been classed as E, and the distinction appeared largely unnecessary in view of the local conditions. The average holding per tenant for the district works out to about 23 acres with a rent of Rs. 15-6-0 or Rs. 20-4-0 after revision. The average holding is 26 acres in Lakhnadon as compared with 22 in Seoni, but this is due to inferior land and the average revised rent is nearly Rs. 5 less.

39. Tenants' debts are unfortunately not touched on in the last settlement report, and I have nothing on which to base a comparison. Tenants' debts. Debts as ascertained at attestation are as follows :—

Class.		Percentage indebted.	Average debt per indebted tenant.	
			Cash in rupees.	Khandis of grain.
A	...	44	1,595	75
B	...	61	157	135
C	...	59	91	145
D	...	54	151	...
E	...	59	139	...
Total		59	135	...

Most of the A class have substantial money-lending as well as debts and may therefore be excluded as a body. For the remainder the average debt works out to Rs. 117 in cash and $1\frac{1}{2}$ khandis of grain. The better the tract, the easier the credit and the larger the indebtedness, and for Seoni the figures are Rs. 128 and 2 khandis as against Rs. 73 and $\frac{3}{4}$ khandi in Lakhnadon. Forty-one per cent of tenants are returned as free from debt and the indebtedness cannot be considered exceptionally heavy. The total cash debts amount to about 25 lakhs or about 5 times the total rental demand. One good year such as the present (1919-20) will probably reduce the indebtedness largely, but it must be remembered that many tenants make a point of keeping in debt to some extent in order to have a claim on their sabukar in times of need. Debts vary, too, with the caste, *e. g.*, Bagris with their heavy marriage expenses and their propensity to litigation generally have large debts, while the thrifty Powar keeps out of debt as much as possible. Rental arrears for three years amount to 6 per cent of the rental demand. Tenants are ready and willing enough to pay up, and arrears are frequently due to pure slackness in collection. Much, too, depends on the malguzar, for a money-lending malguzar will almost invariably credit payments first to interest on debts, and if anything is left, it is set against the rent. By keeping a tenant in arrears of rent for two or three years he gains a tight hold on him and the threat of a suit for ejectment is a potent weapon. A tenant, of course, has his legal remedy, but few tenants are in a position to quarrel openly with their malguzars. Where will he go for his next year's seed grain and who else will supply him with a loan when he needs it?

40. The common rate of interest is Rs. 2 a month or 24 per cent per annum. If the borrower has any security to offer, he can, of course, get loans at much lower rates, but the ordinary man has no security as he has no transferable interest in his holding. Even so an approved customer may get a loan on about 18 per cent or 15 per cent without security. For seed grain the normal interest is "deorhi" for kharif grain and "sawan" for rabi grain. With deorhi one and a half khandis and with sawan one and a quarter khandis are repaid at harvest for one khandi borrowed. As a rule cultivators keep their own grain for kharif sowings but borrow rabi seed, and a number of men who could easily manage to keep seed grain will still borrow in order to keep in with the malguzar. With the prevailing high prices some grain lenders now stipulate for repayment according to the cash value of the grain lent in order to guard against a possible fall. The co-operative movement started in 1912, and has made steady progress. The number of societies rose to 110 in 1919.

Changes in tenures.

41. This chapter may be concluded by a brief reference to changes in tenures, of which a table is attached:—

Rights.	Area		Increase or decrease per cent since settlement.	Percentage on total occupied area	Remarks.
	At Settlement.	At Present.			
Sir					
Khudkasht	137,346	158,235	+ 15	16	
	73,146	89,134	+ 22	9	
Total home-farm	210,492	247,359	+ 18	25	
Malik-makbuza	8,747	8,654	— 1	1	
Revenue-free grantees	51	14	— 73	—	
Absolute occupancy	46,458	40,806	— 12	4	
Occupancy	194,261	149,838	— 23	15	
Ordinary	371,041	546,525	+ 47	55	
Total tenants	611,760	737,169	+ 20	74	
Service land	8,725	7,978	— 9	1	
Total occupied area	839,775	1,001,174	+ 19	—	

The land hunger of malguzars is well marked and one-fourth of the occupied area is now held as sir or khudkasht. Many malguzars retain a much larger area in their possession than they can manage properly, but the value of a village lies chiefly in the home-farm, and malguzars prefer to keep land, even if they cannot cultivate it, than to lose their haqq by leasing it to tenants, unless they can at the same time obtain a substantial nazrana. The settlement figures given above are as they stood at announcement. Between attestation and announcement the occupied area dropped by 33,000 acres in round figures as the result of the famines, but some of the abandoned land was taken up by malguzars, whose home-farm showed an increase of 10,000 acres. The increase is thus even more than the figures indicate, and the absorption of the best land into the home-farm has continued. Land held in malik-makbuza right shows little change but requires a word of explanation. Under the old ruling the right was lost, if the land passed to the malguzar and such land was then recorded as khudkasht. By a later ruling it was held that the right continued, and was not lost. Land dealt with when the old ruling was in force, had in some cases passed to others in tenant right, but where it had originally passed by sale to the malguzar and was still in his possession at attestation the malik-makbuza right was restored. Absolute-occupancy land has decreased by 12 per cent partly through abandonment in the famines and partly through sale to malguzars and absorption in the home-farm. The area is now 67 per cent less than at the 30 years' settlement. The decrease of 23 per cent in occupancy is due to abandonment and surrender. The right is considered of little more value than ordinary and is not sought after at all.

VII.—MARKET VALUE OF LAND.

42. The market value of the land may be deduced from transfers, subleases and nazranas. Transfers of villages show that the price paid averages 33 times the revenue assessed. This of course includes a large number of transfers made during the famine period when the value was very much depreciated and I quote two instances to illustrate the depreciation and subsequent appreciation in value of villages. Murjhor was bought in 1901 for Rs. 2,500 and resold in 1915 for Rs. 13,000; while Mündrai was bought for Rs. 2,700 in 1897 and sold for Rs. 7,000 in 1904. These are not specially selected instances but happen to be two cases in which the *whole* village was bought and sold after some years by the purchaser and form a fair basis for comparison. It is useless to attempt to give comparative statistics because among other reasons the inclusion or exclusion of sir makes all the difference in the price and owing to depreciation at and after settlement it is difficult to select any particular years for purposes of comparison. No one will, I think, deny that the value of villages has increased enormously and I would merely note that during the years 1916 to 1920 46½ mahals were sold for Rs. 5,34,451 or forty times the land revenue. A statement is given showing transfers of malik-makbuza and tenancy land:—

Rights.	Area.	Revenue or rent.	Rate per acre.	Price.	Nazrana.	Total.	Multiple of rent or revenue.	True rate per acre.
	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.
Malik-makbuza ...	1,914	1,031	0 8 6	52,737	100	52,837	52	3 13 6
Absolute-occupancy..	8,402	7383	0 13 7	2,19,178	5 893	2,25,371	30	3 15 7
Occupancy ...	270	89						
Ordinary ...	17	4						
Occupancy ...	2,342	1,926	0 13 2	35,434	7,765	43,199	22	3 0 2
Ordinary ...	25	19						
Ordinary ...	2,913	1,924						
			0 10 7	45,087	2,515	47,602	25	2 9 11

Here too the ratio of price to rent is lowered in the case of malik-makbuza and absolute-occupancy land by the inclusion of transfers in the famine years. This does not apply so much to other tenancy land as such transfers are comparatively recent. Sales of absolute-occupancy land registered during 1916—19 show that 1,504 acres were transferred for Rs. 52,546 or 34 times the rent. The true rate per acre is an attempt to arrive at the real rental value of the land by the addition of 12 per cent of the price to the actual rent. The true rate per acre for absolute occupancy land is 5 times the present acreage rate and for occupancy and ordinary 4 times the acreage rate paid at present.

Sableases.

43. I append a statement showing subleases of sir, malik-makbuza and tenancy land :—

Right.	Sublet area in acres.	Rent in rupees.	Acreage rate.	Area sublet on batai.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Sir...	13,816	24,638	1 12 6	8,094
Malik-makbuza	954	1,992	2 1 5	438
Tenancy	27,580	47,270	1 11 5	33,135

Unfortunately the last settlement report is silent on the subject of subleases, and no comparison can therefore be made. From the statements it would appear, however, that for sir land the rate paid by subtenants was Re. 0-15-0 per acre, while the rate is now Rs. 1-12-6 or nearly double. The figures in the above statement do not represent the real pitch of competitive subleases. Cash rents are habitually understated, many subleases on batai are really for cash and a large area of land is sublet to relatives on a nominal rent. This largely lowers the rate, but by excluding nominal leases as far as possible some attempt can be made to get at the real pitch of subrents. The result is tabulated :—

Right.	Area.	Rent.	Acreage rate.	Incidence.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Sir	10,919	22,818	2 1 5	1'69
Malik-makbuza	761	1,651	2 2 9	1'34
Tenancy	18,720	38,233	2 0 8	1'76

For purposes of comparison the incidence is a more reliable guide than the acreage rate and for tenancy subleases the incidence is 1'76 as compared with '70, the all round incidence of tenants' payments before revision and '90 after revision. In other words, a tenant can always calculate on subletting his land for twice the amount he has been asked to pay for it. Apart from deliberate understatements the rate for sir is lowered by the fact that considerable areas of sir land have been held by tenants for many years on the same rent. In some cases, particularly in the larger estates and in the more jungly tracts, these tenures date back to last settlement and even earlier, the rents paid have remained unchanged and are often very low. The only reliable figures are for leases of sir in the Diwan's estate which is managed by the Court of Wards. The acreage rate for 2,920 acres is Rs. 3-9-6 and the incidence 2'28, which is markedly higher than the figure 1'69 in the statement above. Here the sir is auctioned for three years at a time, and the rates are thus fairly competitive though competition is more or less confined to the particular village and the lessee, if a man of standing, can generally prevent the rate being forced up beyond a moderate figure. That even Court of Wards' figures are not fully competitive may be instanced by the case of mauza Balpura where a man took a lease of 94 acres of sir for Rs. 200 and proceeded to sublet 78 acres for Rs. 304.

44. Many malguzars with large home-farms habitually sublet sir, and part of the malik-makbuza and absolute-occupancy land is in the hands of men who have only bought it as an investment and have no intention of cultivating personally, but with tenancy land habitual subletting is the exception. About 8 per cent of the area occupied by tenants is sublet, and of this probably one-fourth is sublet to relatives as the Gond is very ready to provide for his landless kinsfolk. The more usual causes of subletting are minority, widowhood and temporary disabilities such as loss of cattle, sickness, inability to obtain servants or seed, etc. The *batai* system of sublease is the most common and about half the area is returned as sublet on *batai*. The malguzar or tenant provides the land, and often the seed grain, while the *bataidar* provides bullocks and does all the cultivation. After the crop has been threshed, the seed grain is deducted generally with interest, customary payments to village servants are made and the balance is divided in equal shares, the tenant paying his rent from his share. This is the general form of *batai*, though as I have remarked before *batai* often conceals cash subrents. In the last paragraph I have referred to subleases of sir. Technically of course these are only ordinary tenants of sir and not sub-tenants, but it is the common practice for such men to be ousted at the will of the malguzar without the necessary legal formalities. I had a good many complaints from long established tenants of sir, who had been ousted probably in order to guard against the possibility of their establishing any claim over the sir at settlement, but nothing could be done for them and any civil action was bound to fail. There is now a distinct tendency for a similar class of tenants-at-will to grow up in khudkast land. The malguzar gives out his khudkast for a year or two on *batai* and then ousts the *bataidar*. The latter is of course recorded in the Land Records papers as an ordinary tenant on a grain rent and at settlement the *bataidar* has been given ordinary rights on a cash rent. The ousted tenant in nine cases out of ten will accept the position, and even if he fights the case, the system always gives the malguzar a good chance of showing that the man is not a tenant but a partner, though he may only have provided seed grain which he would have done in any case in his capacity as a grain lender. To seek legal remedy is a costly process and the chance of success is small, but apart from this the *bataidar* is ready to abide by his agreement. It is the malguzar's land and he has taken it on certain terms for a certain period and at the end he gives it up. The *bataidar* is regarded by the malguzar and regards himself as a tenant-at-will, and I understand that not a few such men who were given pattas at settlement have since surrendered them, though how far the surrender was voluntary and how far the result of direct action on the malguzar's part I am not prepared to say.

45. As in other districts the practice of taking nazranas or premia on the lease of a holding is common. The practice is of recent growth and has developed during the last 10 or 12 years, as a result of the rising value of land. As a Settlement Officer I deplore its existence; as a man I need only say that were I a malguzar I should do exactly the same. There is nothing immoral in taking nazranas, and it is absurd to blame the malguzar for looking to his own interests. He is quick enough to see that he is bound to lose by raising rents. Not only will he thereby directly raise his cash assets, but he is almost certain to have a higher valuation placed on his home-farm with a substantial increase in revenue. The rents will be left practically untouched and he will be faced with a cash loss on resettlement. Anything he gets from nazranas goes into his own pocket, the blame for enhancing rents falls entirely on the Settlement Officer and the revenue enhancement will be largely covered by the increase in rents. Even if nazranas were not in vogue, I doubt very much if malguzars for the reasons given would raise rents. Rental enhancement is naturally unpopular with the tenantry and the settlement rent is generally accepted as more or less fixed for the term of settlement. Though in some cases a heavy nazrana may be accompanied by a low rental, as a general rule the settlement rent is maintained or a reasonable rent is fixed. To this extent Government does not lose though it gets no share of the pickings. From the tenants' point of view the matter takes on another complexion. The malguzar wants his nazrana in cash though occasionally he may take a bond from the tenant with interest

at 12 per cent or more. In very exceptional cases it may even be less. If the tenant has the cash to spare the investment in land is probably quite sound, but generally he is driven to borrow the money from a sahuکار at a high rate of interest as there is no security. He will every year have to pay the rent and a larger sum as interest on his loan, and a crop failure or two may well leave him with a debt, which he can never discharge. He has to struggle on or surrender his land for which he can get nothing. If he has signed a bond in favour of a malguzar, he puts himself in his power. His annual payments are invariably first credited to interest, and though he may have paid considerable sums every year he still finds himself two or three years in arrears with rent, for which he can be sued at any time and ejected. I may perhaps quote an actual instance where the nazranas were all taken in the form of bonds by the malguzar at 12 per cent interest. One-third of the capital has been paid off, but Rs. 200 a year is still paid in interest by those tenants who signed the bonds, as against a revised rent roll of Rs. 450 for the whole tenantry. The tenant, of course, strikes his bargain and knows what he is getting but his chief cause of complaint is that he only gets ordinary rights in the lands. The question of nazranas is admittedly a difficult one and it has been suggested that the only remedy is to raise rents gradually to the economic pitch, but in this district at any rate it will take at least three settlements to raise rents to the *present* economic pitch. I leave it to mathematicians to forecast the probable time it will take for real economic rents to be fixed. I have no desire to rush in where angels have feared to tread, but it appears to me that the only solution would be to grant tenants who have paid substantial nazranas the right of transfer analogous to that now possessed by an absolute-occupancy tenant. The malguzar has capitalised his interest in the land and would have little ground for complaint, while the tenant would get something worth having for his money. Even now the transfer of land from tenant to tenant with the malguzar's consent, bought and paid for in cash, is not uncommon. As in so many systems it is the abuses to which it lends itself that are mainly objectionable and there is little doubt that it tends in many ways to increase the friction between malguzar and tenant. It must be remembered, too, that nazranas do not always represent pure gain to the malguzar. The surrender of land is often accompanied by the cancellation of a substantial book debt, rental arrears or whatever they may be, due by the surrendering tenant to the malguzar and the latter naturally desires to recoup this loss on reletting the land. Not infrequently too the tenant sells his land to the malguzar for hard cash, and the latter cultivates himself or resells. I attach a statement showing the total amount of nazranas realised:—

Right.	Area.	Rent.	Rate per acre.	Nazrana.	Multiple of rent.	True rate per acre.	Remarks.
	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	
Occupancy	336	374	1 1 10	4,764	13	2 13 1	
Ordinary	57,507	47,556	0 13 3	5,60,467	12	1 15 11	

Tenants were generally ready enough to state the amounts paid and only in a few cases did the landlord bring pressure on them to conceal such transactions. The total amount realised is equivalent to about two years' land revenue demand as it stood prior to revision. For good land Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 per acre is sometimes paid, and the figures in the table of course include all cases, down to petty sums of Rs. 5 for several acres of barra. The true rate per acre represents an addition of 12 per cent of the nazrana price to the rent actually paid. The acreage rate thus deduced is four times the present acreage rate in the case of occupancy and three times in the case of ordinary land.

VIII.—REVENUE HISTORY.

46. I do not propose to touch on the political history of the district, an account of which will be found in the district gazetteer.

Early settlements.

Suffice it to note that Seoni was ceded to the British in 1818 after the battle of Sitabaldi and formed part of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories amalgamated with Nagpur in 1862. The district had been for years rack-rented and impoverished by excessive exactions under Maratha rule. On the establishment of British authority two settlements, each lasting for one year, were made by Major O'Brien, followed by two five-year and one ten-year settlements by Major Woodlow. No information apart from figures is available regarding these settlements, but the assessment appears to have been pitched at much too high a figure. In 1837 a 20 years' settlement was made by Major Lowe, the assessment being progressive at intervals of 5 years though progression was subsequently abandoned after the second period. In spite of a very large reduction the assessment at this settlement too proved somewhat too high. Between 1860 and 1866 the first regular settlement of the district was effected by Captain W. B. Thomson known as the 30 years' Settlement, when besides the Seoni district as it now stands the Katangi and Raigarh tracts now part of the Balaghat and Mandla districts, were also settled.

47. During the years 1894-1898 the settlement was revised by Khan Bahadur Aulad Husain, known as the 10 years' settlement. The

Last settlement.

inception of settlement operations coincided with the beginning of the famine cycle. Up to 1893 the district had steadily progressed in agricultural prosperity. Wheat was damaged by rust in 1893-94 and 1894-95. There was shortage of rain in 1895-96, and 1896-97 was the great famine year. The occupied area compared with the 30 years' settlement showed an increase of 57 per cent, while the acreage rate paid by tenants for their land had only risen from Re 0-9-8 to Re 0-10-0. Extension of occupation to inferior soil meant that the rental pressure had increased considerably more than these figures indicate but rents were undoubtedly still very low. Owing to poor years and the very large spontaneous increase in assets a very lenient rental enhancement was imposed. Malik-makbuza payments were raised by 75 per cent or 50 per cent net excluding fixation on unassessed land. Absolute-occupancy payments were raised by 21 per cent and occupancy by 13 per cent, while the great bulk of ordinary payments were only raised by 6 per cent, half of which was fixation on land held without rent or commutation of grain rents. The all-round gross enhancement on tenants was only 9 per cent. Rack-renting was found to be almost non-existent and only a trifling amount of rent reduction was found necessary. Revised assets showed an increase of 85 per cent and the gross revenue demand in malguzari villages was raised by Rs. 1,27,489 or 83 per cent. The bulk of the enhancement fell on the Seoni tahsil where the demand was nearly doubled, but relief was given in 286 mahals by a system of progressive enhancements for periods of two to four years, Rs. 24,070 being remitted by this means. In the Lakhnadon tahsil the Settlement Officer's hands were tied by the Government of India's orders which limited the enhancement to 30 per cent *plus* the rental increase "in view of the character of the malguzars of the tract, of the nature of recent seasons and of the short term of settlement." In that tahsil the enhancement only amounted to 58 per cent, and owing to this leniency progressive assessment was only needed in three mahals to a total amount of Rs. 310. In villages held by thekadars from Government the increase in revenue was only 7 per cent. The revenue history of the district has been dealt with in connection with cropping. The famines need only a brief reference. The most affected portions of the district were the Kurai and Ugli groups and the rice tract generally, and the north and east of the Lakhnadon tahsil. The rest of the district came off comparatively lightly. The Lakhnadon tahsil was announced at a time of depression and thus a certain amount of relief was given automatically in the assessments imposed. The general distress was met by liberal suspensions and remissions of rent and revenue and some abatements were found necessary for periods of one to three years in about 233 villages of the Seoni tahsil and 119 of the Lakhnadon tahsil. The settlement was announced for 12 years in two groups and for 11 years in the remainder, and terminated in 1908 in the Seoni tahsil and

1909 in the Lakhnadon tahsil. This short term was fixed in order to fit in with the roster of settlements and map correction preliminary to revision was started in 1905-06. The roster was, however, completely upset by the famines and the district had not completely recovered. It was therefore decided to let the settlement run for the normal period of 20 years up to 1917-18.

IX.--RENTS.

48. Khan Bahadur Aulad Hussain hardly touched on the history of rents, and I think it will be instructive to consider this question in some detail. To quote from Captain Thomson's report: "In the south where there was a good market for produce in Nagpore and Kamptee there seems to have been steady improvement, but in the north though the people seemed quite content and able to pay their demand, still there was no progress, two rupees a kundee being the rent of the best land for which Major O'Brien says that six rupees used to be paid. Land had so to speak no value . . . the cultivators could dictate to the malgoozars as to the rent of the land" (paragraph 247).

"There has always been so much competition for cultivators that they hardly required protection; indeed as a rule, they could dictate their own terms to the malgoozar under threats of leaving him (paragraph 323), the rent rates having been, as far as we could ascertain, stationary and unaffected by the variation in prices, the assets only increasing with the extension of cultivation" (paragraph 368).

Captain Thomson then in paragraph 248 goes on to say that owing to the increase in the value of cultivation due to the rise in prices in 1861 and the cotton crisis, the reservation of excess waste land at settlement and adjustment of rents, "which taught both malgoozars and cultivators that rents could be raised which they did not believe in before, a revolution in the position of agriculturists was brought about, which can hardly be believed. Where the malgoozar had been the competitor it was now the cultivator, who previously having under threats of leaving been able to secure his own rates, was now glad to beg for the lands at more than double what he would before have hesitated to give."

From these extracts it is clear that rents were then extremely low. The procedure in those days was to fix the revenue demand and adjust rents afterwards. The enhancement in the demand required a 30 per cent increase in rents for adjustment and it is stated (paragraph 404) "in Seoni and Lakhnadon the adjustment proved most satisfactory, rents being brought up to more than had been anticipated." "In Kuttunghee (paragraph 403) the rents were not satisfactorily adjusted" owing to a regular combination on the part of the Powars to conceal rents.

By last settlement the tenant rate had increased only 3 per cent. The increase was confined to the Seoni tahsil and the rate in the Lakhnadon tahsil had fallen. An examination by groups shows that the increase was most marked in the Ugli, Kurai and Barghat groups. Of these the Kurai group was part of the Kuttunghee pergannah, while Barghat and Ugli were inhabited by Powars and bordered on Katangi. The obvious inference then is that the increase was in part due to the admission and record of concealed rents. With an increase of 57 per cent in the occupied area it is impossible to speculate on how far the actual rental pressure had increased by last settlement, but it is clear there had been no general attempt to raise rents. Rack-renting was practically non-existent. The revenue assessment was light, and mere extension of occupation gave the malgoozars all the increase in assets they needed, without touching existing rents. As has already been noted the gross rental enhancement at settlement was only 9 per cent, and in fact most of the rents were not touched at all. The present all round acreage rate is Re. 0-11-0 or one pie less than at settlement. Except in a few instances rents have been allowed to stagnate, though here too the extension of cultivation to poor land means some increase in rental pressure. From the 30 years' settlement the acreage rate shows an increase of only 14 per cent as compared with an increase in prices of somewhere between 150 per cent and 180 per cent. Without elaborating the statistical argument any further it is clear that the field for enhancement was unlimited. To those who would argue that no

allowance has been made for increase in rental pressure and enhanced cost of cultivation, and that these alone largely counterbalance the increase in prices, I would merely point out that such an argument assumes that rents of the 30 years' settlement approximated to the real rental value of the land. That they did not, I have clearly shown. The evidence obtained from subleases and the market value of land all show that rents are low. Even in the highest rented villages rents are paid without difficulty and without complaint, and the general level of rents is much below that.

49. The factors justifying enhancement may be briefly summarised. The district has completely recovered from the depression of the famines and is in a more prosperous condition than at any previous period. The occupied area shows a large increase and the cropping is varied and good. The advent of the railway has given a great impetus to trade and enabled cultivators to get better prices for their produce. Malguzars and tenants are in sound condition. The market value of land has increased enormously as evidenced by the figures for transfers and nazrana, and there is a strong demand for land. Holdings can be sublet at $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the rent or more. Present rents only show a trifling advance on the low rents of the 30 years' settlement.

50. The sanctioned enhancement was fixed at 33 per cent for either tahsil, and the enhancement actually imposed is shown below:—

Tahsil.	Rents		Enhancement per cent.	Incidence.	
	At announcement.	As announced.		Present.	Revised.
	Rs.	Rs.			
Seoni ...	3,11,889	4,16,162	33	'71	'93
Lakhnadon ...	1,70,053	2,20,679	30	'67	'84
Total ..	4,81,944	6,36,841	32	'70	'90

In the table VI attached to this report will be found the enhancements by groups. Very little change was made in my proposals, but I was occasionally directed to give some more margin. Besides this, a year usually elapses between attestation and announcement during which a certain amount of change always takes place. In the Seoni tahsil the sanctioned figure was worked up to, but in the Lakhnadon tahsil for various reasons I did not think it necessary to work up to the full enhancement. A large area in both tahsils was found to be held without rent, and fixation amounted in round figures to Rs. 14,500, while Rs. 3,100 was assessed on land held hitherto on grain rents. The net enhancement was thus only 28 per cent, *viz.*, Seoni 30 per cent and Lakhnadon 25 per cent. The acreage rate as announced is Re. 0-13-10 as compared with Re. 0-11-0 at attestation. The revised incidence is '90, and the acreage rates paid for the principal soils are thus:—

Soils.		Rs a. p.			
Morand I	...	1	11	0	per acre.
Do. II	...	1	6	6	"
Do. III	...	0	14	5	"
Mutbarra	...	0	9	0	"
Barra	...	0	3	7	"

For a khandi of the best land a little over Rs. 4 is paid or just double what Captain Thomson considered a very low rate sixty years ago, and considerably less than what is said to have been paid in Major O'Brien's time.

Unit rates.

51. Group rates were selected in accordance with the circumstances of the particular group and can best be shown in tabular form :—

Group.	Rate.
Seoni, Chhapara, Dungaria ...	1'10
Haveli, Kanhiwara and Ari ...	1'05
Keolari, Kurai, Sagar and Patan ...	1'00
Barghat, Bandel and Lakhnadon ...	'95
Gopalganj and Sunwara ...	'90
Ugli, Northern Ganga, Kahani and Narbada ..	'85
Dhuma and Ghansor ...	'80
Kedarpur ...	'75

With an enhancement of only 9 per cent little could be done at last settlement to level up payments in different villages, and village incidences within a group accordingly fluctuated very widely. The group rate was of course only used as a general guide and village rates were selected so as to spread the enhancement over as wide an area as possible. Rents were freely enhanced where they were low, but there is a practical limit to free enhancement. A beginning has been made in the process of levelling rents, but my successor will no doubt find that there is much left to be done in that line. The process must of necessity be a gradual one. After selecting village rates I fixed the actual rents provisionally and was thus able to shew accurately what the result would be in each case when submitting proposals.

Enhancement by rights.

52. The following statement shows the actual rental enhancement by rights :—

Right.	Rental in rupees		Percent- age enhance- ment.	Acreage rate		Incidence	
	At announce- ment.	As announced.		Present.	As revised.	Present.	Revised.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Absolute-occupancy.	32,044	45,654	42	0 12 7	1 1 11	'58	'83
Occupancy ..	1,04,677	1,46,622	40	0 11 3	0 15 7	'61	'86
Ordinary ...	3,45,223	4,44,565	29	0 10 9	0 13 0	'74	'92
Total ...	4,81,944	6,36,841	32	0 11 0	0 13 10	'70	'90

These figures are for rents as found at announcement, and as then enhanced. As explained in paragraph 50 above, changes occur between attestation and announcement. The gross enhancements are shown above, and if allowance be made for fixation and commutation the net enhancement remains 42 per cent for absolute-occupancy but drops to 39 per cent and 24 per cent for occupancy and ordinary. The net enhancement for tenants as a whole is 28 per cent. Protected tenants whose rents were low naturally had to bear the brunt of the increase, but there are one or two points in this connection that need to be emphasised. The great majority of protected tenants also hold land in ordinary right, and the enhancement on their combined holdings is considerably less than might be inferred from a consideration of their protected payments alone. Secondly, I made a point of levelling up rents as far as possible in the different rights. The tenant's total rental was first fixed and then distributed over the holdings. If as was often the case, he was paying nearly the full deduced rent on his ordinary holding but very much less on land held in protected right, the whole enhancement was imposed on the latter and the former was left untouched. Similarly, if he was paying above the deduced rent on his ordinary land, the deduced rent would be assessed and adjustment made. An example may make this clear. A tenant holds occupancy land on Rs. 20 and ordinary land on Rs. 40, the deduced rents being Rs. 40 and Rs. 35 respectively. The rent would be announced as Rs. 40 for occupancy and Rs. 35, for ordinary. His occupancy rent would be doubled, but the total enhancement would only be 25 per cent. Thirdly, some of the absolute-occupancy land was found to be held either by malguzars or by non-agriculturists who never cultivated but habitually sublet. In such cases only scanty margins were given if any. All these factors tend to raise the enhancement on protected tenants and they must be discounted in estimating the real enhancement.

53 I have already observed that the enhancement imposed at last settlement was too small to level up rents as between villages and the same remark applies to individual rents in villages. These sometimes varied largely and considering that these rents may have been fixed at any time during the last fifty years, it would be a matter of great surprise if they did not vary. I fixed every rent personally after due regard to the total enhancement and the tenant's condition. In no case was the deduced rent exceeded except where a higher rent was already being paid without difficulty or complaint. In some cases, notably in the Lakhnadon tahsil where high rents were paid for very inferior soil, I found it advisable to reduce them, and in many cases margins were given. Favoured rents were pushed up without hesitation, but speaking generally I took limit of 50 per cent as the highest possible, and then only if it left a margin. It was fairly common to find a man holding in two or more villages, and in such cases the total effect on all his land was scrutinised and relief given where necessary. An important change was made in the working out of deduced rents. These were formerly worked out by multiplying the soil units in a holding by the village rate, which gave the deduced rent in annas. The new system was adopted throughout of working in acreage rates based on the soil factor and the village rate. The rates were fixed at the nearest anna if below Re. 1 and at the nearest Re. 0-2-0 if over Re. 1. All this may sound rather involved to those to whom settlement is still a mystery and for the benefit of the uninitiated it may be explained that the soil factor multiplied by the village rate gives the acreage rate for that soil. An illustration will make it clearer still and I give the rates for mutbarra, morand II ordinary and morand I bandhan:—

Soils.	Factor.	Village rate '85, acreage rate		Village rate '90, acreage rate	
		Deduced.	Fixed.	Deduced.	Fixed.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Mutbarra	10	0 8 6	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 0
Morand II ordinary	25	1 5 3	1 6 0	1 6 6	1 6 0
Morand I Bandhan	45	2 6 3	2 6 0	2 8 6	2 8 0

About 28,800 acres including baris were found to be held without rent. In all these cases rents have now been fixed and patias issued to the tenants. Most of these encroachments are naturally in poor land and the Gond has a cheerful way of cultivating any odd bit of barra, which is lying about and looks as if it might repay attention. But boundaries in barra land are always vague, and when barras are left fallow for years in succession it is difficult to tell the difference between a barra field and scrub jungle unless the tenant appears and points out exactly what is his. Malguzars have generally taken little notice of the matter, but when at map correction and attestation the existence of unrented land was forced on their attention the natural cupidity of some was aroused and they set about exacting nazranas or filing ejectment suits. This caused a good deal of discontent, and though I tried to persuade several malguzars not to trouble their tenants, I doubt if my persuasion had much effect. I have strongly advocated the extension of Section 87 of the new Tenancy Act to the district and I trust that will put matters right as long as it is made widely known and explained to tenants. At present the knowledge of tenancy law at any rate in the Lakhnadon tahsil is of the vaguest and the malguzar can do pretty well what he chooses. The Gond hates the courts but he will bring his troubles to an officer who visits his village and the main safeguard of the tenant in the backward tract against a tyrannical landlord is the touring revenue officer.

54. Concealed rents were found in 32 villages to the extent of Rs. 2,288. Some came to light at attestation, but the major portion was discovered by the Court of Wards just previously

when they took over the Dobh-Malara estate in the Northern Ganga group and Musammat Wazir Bi's estate in the Kedarpur group though the latter was given up after a year. They were fortunate enough to get hold of the malguzar's private rent list, which disclosed every thing. The figures given are only the amounts that were admitted and in several cases concealment was suspected though not proved. In the Seoni tahsil I do not think there is much concealment now, but in the Lakhnadon tahsil especially in the Narbada group I am convinced that many concealed rents were never brought to light. It is to no one's interest to disclose rents. The malguzar gains by reducing his assets; the tenant gains as enhancement of his supposed rent will leave his real rent untouched, and in case of dispute the Civil Court will decree the recorded and not the real rent; the patwari by ferreting out the facts makes an enemy of the malguzar who sets the tenants against him, worries his life out and does his best to get him a bad name. Concealment is, however, rare except with Gond tenants. Other castes are sharp enough to play the malguzar at his own game and would probably refuse to pay more than the recorded rent. The only safeguard is that Gonds will usually tell the truth unless forced not to tell it. I will conclude with an interesting illustration of the extent to which rents can be concealed. In Keolari in the Kedarpur group a tenant's rent was recorded as Rs. 25 though actually Rs. 100 was being paid, as admitted by both sides. This among other concealed rents was discovered many years ago by the patwari and duly recorded after verification by the Revenue Inspector. A petition was submitted, engineered by the malguzar, to the effect that this excess amount was only a premium paid that year for the first and only time. A formal enquiry was held, the tenants went back on their word and the old rents were duly restored.

55. The method of assessment has always been a sealed book to the people, but with the system of acreage rates the veil has been lifted, at any rate partially. At announcement it was explained to the assembled villagers at what rates in rupees and annas their land had been assessed, and the method illustrated by reference to a typical holding. Announcement was generally well received. Only six appeals were made, all except one of which failed. Two were by a relative of one of the biggest malguzars, who held on a favoured rent; two more by a wealthy merchant and himself a malguzar, whose malik-makbuza and tenancy land was purely an investment and always subtle. The successful case was a dispute at announcement as to whether the land had been given on batai or a rent of Rs. 50. The latter was taken by me, but I was directed to cut it down by a half and fix the deduced rent. The appeal, it may be noted, was by the malguzar and not the tenant. Though I was present at the announcement of all villages except three groups when I was unfortunately compelled to take leave, the cases in which I was asked to reduce the rent did not run into double figures. In one case only a youth threw up his patta, his main reason being that a neighbour had diverted a nala into his land and the sarkar would not help him. One village objected *en masse*, but that was due to heavy nazranas having been realised by the malguzar, and when I pointed out to them that in nazranas alone a few of them had paid more than the rental enhancement would amount to during the 20 years of settlement, they had nothing more to say. Those whose rents were freely enhanced were naturally not too pleased, but I think even they were ready to admit that the new rents were fair and reasonable. In the Sagar, Patan and Lakhnadon groups I was permitted to announce rents without previous sanction, and in the two last named I was enabled to announce rents the same season that they were attested. This was a great boon as badars, which cause so much trouble and confusion, were thereby eliminated, and announcement simplified. In the Dhuma, Kahani, Ghansor, Kedarpur and Narbada groups announcement was also made on the attestation records, that is, without badars. This was a new departure introduced with some misgiving, but the system worked well and smoothly and caused no confusion.

X.—HOME-FARM AND SIWAI.

56. At last settlement the home-farm was occasionally valued at a special rate slightly higher than that adopted for tenants. At revision a higher rate was in no instance adopted, while

Valuation of home-farm.

sometimes, on the otherhand, a lower rate was taken. The home-farm is invariably the picked land of the village and in some cases the valuation at revision showed a substantial increase on the settlement valuation after making allowance for changes in area and fields. The reasons have been generally discussed in detail in the village notes. In part it was due to the classification and valuation of old fallow, which of course only affected the sir-land, and in part to the settlement classification of good wheat land as minor crop land, with a much lower valuation owing to its being temporarily diverted to the growth of kharif crops as a result of the famines. In many cases where the valuation had been largely raised a margin was granted and a lower figure taken for assessment purposes than might have been justified by the application of the village rate. Similarly where the incidence of tenants' payments as revised was well below the village rate, the home-farm was valued at a lower rate, or margins were given so as to make the incidence of the home-farm valuation approximate to the incidence of tenants' payments as revised. In the earlier groups I adopted the former method, but later I found the latter system was far more simple and just as effective. In 27 villages the home-farm was valued at a lower rate and in 256 villages margins were given. The total relief given amounted approximately to Rs. 6,360. The revised acreage rate is Rs. 1-1-10 and the incidence 92 as compared with '90 for revised tenants' payments. The difference is trifling and it must be remembered that the latter incidence is lowered by the grant of margins in special cases.

57. Siwai represents any miscellaneous income made by malguzars from land other than tenants' payments and profits from cultivation. The most important items are in round figures, forest Rs. 11,000, mahua Rs. 9,100, harra Rs. 8,600, lac Rs. 7,900, grazing Rs. 3,300, gulli Rs. 2,400, mangoes Rs. 2,300, fisheries Rs. 1,700 and chironji Rs. 1,400. These are the estimated amounts over several years, based on actuals where such were available. At the 30 years' settlement Rs. 3,779 was assessed on this account, and at last settlement the figure was raised to Rs. 11,321 as against an estimate of Rs. 14,616. My estimate for the district amounted to Rs. 50,069, of which Rs. 28,969 or 58 per cent was taken for purposes of assessment.

In the case of income from forest, timber, etc., it was very rare that any actuals could be obtained, and I found the simplest course was to assess the area classed as tree forest at a rough acreage rate of Re 0-1-0 or Re 0-2-0 according to the quality of the timber, the demand and facilities for extraction, etc. Much of the malguzari forest has been practically denuded of timber and such teak as is left is often stunted and crooked. Scientific forest conservation is unknown. With the high price of timber and the close of settlement these forests will be cut more heavily than ever. I propose to deal with trees more fully in the chapter dealing with the village administration paper, but a brief notice is needed here too. Harra (myrabolam) is generally leased by the malguzar and is mainly found in the Diwan's estate. For mahua there is a common custom for the tenants to pick the flower anywhere in the village area and give half the proceeds to the malguzar, who thus obtains his mahua free of all cost. A lenient estimate was made of the malguzar's share and assessed at Rs. 2 a khandi. As mahua is commonly fed to cattle it was frequently exempted altogether, and assessments were made with extreme moderation. The sandy soil of the rice tract is specially well suited for mahua trees and it is a source of considerable income especially in the Diwan's estate. But while mahua is of commercial importance in the Seoni tahsil it is of little importance except for nistar in the Lakhnadon tahsil where it was generally excluded from assessment. Gulli, the kernel of the mahua from which oil is expressed, is picked by tenants, who pay a kuro (seven seers) to the malguzar, and chironji, the seed of the achar tree, is similarly picked on payment of one suriva (half seer). These are of course the more general customs. For gulli a value was taken of Rs. 5 a khandi and for chironji Re. 0-2-0 a suriya. Mango groves were frequently recorded as khudkasht and assessed in the same way as fields, while trees scattered in tenants' holdings and waste land were assessed on their letting value. These are always leased annually for cash and actual figures could generally be obtained. Tanks are similarly leased

to Dhimars either for fishing or more usually for the cultivation of singhara (waternut). Grazing is free to the resident tenant practically throughout the district, but, where grazing is good, tenants from surrounding villages frequently send their cattle for which the more usual rates are Re. 1 for a buffalo, Re. 0-8-0 for a bullock and Re. 0-6-0 for a cow. Lac is generally propagated on the palas tree and its cultivation has been well established in the Ugli and Barghat tracts. Malguzars who know nothing of lac propagation generally give a 5 or 10 years' lease to professional dealers, most of whom hail from the Balagnat district and Gondia, and at present the trade is in their hands. Big sums are obtained for these leases and malguzars elsewhere are beginning to realise that lac is a paying proposition. There is plenty of scope for its extension, and in several villages "palsaris" were being preserved with a view to the cultivation of lac as soon as settlement was completed. The item gharkari needs explanation. In the Diwan's estate many of the villages have no jungle and the tenants and thaluas pay a regular sum for the privilege of "nistar" from the Diwan's jungles. This has been assessed under gharkari. House sites are not infrequently sold but as members of the village community are now entitled to a house site by law, the income from this head was omitted altogether. Payments of phagua, san, and ghi were regarded as unauthorised pickings and also omitted from siwai. In six villages I found it necessary to place an assessment (Rs. 353) on land which had been deliberately allowed by the malguzar to go out of cultivation in order to escape assessment, but as a rule this kind of sharp practice among malguzars was little in evidence.

58. Until a malguzar is bound by threat of legal penalties to speak the truth the great difficulties attending enquiries into siwai income are not likely to be cleared away. Where money and the "sarkar" are concerned moral obligations have little weight, and the man who can lie most convincingly is the man who stands to gain most. In the Diwan's estate which is under Court of Wards' management I was able to get actual figures, and the income for this estate alone covers roughly one-third of the total income of the district. Elsewhere the estimates had to be based on enquiries. In the very few villages where the malguzars produced accounts they almost invariably showed a loss; where licenses were known to be issued for timber, fuel, etc., the counterfoils of previous years had been unfortunately destroyed by fire, and only those of one year were forthcoming during which period of course the issue had been reduced to a minimum. Direct enquiries from a malguzar elicited very little though he might admit a small amount where he knew that the sarkar had information about it, and the amount proposed was very lenient. A malguzar would assert on his honour that he made Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 from lac when it was a common knowledge that he had given a yearly lease for Rs. 1,000 for several years past and he would be extremely hurt or pretend to be at my not believing him and sometimes kacha leases with false figures were produced for my benefit. Tenants were naturally dumb in the presence of the malguzar: it was no business of theirs, and the sarkar and malguzar could fight the matter out between them, but in his absence a good deal of information could be obtained which was checked as carefully as possible. Actual figures could often be obtained, e.g., for tanks, mangoes, etc., but where estimates had to be made on vague data I pitched them at a very moderate figure so as to cover all possible fluctuations, and my estimates were not so much estimates of probable income as estimates of what it would be advisable to assess. In villages where there could not be much income I generally accepted the malguzar's figures which needless to say gave a very substantial margin. Though I have no doubt that many malguzars undeservedly escaped assessment, I can confidently say that no one has been over assessed on his siwai. Theoretically the Government is entitled to half the average siwai income. On the figures I have given Government's actual share comes to 29 per cent, and if the spirit of truth could arise from her well and supply details of the actual average income of malguzars, I should be extremely surprised to learn that Government's share is as much as 15 per cent.

XI--ASSETS AND LAND REVENUE.

59. The payments of malik-makbuzas have been raised from Rs. 4,563 to Rs. 8,013 or by 76 per cent. Of this Rs. 193 represents fixation on sir assignee land in which

Malik-makbuza revenue.

malik-makbuza rights have been declared for the first time and the net increase is thus 71 per cent. A drawback of 16 per cent has been granted for collection and the amount to be credited to Government is Rs. 6,588. A few plots are held in ubari right as against Government, the amount assigned being Rs. 73. Besides this a fair number of plots were found to be held revenue-free as against the malguzars. In all such cases enquiries were made and orders passed under Sections 75 and 159 (2) of the Land Revenue Act. Most of these plots had been retained revenue-free either in lieu of a share or for maintenance on sale of the village and in such cases the claim was usually allowed. In a certain number of cases, *e. g.*, where the land had been subsequently sold, the claim was disallowed and the actual holder made responsible for the revenue. The opportunity was also taken to sell milkiyat-sarkar land in malik-makbuza right. About 275 acres were thus sold for Rs. 5,423. This does not represent the market value of the land or anything like it, as holders dating from settlement were permitted under the rules to buy in their land at privileged rates. Even where plots were put up to auction there was hardly any bidding. There seemed to be a tacit understanding not to bid against the man in possession and apart from this the local man is unenterprising; he likes to think a long time over a bargain and he is not ready to put cash down.

60. In considering assets and land revenue malguzari and Government thekadari villages must be taken separately. In malguzari villages the spontaneous increase in assets during the currency of settlement amounts to Rs. 1,26,200 or 21 per cent. For this calculation I have taken the siwai figure proposed for assessment and not the average income over a term of years. Tenants' payments which had risen by 14 per cent, accounted for Rs. 57,800 of the increase, while the home-farm valuation contributed Rs. 48,000 and siwai Rs. 17,800. Assets were actually announced as follows:—

	Rs.
Tenants' payments	... 6,17,310
Home-farm valuation	... 2,80,768
Siwai	... 28,934
Total	... 9,27,012

As compared with last settlement the increase is Rs. 3,34,550 or 56 per cent.

61. As forming part of the Saugor-Nerbudda territories, the standard fraction for the Government demand is half assets. The range of fractions taken at last settlement was extraordinarily wide. In the Seoni tahsil the variation was from 38 per cent to 60 per cent, and in the Lakhnadon tahsil from 32 per cent to 56 per cent. In the former tahsil 50 per cent was adopted as the maximum at revision and was usually only exceeded where the fixation of revenue at the nearest multiple of Rs. 5 to half assets made a slightly higher fraction unavoidable. In a few villages a lower fraction was taken in order to avoid too high an enhancement. In the Lakhnadon tahsil, however, and the Northern Ganga group of the Seoni tahsil which at the time of submission of the forecast report formed part of the Lakhnadon tahsil, the Government of India directed that the enhancement should be limited to 75 per cent. As I have already noted in paragraph 47 this tahsil was very leniently treated at last settlement. The Settlement Officer's hands were tied in the matter of enhancement, he could do little in levelling up existing inequalities and assets were abnormal as announcement took place at a time of acute depression. Consequently at revision the incidence of the present revenue was hopelessly unequal. Each village had to be treated on its merits. Half assets was of course the maximum and I tried to take 40 per cent as a minimum, but in some cases I found it impossible to work up even to that low fraction. For the district as a whole the announced revenue falls at 48 per cent of

announced assets. In the Seoni tahsil the fraction is 49 per cent as before, but in Lakhnadon it has been raised from 42 per cent to 44 per cent. The range of fraction is shown in tabular form:—

Range.	No. of mahals.
Below 40	51
40 — 44	330
45 — 48	327
49 — 51	756
Over 51	7
Total	1,471

62. The actual enhancement of malguzari revenue amounts to Rs. 1,64,528 or 60 per cent. In the Seoni tahsil it is 54 per cent and in the Lakhnadon tahsil 74 per cent but, if we take into account the villages of the Northern-Ganga group, the enhancement there comes exactly to 75 per cent. the maximum laid down by the Government of India. Including the malik-makbuza revenue, the total revised revenue as announced is Rs. 4,47,720. With so large an expansion of assets and a lenient present revenue malguzars as a body were bound to lose and the cash loss is about Rs. 18,245. One cannot expect a substantial increase in revenue to meet with the approval of those who have to pay it, but I think the new revenue has been generally accepted as fair and just and as far as I am aware no appeals have been preferred. In order to lighten the effects of revision deferred enhancements have been granted in 123 mahals to the extent of Rs. 30,275, as shown in the following table:—

Tahsil.	1st 5 years.	2nd 5 years.	3rd 5 years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Seoni	2,960 0 0	475 0 0	25 0 0
Lakhnadon	2,225 0 0	370 0 0	...
Total	5,185 0 0	845 0 0	25 0 0

63. The Gondi taluqa is held in ubari right by the Diwan. The present takoli is Rs. 5,000, and is to be raised to Rs. 16,000, at the end of 10 years by progressive instalments, the amounts assigned being Rs. 25,070. Ten villages with a kamil-jama of Rs. 1,370 are held under the Waste Land Rules while four more villages are also held free of revenue, the kamil-jama being Rs. 1,530. Twelve villages, including the Bibi jagir, are held partially free of revenue, the amount assigned being Rs. 2,340. In Mauza Patan a special remission of revenue of Rs. 40 a year has been granted to the inferior proprietor for the construction of an irrigation tank. Assignments thus total Rs. 30,350. Besides this Rs. 73 is assigned on five plots held in ubari right by malik-makbuzas.

64. From Captain Thomson's report (para. 300 *et seq.*) it appears that subleasing of village, though forbidden, was a common practice and sublessees who had founded a village or held it for a very long time, were granted inferior proprietary rights. In some nine villages dual rights have disappeared owing to the superior proprietors buying in the inferior rights or *vice versa* but they still exist in 86 villages. The inferior proprietors have to pay malikana to the superior proprietors in addition to land revenue and cesses and Rs. 6,367 has been fixed on this account. Each case had to be treated on its own merits and no uniformity was possible in fixing the amount. Twenty villages are held by protected thekadars of

which one is a new grant. Very few were found to be held on written agreements but in each case enquiry has now been made under Section 108 of the Land Revenue Act and the conditions of tenure detailed in a registered lease. The theka-jama is fixed in a lump sum out of which the proprietor has to pay the revenue and cesses, and here too no uniform proportion of assets could be taken. In one small village superior rights were held by Government as an escheat, but they have now been given up.

65. Sixty four villages were found to be held by thekadars from Government, the majority of which formed part of the Adegaon and Bhingarh taluqas escheated in 1872. The following Thekadari villages. quotations will show the policy adopted at last settlement "the Chief Commissioner is not in favour of a thekadari system of management when it is open to manage villages raiyatwar. Thekadars of long standing who have held the villages for so long as 20 years will not, however, be disturbed..... in the case of some of the leased villages it may be found that the relegation of the thekadar to the lower status of patel will be an inadequate recognition of the services he has rendered in the improvement and development of his village." The written agreements specified that the lessees had no claim on the expiration of their leases, but it was decided to continue the thekadari system at revision. Unfortunately no fresh leases were issued at last settlement and it would appear that the leases of 1889 were merely continued. As a result the thekadars had no knowledge of the terms on which they held except that transfer was forbidden and the revenue authorities were also left in the dark. Again, though the theka was settled with one man the Settlement Officer recorded the members of his family as having a definite share in the village and mutations have been effected in respect of these shares as though they were ordinary malguzari villages. Now definite leases have been drawn up detailing the conditions of tenure, based on the original leases, and only one person has been recognised as thekadar, the rights of the relatives as regards the home-farm being shown in the village administration paper. The form of lease is on a standard pattern and is given in the appendix. In three villages the leases have been cancelled and a raiyatwari settlement made—in Aonrapani for habitual subletting and in Pindrai and Piparia for mismanagement. In the remaining 61 villages, of which one lies in the Seoni tahsil, the leases have been continued. A small plot of Government forest was claimed by the malguzar of Chhui and was granted to him by a special lease subsequent to Settlement. This has now been shown as a separate village Dundalkhera, bringing the total of Government thekadari villages to 62.

66. Seventy per cent of assets plus cesses was fixed as the maximum theka jama though as a matter of fact no cesses have been Thekadari revenue. paid owing to a mistake at announcement which was allowed to stand. The same figure has been adopted at revision and the total revenue has been announced at Rs. 18,235 plus cesses absorbing 69 per cent of assets. The increase is Rs. 6,450 or 55 per cent. In a few cases deferred enhancements have been given as follows :—

	Rs.
1st five years	... 355
2nd five years	... 60

67. For malguzari and thekadari villages combined the total kamil-jama has been announced at Rs. 4,65,955, an increase of Total kamil-jama. 60 per cent. The full demand will be worked up to by the following stages :—

—	Kamil-jama.	Realisable revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.
1st 5 years	... 4,60,415	4,22,065
2nd 5 years	... 4,65,050	4,30,700
3rd 5 years	... 4,65,930	4,35,580
Thereafter	... 4,65,955	4,35,605

The realisable revenue includes the takoli of the Diwan's jagir.

Term of Settlement.

68. The term of Settlement has been fixed as follows :—

Tahsil.	Groups.	From 1st July	To 30th June	Years.
Seoni	... Bandol, Haveli, Gopalganj Seoni, Kurai and Ari.	1917	1937	20
"	... Ugli, Barghat and Kahhiwara	1918	1937	19
"	... Keolari and Northern Ganga	1919	1938	19
Lakhnadon	... The whole Tahsil	1919	1939	20

69. In 1891 it was decided that the area of government forest in the district was unnecessarily large and accordingly between 1891 and 1896, 126 square miles of forest were excised and thrown open to raiyatwari cultivation. At last settlement announcement about 21,600 acres were occupied. Many of the excised plots were of small extent but it was considered inadvisable to amalgamate them with their parent malguzari villages. One small plot of six acres was sold in malik-makbuza right but elsewhere raiyats were not prepared to buy these rights even for a sum much below their value. In a few cases adjoining raiyatwari plots were amalgamated. The raiyatwari estate now consists of 182 villages of which 141 are inhabited. This includes the three thekadari villages now settled raiyatwari (see paragraph 65). The opportunity was taken to throw open culturable areas of minhai and 82,755 acres are now under occupation leaving only 2,085 acres to be taken up. A few villages, chiefly escheated malguzari villages, are of good quality but the majority are poor and jungly. 50 per cent of the soils are classed barra and 16 per cent mutbarra. Morand I and II are 18 per cent and morand III 5 per cent. Land embanked for rice covers 1 per cent. Only 52 per cent of the occupied area is under crop of which roughly one fourth is rabi and $\frac{3}{4}$ kharif. The main crops are kodon-kutki (14,400 acres), wheat and its mixtures (8,200 acres), rice, juar and tilli. The fallow area is 48 per cent, half old and half new. This is mainly due to the poverty of the soil but some areas are kept for grazing milch cattle of which there are a good number. The majority of the raiyats are Gonds (62 per cent). The only other important castes are Pardhans (6 per cent) and Ahirs (5 per cent). They have been classed :—

Per cent.			
A	...	53	2
B	...	841	32
C	...	1,569	61
D	...	130	5
E	...	5	...

The classing is on the same lines as already described for malguzari villages. Forty-three per cent are free from debt and excluding the A class the average debt on indebted tenants works out to Rs. 116 in cash and just under one khandi of grain. Many are men of little substance but add to their resources by cutting and selling grass or forest labour, while extra cattle are commonly kept for breeding purposes and dairy produce. The raiyatwari system is very popular especially with Gonds, and a Gond patel and Gond raiyats form a very happy community.

70. Raiyatwari villages were dealt with according to the group in which they fall. As a rule they were much below the average of the malguzari villages but each was treated on its own merits and no attempt was made to level the rates. Rents and incidences varied largely and the average rate per acre was only Re. 0-4-11 with an

incidence of '51. An all round enhancement of 38 per cent was imposed, but the net enhancement was 34 per cent excluding fixation on unrented land and on the home-farm of the thekadari villages. The revised acreage rate is Re. 0-6-6 with an incidence of '69. The incidence of raiyats malik is considerably higher than that of raiyats sarkar as the former hold land in the best villages. In 14 villages of the Seoni tahsil I was directed to grant deferred enhancement to the extent of Rs. 115 and the full demand there will not come into force till the expiry of 5 years. In order to judge the effects of revision it is necessary to show the three thekadari villages separately, as up to date a fixed theka jama has been paid and in future the full revenue will be payable less commission—

	At present.	As revised.
	Rs.	Rs.
Raiyatwari villages ...	23,290	32,411
Three thekadari villages settled raiyatwari.	573	1,466
Total	24,163	33,877

Settlement has thus increased the revenue by Rs. 9,714. Besides this baris and payments, which are separate, have been raised from Rs. 1,517 to Rs. 1,749.

Summary.

71. Revision of Settlement has resulted in raising the total gross revenue by Rs. 1,83,717—

	Present.	Revised.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Malguzari villages	2,80,167	4,47,720	1,67,553
Thekadari villages	11,785	18,235	6,450
Raiyatwari villages	24,163	33,877	9,714
Total	3,16,115	4,99,832	1,83,717

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

72. At last Settlement the wajib-ul-arz was of the usual standard pattern. Now the revised form has been adopted and customs entered as they are found to exist in each village. There are some points on which I think it necessary to make some observations.

(a) *Abadi*.—Under Section 71 of the Land Revenue Act the Settlement Officer has to determine the abadi. The term abadi in the Settlement papers is only applied to the portion actually occupied by the basti but in head 5 of the wajib-ul-arz I have shown as abadi, the baris and the small plots of nistar land surrounding the basti all of which are taken as constituting the abadi, for the purposes of Section 71. The small nistar plots are often a cause of friction. They are a necessity for the village community but malguzars not infrequently bring them under cultivation, and I trust that a sharp look-out will be kept to prevent this sort of thing in the interest of the villages. Baris were in some villages found to be held free of payments. Some malguzars wanted these to be continued free on the ground that

it was to their interest to have the village properly inhabited, while others objected to the fixation of rents on the ground that, if the baris were muaf they could turn out the holders whenever they wanted to do so. Under Section 203 of the new Act certain persons are entitled to a house site of *reasonable dimensions* free of rent. I have adopted anything up to '09 of an acre as a site of reasonable dimensions, and all baris less than one-tenth of an acre have been announced as free of rent, whether the holder paid anything hitherto or not. On larger baris acreage rates have been fixed, and any malguzars who do not wish to take such rents are at perfect liberty not to collect them.

(b) *Grazing*.—At last Settlement agriculturists were allowed to graze agricultural cattle free of charge. I proposed at first to continue the restriction of *agricultural* cattle and define the term but I was directed to record the custom as it was found to exist. At the 30 years' Settlement in the vast majority of villages the custom of free grazing was recorded, and this custom is in force to-day in practically every village, and has been duly recorded. The common custom is that the resident tenant grazes all his cattle free in the village waste, while the non-resident (pahi) tenant only grazes his plough bullocks free. In a very few instances malguzars have tried to levy grazing dues, to the general discontent of the villagers but they agreed to revert to the custom of free grazing. In two villages only, where grazing dues had been in force for some years, I found it necessary to lay down how many cattle could be grazed free. Where malguzars have reserved certain portions as *bir* they have been recorded as such, but there are malguzars, happily few, who are ready to give out the village grazing to outsiders or sell the grass. I have therefore recorded as a custom, which it undoubtedly is, that malguzar cannot do this sort of thing so as to prejudice the nistar rights of tenants. Village cattle are frequently taken through neighbouring villages to Government or malguzari forest for grazing and their rights of way (gohas) have been carefully recorded.

(c) *Trees*.—Timber and harra trees as a rule belong to the malguzar wherever found. Achar trees belong to the malguzar and chironji is usually picked either free or on payment of a certain amount in kind. Mango trees are regarded as the property of the person who planted them, and constantly bought and sold, irrespective of the land where they stand. They are highly prized and the owner's name is duly recorded in the khasra. With regard to mahua trees the custom varies from village to village. In many cases they are regarded as the malguzar's and villagers pick the mahua either free or on payment of a half share to the malguzar. In many villages however each tenant has his own trees, which may stand in other tenants' fields or in the village waste, but he has only the right to pick the trees and has by custom no right of transfer at all. In the Diwan's estate especially, which abounds in mahua trees, the tenants' rights in the trees gave rise to a great deal of trouble, and an Assistant Settlement Officer was specially appointed to deal with the question. The claims of tenants were in many cases absurd, but they had been picking far more trees than the Court of Wards were prepared to allow them. The question had to be decided by allotting a reasonable number to each side, and I hope there will be no more friction in future. Besides the khasra entries a list of tenants with the number and rough location of the trees they are entitled to pick has been given in the wajib-ul-arz. The customs as regards mahua, etc., have been carefully enquired into and recorded as admitted. I have no doubt whatever that some malguzars have said and persuaded their tenants to say that free picking is the rule when it is not, in order to escape a possible *siwai* assessment. If so, they have only themselves to blame and I trust that they will not be allowed hereafter to turn round and contest the entry. I may note in conclusion that we have not been able to anticipate problems. For instance, the picking of tendu leaves has suddenly been started as a new industry. It was not in existence at the time of attestation, and there being no custom to record, it has not been recorded.

(d) *Kotwars' dues*.—I have done my best to secure a living wage for that hard worked and useful member of the village community, the kotwar. In

many cases even where cash payments had been fixed at settlement it was found that payments were being made in grain, and in deciding between the two I was solely guided by the wishes of the cultivators. Grain payments are the rule, and the kotwars were unanimously in favour of their retention. Tenants were often quite ready to continue this long established custom but sometimes they objected strongly and were ready to pay even more than the maximum rate of one anna in the rupee of rental so long as remuneration was fixed in cash. Including raiyatwari villages, where cash payments are the rule, grain payments have been fixed in 1,000 and cash in 631 villages. In Chhapara, Lakhnadon, Adegaon Raiyatwari, Dhuma and Ghansor a rate has also been fixed on the non-agricultural classes.

(c) *Miscellaneous*.—The custom as regards hides varies. As a rule the Gonds keep the skins of their dead cattle while other castes give them to the kotwar or chamar on payment of a leather rope. Disputes were infrequent but the right of the owner of the animal to dispose of the hide has been generally recognized. There are other customs of which no mention will be found as they are not to be recorded. The taking of begar by the malguzar is universal throughout the district and as a rule each tenant has to supply a plough and bullocks for one day at ploughing and one day at sowing time. Many malguzars depend to a considerable extent on this custom for cultivating their home-farm. The time is generally fixed by private arrangement but the system leads itself to abuse, and one malguzar I found made his tenants attend for three days ploughing and three days sowing without payment. Phagua is generally levied at Holi and is more of a subscription for the festivity though the malguzar rarely spends all the contributions. Other payments in kind consist of san hemp, cheap ghi and in Musalman villages of a fowl per tenant. These customs cannot be enforced and have not been taken into account in siwai assessments.

73. The amalgamation of villages was discouraged as likely to lead to confusion. I have noted in an appendix the few cases where amalgamation was considered necessary. Some ownerless plots of land were also discovered, which found no place in any of the existing maps. These were dealt with under the Act and included in the neighbouring villages. No perfect partitions were made.

74. At last Settlement Seoni town was regarded as municipal nazul and the Settlement Officer did not deal with it at all, although there were certain malik-makbuza plots within it the revenue of which should have been revised. In 1902 the agricultural lands were handed over to the Revenue department and a raiyatwari settlement made, but it was stipulated that the raiyats should be entitled to no compensation for ejectment. The main portion of the raiyatwari land has now been taken over by the Agricultural department for a demonstration farm and the remainder handed over to the Municipality for management as extra Municipal nazul. The cultivators have no tenancy rights but hold on a yearly tenure. One garden plot however known as Prabhu Dayal's garden was excluded and is held by him as a raiyat sarkar. This is under the Revenue department and the assessment is included with other raiyatwari payments. The revenue payable by the malik-makbuzas who were of course not disturbed has now been revised and raised from Rs. 64-15-0 to Rs. 141-8-0. Of this sum Rs. 3 represents assessment on a plot in which the malik-makbuza right has been newly granted, and have been included in the raiyatwari assessment statements under raiyats malik. The whole revenue is payable direct into the treasury. The opportunity has also been taken to make a nazul settlement of the town area, the enquiry being carried out by Mr. Sheocharan Lal, Assistant Settlement Officer, under my supervision. This forms the subject of a separate report.

75. The cost of Settlement including map correction amounted to Rs. 4,22,243, that is, about $2\frac{1}{3}$ times the gross revenue enhancement.

76. The ten years' Settlement as it is commonly called was due to expire in 1908-09 and in 1905, Mr. Scott was deputed to correct the maps. He completed the Seoni tahsil and a small

Map correction.

portion of the Lakhnadon tahsil and it was then decided to let the Settlement run for the normal period of 20 years. Map correction always gives trouble to Civil and Revenue courts, but on this occasion confusion was made worse confounded as the alterations were brought straight on to the Settlement sheets and the old lines and numbers erased. These sheets in consequence bore no relation to the Settlement khasras and jamabandis and reliance had to be placed on the traces filed with the Settlement record. This intermediary map correction also gave us much trouble in disputes, etc., as fields had to be traced through two corrections and two changes in numbers. Mr. Jones was placed in charge of the map correction party that preceded revision, and commenced work towards the end of November 1914. In the well settled parts like the haveli and Barghat corrections were not numerous but elsewhere considerable changes had occurred. Unfortunately during the first year accuracy was sacrificed to speed with the result that when attestation was commenced much time was sacrificed in doing work which should have been done before. Khudkasht fields were lumped together and had to be separated again according to length of possession for purposes of granting Sir rights. Boundary comparison of villages was ignored, and map correction generally was confined to field boundaries only, beyond which the last settlement map was regarded as inviolable. For instance, village roads were not mapped because they either did not exist or at any rate were not shown on the Settlement map, and similarly nalas were still shown as such though brought under cultivation. It was not realised that the maps should show accurately the existing conditions and the question of right, public or private, could be best settled at attestation. This applied particularly to village roads about which there was rarely any dispute. That the Settlement maps could be incorrect was regarded as unthinkable, so much so that to quote one case a village boundary which bore no relation to the admitted boundary was passed unchallenged at both map corrections. To do Mr. Jones justice he was urged to speed, and for the rest he had been trained to abide by the old maps. In the middle of 1915, Mr. Anthony took over charge and map correction was completed in 1917. Profiting by the criticisms passed on his predecessor's work Mr. Anthony supplied maps, which were all one could wish. In the Lakhnadon tahsil many of the existing maps were found to be hopelessly inaccurate and in the majority of cases a completely fresh survey had to be made. Particular attention was paid to forest boundaries and discrepancies have all been adjusted after reference to the Forest Officers.

77. I was placed on special duty at the end of 1914 to write the forecast report and was then attached to the district staff. The district was actually notified as under Settlement from 29th

Attestation.

November 1915, but I did not get my staff till the end of December. The late start was most unfortunate and January had to be spent in training, three-fifths of my Additional Revenue Inspectors being absolutely new men. Three parties were formed; madadgars were not allowed to Additional Revenue Inspectors in order to reduce expenditure and patwaris were chiefly utilised for map-correction and their ordinary Land Record work. Progress was slow and only three groups (258 villages) were attested while I inspected 206 villages. In 1916-17 another Assistant Settlement Officer was posted to the district and four parties were formed. Late rains made an early start impossible, and rain in May interfered with field work, while there was a good deal of sickness among the staff in the early part of the year. However, 474 villages were attested and 472 inspected by me, and the Bandol and haveli groups were also announced. The first and last months of the next season were occupied in the announcement of 502 villages and only 374 were attested. I was unfortunately compelled to go on two months' leave at the end of the field season owing to indifferent health and Mr. Pancham Lal was left in charge. In 1918-19 two extra Assistant Settlement Officers with a staff of 20 Additional Revenue Inspectors, were posted to the district for a period of 3 months, and this enabled attestation to be completed. I had 613 villages to inspect but managed to finish them by the end of April, when announcement was commenced and 546 villages announced. The remain-

ing villages were announced during November-December 1919, and attestation and announcement thus took exactly four years. The vast amount of fairing, copying and miscellaneous work incidental to Settlement operations will, it is hoped, be completed by the end of September. Much extra labour was imposed by the introduction of new forms and most of the copying work of one year had to be redone as a result. Patwaris were as usual utilised for map correction and Settlement work in addition to Land Record work. The extra duties are onerous and naturally disliked. There were plenty of shirkers but considering how ill paid they are and the class of men one gets in this district they performed their work creditably enough. The Additional Revenue Inspectors were as usual a mixed lot and worked well as a whole. The old idea of free rasad as part of the Additional Revenue Inspectors' haqq dies hard, but every effort was made to see that they paid in full for every thing they had. The main difficulty was the apathy of malguzars who gave little assistance, not only by not making complaints immediately but by passing receipts for money which they never received. Disputes were comparatively few at attestation. The tenant has still to learn that the Settlement Officer has not arbitrary powers short of life and death. Many know it well enough but put forward their case on the off chance of getting something done, and it is somewhat annoying to listen patiently for half an hour to a claimant only to find that he has fought out the case as far as the Judicial Commissioner's Court and failed, a fact which he invariably conceals as a matter of no moment.

78. Messrs. Pamcham Lal, Abdul Jabbar and Gauri Shankar have been with me throughout the Settlement and borne the brunt of the work. I am very much indebted to them for the capable and conscientious manner in which they carried out their duties and for the ready and ungrudging assistance they have given me throughout whether in field or in office. Mr. Sheocharan Lal joined the district in May 1917 and was after completion of announcement work deputed to the nazul survey of the Seoni town. He has proved himself a sound and reliable officer and I have a high opinion of his work. Mr. Ramanand, an experienced and useful assistant, was with me for one season, while Messrs. Madho Rao and Dube were only posted to the district for about three months, and gave me much assistance. Mr. Ghate was placed on special duty for four months at the beginning of 1918 in connection with the enquiry into mahua trees in the Diwan's jagir, which he carried out in an able manner. With my Head Clerks I was unfortunate. Mr. Jacob's idea of accounts was found to be elementary and his services were dispensed with. His successor Mr. Narayan Harbaji, a capable man, unfortunately died of plague. The present incumbent Mr. R. W. Gokhale has given satisfaction during his tenure of office. To Mr. Narain Rao, Statistical Superintendent, I am indebted for much painstaking and careful work.

K. L. B. HAMILTON,

Settlement Officer, Seoni.



सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX I.—(Vide paragraph 26.)

HOLDING I.

Cost and profits of cultivation of a holding in Mauza Simaria, Haveli Group.

Tenant—Fatte, son of Bhopat, Kurmi.			
Holding—Occupancy	...	10.88 acres rent	Rs. 24 0 0
Ordinary	...	9.58 " " "	17 0 0
Total	...	20.46	41 0 0

Soil classing—			
Morand I	...	9.10 acres.	
Do. tagar	...	0.40 "	
Do. II ordinary	...	9.41 "	
Do. tagar	...	1.55 "	
Geonra	...	(0.16) "	

Cost of bullocks—				Rs. a. p.
One pair	...	...	...	85 0 0
Do.	...	...	...	100 0 0
Total	...	...	...	185 0 0
Working life six years, average cost				31 0 0
One cart Rs. 25, lasts ten years				2 8 0

Feed of bullocks—				
One suria teora per head per day from middle of Jaith to middle of Kuar = 30 kuros at Rs. 12 per khandi				18 0 0

Grass—				
Two thousand pulas brought on adhia by harwaha and Rs. 3 worth-bought				3 0 0
Salt				0 8 0
One charwaha on one khandi gajra				14 0 0
One harwaha temporary Rs. 6 for sowing plus 4 kuros gajra a fortnight for three fortnights during winnowing etc. = 12 kuros Rs. 8-8-0				14 8 0

Seed—				
Pissi 1 khandi	...	...	...	16 0 0
Teora 6 kuro	...	...	...	3 10 0
Masur 6 "	...	...	...	4 14 0
Pissi alsii 1½ khandi (rajga).	...	...	...	27 0 0
Pissi teora 13 " (rata)	...	...	...	42 0 0
5 khandis pissi borrowed on Sawan interest	...	...	...	20 0 0
Total	...	...	...	113 8 0

Implements —				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Pans 2	...	4 0 0	before now Rs. 6 last 8 years	...	0 12 0
Phar 2	...	1 0 0	last 4 years	...	0 4 0
Phaora 1	...	1 8 0	" 10 "	...	0 2 6
Sabbal 1	...	1 8 0	" 12 "	...	0 2 0
Kudali 1	...	1 0 0	" 12 "	...	0 1 6
Kondra 4	...	0 8 0	" 4 "	...	0 2 0
Khanta 2	...	0 12 0	" 8 "	...	0 1 6
Axes 2	...	2 0 0	" 8 "	...	0 4 0
Sickles 5	...	1 4 0	" 4 "	...	0 5 0
Total	...	...	...	...	2 2 6

Bakhar 2	...	All prepared at home, cash expenditure not incurred.	
Hal 2	...		
Dandi 6	...		
Juari 2	...		
Chadi 2	...		
Por 2	...		
Ropes 2	...		
Kamins (village servants)	...		
Lohar at 4½ kuros	...		
Barhai at 4½ kuros	...		
Nai at 4½ kuros	...		
Dhobi at 4½ kuros	...		
Garpagari at 1 kuro	...		
Chamar for 2 naris 2½ kuros	...		
Kotwar at 10½ pies on Rs. 41 = Rs. 2-4-0	...		
			21½ kuros Rs. 17-4-0.
			2 4 0
			19 8 0

Miscellaneous—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Fencing materials licence fee on 4 cart loads	...	...	1	4	0
Repairs to embankment	...	...	8	0	0

No charges incurred for watching.

Reaping charges amounted to 2 khandis 14 kuros : were paid in kind out of the outturn, shown exclusive of it :—

Outturn—

Last year.*			This year.		
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
Pissi 20 khandis	...	320 0 0	Pissi 3 khandis	...	48 0 0
Masur 1 khandi	...	16 0 0	Masur 1½ khandi	...	24 0 0
Teora 1 khandi	...	12 0 0	Teora 3 khandis	...	36 0 0
Rata 11 khandis	...	154 0 0	Rajga 6 khandis	...	108 0 0
Birra 5 khandis	...	80 0 0	Rata 15 khandis	...	210 0 0
Linseed 2 khandis	...	40 0 0			
Total	...	622 0 0	Total	...	426 0 0

* Out of above, tenant sold 20 khandis at rates Rs. 20 to Rs. 24 a khandi. Says crop not good this year owing to want of breaks and damage by hail.

Abstract.

Expenses—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Bullocks	...	...	31	0	0
Carts	...	...	8	8	0
Feed	...	...	21	8	0
Servants	...	...	28	8	0
Seed + Sawan	...	...	113	0	0
Implements	...	...	2	2	0
Kamins (village servants)	...	...	19	8	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	9	4	0
Total	...	...	227	6	0

Last year.			This year.		
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
Receipts	...	622 0 0	...	426 0 0	
Profit	...	395 0 0	...	199 0 0	
Average profit for the 2 years =			...	297 0 0	
Net average profit after deducting rent Rs. 256 or Rs. 12-13-0 per acre.					

Tenant alleges cultivating, besides above, land of 2 khandis seed capacity with his given resources in both the years.

K. L. B. HAMILTON,

Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX I.—(Vide paragraph 26.)

HOLDING II.

Estimate of cultivation expenses and profits for tenant land held in Mauza Bhongakhera P. C. No. 56 group Bandol by Sitaram Bagri.

(1) Area held absolute occupancy	...	19.50	...	rent	Rs. 30
Ordinary	...	3.81	...	"	Rs. 3
		23.31			33
(2) Soil classes					
Morand I	...	...	...	8.70	acres
" II tagar	...	...	...	2.80	"
" II ordinary	...	...	...	3.00	"
" III	...	...	...	5.20	"
" III tagar	...	...	...	0.70	"
Mutbarra	...	...	...	2.13	"
Barra	...	...	...	0.78	"
Geonra	...	...	...	(0.28)	"
(3) (a) bullocks, two pairs one pair worth Rs. 42 ...	...	...	...	20	
One pair home bred valued at Rs. 60 ...	...	...	...
		106			
Working life five years, average, say					
				Rs. a. p.	
Cart one worth Rs. 25, lasts 10 years	...	...	...	2	8 0
(b) Feed—12 kuros teora	...	...	...	7	4 0
2 " mahua	...	...	...	0	4 0
Salt	...	...	...	2	0 0
Oil one seer	...	...	...	0	8 0
(c) Charwaha—1 on 1 khandi gajra at Rs. 14 per khandi	...	...	...	14	0 0

This year.

(b) Implements :—

Bakhar	..	} Home prepared and cash expenditure not incurred.
Hal	..	
Dandi and other things.	..	

Rs. a. p.

Lohar at 6 kuros ...	} Rabi.	Rabi watching expenses 4 kuros		
Badhai „ 6 „ ...		mixed grain	...	2 10 0
Dhobi „ 4 „ ...		1 kh. 6 kuros—	...	20 13 0
Nai „ 4 „ ...				
Kotwar „ 4 „ ...				
Chamar „ 1 „ ...				23 7 0
Bhumka „ 1 „ ...				
Miscellaneous ...			...	1 0 0
				<u>24 7 0</u>

This year.

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Juwar 18 kuros	...	18	0 0	Dhan 17 kuros	...	8	8 0
Kulthi 2 khandis	...	15	0 0	Kodon	...	...	...
Tuar 2 kuros	...	2	0 0	Cotton 12 seers	...	5	0 0
Mung 4 kuros	...	3	0 0	Sama, kutki	...	...	...
Dhan 15 "	...	7	8 0	Maka 10 kuros	...	3	12 0
Kodon 8 "	...	3	4 0	Pissi 16 khandis	...	256	0 0
Cotton 2½ maunds	...	40	0 0	Gram 3 khandis	...	54	0 0
Maka 10 kuros	...	3	12 0				
Masur 2 khandis	...	32	0 0			327	4 0
Birra 12 "	...	192	0 0				
Gram 10 kuros	...	9	0 0				
		325	8 0				

Abstract.

				Rs.	a.	p.
(1)	Bullocks	...	...	...	20	0 0
	Carts	...	...	...	2	8 0
	Feed	...	...	...	10	0 0
	Servant	...	...	...	14	0 0
	Seed and barhi sawai	...	...	...	96	8 0
	Implements	...	...	...	2	8 0
	Kamins and miscellaneous	...	...	...	24	8 0
					170	0 0

	Last year.	This year.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Receipts	325 0 0	327 0 0
Profits	155 0 0	157 0 0
Net average profits after deducting rent)	123 0 0	123 0 0

figure. 5 4 0 per acre in round

K. L. B. HAMILTON,
Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX I.—(Vide paragraph 26.)

HOLDING III.

Estimate of cultivation "expenses and profit" for tenant land held in Mauza Sarandi, Ugli group by Jagat Sing patwari, by caste Gond.

				Rs. a. p.		
(1) Area held.	Occupancy	...	8.39 acres rent	...	15	0 0
	Ordinary	...	14.69 " "	...	12	0 0
			23.58 Total	...	27	0 0
	Unlet. 23.24	Sublet. ...	Gairmumkin 0.34		Double crop. 6.68	
(2) Soil classes—						
Morand I abpashi I	...	...	...	...	1.00	acres.
" II " I	...	...	...	...	2.30	"
" II " II	...	...	...	...	2.75	"
Mutbarra abpashi II	...	...	...	...	1.30	"
" saman	...	...	...	...	0.70	"
Sehra "	...	...	...	...	0.50	"
Morand II "	...	...	...	...	0.60	"
Morand II tagar	...	...	...	...	12.18	"
Mutbarra "	...	...	...	...	1.50	"
Sehra ...	...	...	...	...	0.07	"
Bari ...	...	...	...	...	0.34	"
Ghairmumkin ...	...	...	...	...	0.34	"
Abpashi ...	...	...	...	...	0.17	"
Kachhar ...	...	...	...	...	1.57	"
				Rs. a. p.		
(3) (a) Bullocks 2 pairs	...	...	...	...	230	0 0
Buffaloes 1 pair	...	...	...	...	85	0 0
Working life 6 years average cost	...	...	...	...	52	8 0
Carts 2 at Rs. 20 last 10 years	...	...	...	...	4	0 0
(b) Feed :—						
Lakhodi 2 khandis } During parha	...	...	...	...	14	0 0
Mahua 1 khandi } and rabi sowing only	...	...	...	...	2	0 0
Salt ... during rains and winter only	...	...	...	...	1	0 0 17 0 0
NOTE :—Straw and grass not purchased.						
(c) Charwaha 1 (12 months) dhan 4 khandis + Rs. 2 cash	...	...	...	...	34	0 0
Tahalni 1 (12 months) dhan 2 khandis + 2 cash. In addition she is paid for parha work 14 kuros dhan at 6 surias per diem for one month (kuro = 13 surias). (She is chiefly for household work and not for cultivation)	...	...	...	...	23-8-0	
						57-8-0
(4) (a) Seed :—						
	Sihari		Unhari.			
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. Rs. a. p.		
(all home) Dhan 5 khandis at Rs. 8	40-0-0	Wheat 1 khandi at	16	16-0-0.		
Kodon 1 khandi at Rs. 6	3-0-0	Gram 1 khandi at	13	6-8-0.		
Urad 7 surias	0-8-0	Masur 1 khandi at	10	2-8-0.		
Tuar 1 1/2 kuros	1-8-0	Alsi 1 khandi at	20	5-0-0.		
On bunds Popat 2 kuros	1-0-0	Lakhori 1 khandi at	7	7-0-0.		
Maka 3 surias	0-3-0	Mirchi 2 surias		0-4-0.		
	46-3-0			37 4-0.		
(b) Farm servants :—						
Harwahas 2 (12 months) at 8 khandis dhan + 4 cash	...	...	...	...	136-0-0	
Harwahnis 2 (temporary) paid wages at 6 surias dhan for parha work 1 month and reaping both seasons 1 month = 2 khandis 15 kuros,	...	...	...	...	22-0-0	
Kondewalas 2 (temporary) paid wages at 6 surias dhan for 1 month during parha 1 khandi and 7 1/2 kuros.	...	...	...	...	11-0-0	
Others 3 (temporary) paid wages at 6 surias dhan for 1 month during parha 2 khandis 2 kuros.	...	...	...	...	16-13-0	
Fuel 1 cart load fee	...	...	...	...	0-3-0.	
				Total	...	186-0-0
(c) Implements :—						
	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.		
Phans 2 6 0 0 last for 12 years	...	...	...	0 8 0		
Phar 6 6 0 0 last for 1 year	...	...	...	6 0 0		
Kudali 1 1 0 0 last for 8 years	...	...	...	0 2 0		
Phaora 2 4 0 0 last for 4 years	...	...	...	1 0 0		
Sabbal 1 4 0 0 last for 16 years	...	...	...	0 4 0		
Sickels 5 1 4 0 last for 5 years	...	...	...	0 4 0		
Axes 2 2 0 0 last for 8 years	...	...	...	0 4 0		
Naris 6 1 8 0 last for 1 year	...	...	...	1 8 0		
Juaris 3 1 8 0 last for 6 years	...	...	...	0 4 0		
Bakhar 2 1 0 0 last for 4 years	...	...	...	0 4 0		
Hal 6 1 8 0 last for 1 year	...	...	...	1 8 0		
Dandi 4 0 8 0 last for 1 year	...	...	...	0 8 0		
Huris 6 0 12 0 last for 6 years	...	...	...	0 2 0		

Chandi with tube	1	0	4	0	lasts for 1 year	...	...	0	4	0
Chhitri (Morya)	9	2	4	0	last for 1 year	...	...	2	4	0
Supa Chhitwa	6	0	12	0	last for 1 year	...	...	0	12	0
Kabad with sika	1	0	0	0	last for 1 year	...	...	1	0	0
									16	12	0

(5) Kamins (village servants):—

Kotwar at Re. 0-1-0 ...	...	..	1	11	0
Lohar 7½ kuros dhan	}				
Bhumka 2 kuros dhan					
Garpagari 2 kuros dhan					
Nai 5 kuros dhan		1 khandi 18½ kuros	15	6	6
Khariyani 10 kuros dhan					
Bojha puri 10 kuros dhan	}				
Dhobi 2 kuros dhan					
			17	6	

Miscellaneous.

Fencing materials Rs. 2	2	0
	19	1

(6) Outturn:—

	Last year.	This yr.
Dhan 60 khandis at Rs. 10	600 0 0	Dhan 80 khandis at Rs. 10 0 0
Kodon 4 khandis at Rs. 8	32 0 0	Kodon 6 khandis at Rs. 8 0 0
Tuar 1½ khandis at Rs. 20	30 0 0	Tuar 2 khandis at 16 0 0
Urad 10 kuros	15 0 0	Urad 10 kuros 1 0 0
Popat 15 kuros	7 8 0	Popat 15 kuros 1 9 0
Maka 15 kuros	12 0 0	Maka 15 kuros 16 0 0
Wheat 3 khandis at Rs. 15	48 0 0	Wheat 5 khandis at 16 80 0
Gram 2 khandis at Rs. 18	36 0 0	Gram 2½ khandis at 18 45 0
Masur 1 khandis at Rs. 16	16 0 0	Masur 1½ khandis at 13 19 0
Lakhodi 5 khandis Rs. 10	50 0 0	Lakhodi 7 khandis at 10 70 0
Alsi 1 khandi at Rs. 20	20 0 0	Alsi 1½ khandis at 20 30 0
Mirchi 2½ khandis at Rs. 20	50 0 0	Mirchi 3 khandis at 20 60 0
	916 8 0	1,212 0 0

Expenses:—

Abstract.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(1) Bullocks	52 8 0	131 0 0
Carts	4 0 0	
Feed	17 0 0	
Servants	57 8 0	
(2) Seed	83 8 0	305 8 0
Farm servants	186 0 0	
Implements	17 0 0	
Kamins and Miscellaneous	19 0 0	
		436 8 0

	Last year.	This year.
Receipts	916 0 0	1,212 0 0
Profits	480 0 0	775 0 0
Average profits	...	627 0 0
Average profits after deducting rent	...	600 or Rs. 25 8 0 per acre.

K. L. B. HAMILTON,
Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX I.—(Vide paragraph 26). HOLDING IV.

Abstract of estimate of cultivation expenses and profits for tenant land held in Mausa Jeonara, Tahsil Seoni, by Hukamchand, Parwar.

(1) Area held:—

				Rs. a. p.
Absolute occupancy	...	39.52 acres.	Rent	37 0 0
Ordinary	...	0.47 "		0 18 0
Ordinary	...	0.77 "	Without rent.	
		40.76 "		
Cultivated.	Unlet New fallow.	Old fallow.	Sublet.	Gairmumkin.
19.87	1.47	2.86	14.83	2.33

(2) Soil classing for the entire area :—

Morand II tagar.	Morand III.	Morand III tagar.	Sehra.	Morand II Abpashi II.
2'30	1'70 (a)	1'43	1'30 (a)	4'50 (a)
Mutbara Abpashi II.	Mutbarra Saman.	Sehra Abpashhi I.	Sehra Abpasi II.	Sehra Saman.
4'14 (a)	3'22 (a)	8'50	7'70	8'40
Bari.	Bari Abpashi.	Geonra.	Gairmumkin.	
1'22	0 02	(2'60)	2'33	40'76

NOTE.—(a) Double cropped area is 4'00 and falls roughly half and half in the unlet and sublet areas.

(b) Roughly the areas marked (a) are held by subtenants.

Expenses.—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) (a) Bullocks and buffaloes	25	0	0
(b) Feed do.	8	2	0
(c) Cart	3	0	0
(d) Grazier	74	0	0
(2) (a) Seed	176	8	0
(3) (a) Farm servants (harwahas)	312	0	0
(b) Farm other servants	139	3	0
(c) Miscellaneous charges	5	14	0
(4) Implements	11	12	0
(5) Kamins (village servants)	22	6	0
(6) Reaping of rabi crops	5	10	0
Total	793	7	0

Average gross outturn of 2 years valued at Rs. 1,265 per year.

Average profit Rs. 472 a year.

Rent paid from area sublet and profit works out to nearly Rs. 25 per acre on area actually cultivated.

APPENDIX II.—(Vide paragraph 35).**ANNEXURE III.****SANAD.**

To

DIWAN SHUJAT ALI KHAN,

Whereas by a Persian sanad, granted in 1883, the taluka known as Gondi in the tahsil and district of Seoni in the Central Provinces was conferred on Diwan Najaf Khan as his permanent jagir to be enjoyed by him without the co-partnership of any one and by his son after him subject to a payment of Rs. 500 during his life-time and of Rs. 1,000 during the life-time of his son on condition of adherence to the rule, obedience, loyalty and allegiance to the Government, and whereas the son of the said Najaf Khan, *vis.*, Muhammad Ali Khan, has now died and the term of the said sanad has now expired, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is now pleased to confirm and continue the said sanad in your favour and to declare you the jagirdar of the said Gondi taluka containing the villages scheduled below, and to grant you this sanad in virtue whereof you and your heirs and successors are and shall be entitled to hold the said taluka as jagirdars on the tenure, condition and provision herein set forth :—

1. You will hold the estate subject to your loyalty to the Government and to your observance of the conditions of the wajib-ul-arz in force in your villages and to the payment of takoli and cesses from time to time assessed by the Government.

2. The estate shall be impartible, and succession thereto shall be regulated by the law or custom for the time being applicable, subject to the following conditions namely :—

(a) only one person at a time shall succeed ;

(b) a female shall not succeed in preference to any male who is related to the last male holder through the male line ;

- (c) where there are several persons in the same degree of relationship to the last male holder, those senior in descent from the common ancestor shall succeed in preference to those junior, and where there are several persons of equal seniority of descent, the eldest of them shall succeed;
- (d) where there are several widows, the senior in date of marriage shall succeed;
- (e) a person who would otherwise be entitled to succeed to the estate shall not succeed thereto if the Local Government, by written order, declares him to be unfitted by reason of incapacity or defect of character to manage the estate;
- (f) if any female is excluded from succession by condition (b) or by an order under condition (e) of this clause, the estate shall, subject to the provisions of these conditions, devolve on the next heir of the last male holder thereof; and
- (g) if any male is excluded from succession by an order under condition (e) of this clause, the estate shall, subject to the provisions of these conditions, devolve on his next heir.

3. The Local Government reserves to itself the right to deprive any holder of the estate of his life-interest therein as Zamindar if it considers him unfitted by reason of incapacity, mismanagement or defect of character to manage the estate, or for any other cause which it may deem sufficient, and upon the passing by the Local Government of a written order in pursuance of the power hereby reserved, the estate shall at once devolve on the next heir, subject to the conditions of clause 2, as if the deprived holder had died on the date of such order.

4. (1) Nothing in the foregoing clauses shall affect the right of any person under any law or custom to receive maintenance from the holder for the time being of the estate, and (2) every holder of the estate shall provide, out of the proceeds of the estate and during his tenure of it, such sums as the Local Government may by written order direct for the maintenance of—

- (a) every person who has been excluded by any of the conditions of Clause II, or by an order under Clause 3, from succeeding to or holding the estate;
- (b) the widows (if any) until their re-marriage, the unmarried daughters (if any) until their marriage, and
- (c) such other members of the family—
 - (i) of the last or any previous male holder of the estate, and
 - (ii) of any male person who has been excluded as aforesaid,

as should in the opinion of the Local Government receive maintenance, "Provided that no village or part of a village shall be assigned for maintenance at a jama less than the kamil-jama of the village and that no maintenance assignments shall be made without the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner" (vide Chief Secretary's No. C/107, dated the 31st January 1910.)

5. Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained—

- (a) no holder of the estate shall be entitled to transfer, or in any way charge, the estate or any part thereof, or any of the profits thereof, for any greater interest or time than during his life; and
- (b) every such transfer or charge, if made by a holder who is afterwards excluded by an order under Clause 3, shall not be recognized as binding on the estate or the profits thereof on and from the date of such order.

6. Every holder of the estate may lease it or any part thereof from year to year, or (with the previous written consent of the Deputy Commissioner) for any term not exceeding seven years.

7. Nothing in Clauses 5 and 6 shall be deemed to affect the provisions of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1881, or the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1898, or the Central Provinces Court of Wards Act, 1899.

8. Any holder of the estate may, with the sanction of the Local Government, transfer the estate to, or resign it in favour of, the next heir, who shall thereupon, subject to the provisions of Clause II, succeed to the estate.

Schedule of villages comprised in the Gondi Taluka of the Seoni district.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Area.	Serial No.	Name of village.	Area.
1	Agarwara	663'96	46	Kekra	1,811'19
2	Urepani	1,063'97	47	Gurrapatha	805'94
3	Amingunj	743'82	48	Gudma	1,751'12
4	Barelipar	1,482'41	49	Gorakhpur	1,060'81
5	Bijepani Kalan	1,344'35	50	Ghurwara	1,647'89
6	Do. Khurd	966'58	51	Gurjai	1,543'45
7	Bichua Ghurwara	1,349'89	52	Gunglai	654'65
8	Bhatekhari	1,597'28	53	Lalpur	1,576'63
9	Bhurkal Khapa	2,102'86	54	Lungsa	1,624'35
10	Bhimpatha	881'98	55	Mahuljhir	664'67
11	Burhena Kalan	894'62	56	Manegaon	1,169'25
12	Do. Khurd	1,115'20	57	Muwar	1,134'08
13	Panderwani	5393'63	58	Mehra Khapa	1,638'11
14	Pandrapani	7,195'83	59	Mundrai	845'71
15	Pathapar	381'15	60	Mundapar	516'68
16	Pindrai Kalan	878'44	61	Mohgaon	514'48
17	Do. Khurd	879'23	62	Mehra Piparia	1,232'58
18	Pakhara	1,070'71	63	Mandhi	1,217'67
19	Takhla Khurd	1,932'73	64	Maiti	1,324'03
20	Taktua	4,011'96	65	Tetma	1,919'07
21	Jaona	1,643'91	66	Nagjhir	893'47
22	Janamkhari	2,227'65	67	Indawari	1,274'14
23	Chirchira	837'68	68	Ghisi	778'89
24	Chimna Khari	1,682'79	69	Baoli	1,247'09
25	Chhindbarri	1,024'24	70	Khursipar Khurd	1,406'07
26	Chichband	1,190'01	71	Malara	2,351'64
27	Chutka	1,208'55	72	Amurla	1,228'25
28	Dharna Khurd	488'29	73	Ankhiwara	636'65
29	Do. Kalan	999'48	74	Tighra	898'88
30	Dhobi Sarra	2,048'51	75	Takhla	1,541'97
31	Dhanora	511'83	76	Dorli	1,801'42
32	Rampuri	1,119'58	77	Gangpur	1,351'75
33	Saleh Kalan	1,596'98	78	Gondegaon	1,221'77
34	Do. Khurd	1,196'98	79	Magarkatha	721'19
35	Sarekha Kalan	404'73	80	Patharphori	1,689'04
36	Silghat	5,697'44	81	Poniya	1,628'36
37	Samnapur	2,024'15	82	Khari	724'69
38	Selua Khurd	1,169'10	83	Kuopar	1,151'83
39	Do. Kalan	1,222'86	84	Kauria	1,715'91
40	Kanchna	1,051'24	85	Kharrapath	453'11
41	Kathi	600'07	86	Atri	2,373'72
42	Khami	856'78	87	Khursipar Kalan	877'56
43	Kopijhola	8,052'23	88	Karkoti	659'72
44	Kesla	1,238'92	89	Ponar Kalan	639'43
45	Keslai	3,036'44			

APPENDIX III.—*VIDE* PARAGRAPH 65.*List of Government thekedari villages of the Seoni district.*

Name of group.	Serial No.	Name of village.	Name of group.	Serial No.	Name of village.
<i>Seoni Tahsil.</i>		SAGAR.—(Concl'd.)			
				51	Saliwara.
				52	Ghoghri.
Bandol ...	49	Banki.		53	Utekata.
Kanhiwara ...	54	Dundal-Khera.		54	Darbai.
			Patan ...	1	Bhumka.
<i>Lakhnadon Tahsil.</i>				2	Patlon.
				3	Bichua.
Sunwara ...	23	Kurwe-Thaori.		4	Purwa.
Dugariya ...	20	Barbaspur.		5	Deori.
	68	Selehgarh.		7	Kalyanpur.
Sagar ...	1	Muari.		8	Simariya.
	2	Bari.		9	Sagar.
	3	Ghungas		11	Kudari.
	4	Sukri.		13	Pipariya.
	5	Atama.		14	Khapa.
	6	Dhutai.		15	Bichua.
	7	Sindrai.		16	Pindrai.
	8	Gorakhpur.		43	Mohgaon.
	9	Mahulpani.		45	Khamariya.
	10	Bherki.		52	Boriya
	11	Kachnara.		53	Kosamghat
	12	Babaiya.		54	Ghogri
	13	Tilepani.	Lakhnadon ...	11	Sohagpur.
	14	Chikhli.		12	Surhai
	15	Tendni.		15	Gangai.
	16	Barpani.		19	Daia.
	21	Kamli.		20	Kondra.
	22	Imaliya.		18	Sihora.
	34	Khairnara.		58	Bhandardoh.
	44	Ramgarh.		59	Khut-Khamariya.
	47	Jamuniya.		60	Rakhi.
	48	Keolari.	Ghansor ...	1	Katori.
	49	Berdhana.		12	Pandariya.
	50	Lakwah.			

APPENDIX IV.—*VIDE* PARAGRAPH 65.

Form of lease for Government villages held by thekedars.

This indenture made this _____ day of _____ between the Secretary of State for India in Council acting through the Deputy Commissioner of the Seoni district in the Central Provinces (hereinafter called the lessor) of the one part and _____ son of _____ of _____ in the Seoni district (hereinafter called the thekedar) of the other part.

Witnesseth as follows :—

The lessor doth hereby demise unto the thekedar the Government village of mauze _____ tahsil of the Seoni district to have and to hold the same from the _____ day of _____ till _____ the of the current Settlement, subject to the following conditions :—

1. (1) The thekedar shall pay to the lessor or to such person as the lessor may appoint in this behalf during the term of this lease the theka-jama fixed at Rs. _____ plus Rs. _____ cesses total Rs. _____ (in words) annually for the villages in two kists or instalments, one of Rs. _____ payable on the _____ day of _____ and the other of Rs. _____ payable on the _____ day of _____ every year the first kist or instalment being payable on the _____ day of _____.

(2) The thekedar shall not at any time assign or transfer the lease or any right or interest thereunder except by sublease of the lands in the village.

(3) The village shall not be partitioned nor shall the thekedar transfer his rights by mortgage, sale or otherwise.

(4) When the thekedar dies his nearest heir shall succeed provided that only one person can succeed at a time.

(5) The thekedar shall not take nazranas for lands sublet by him to the tenants, and shall grant to such tenants sites for residence in the village-abadi free of charge.

(6) The tenants residing in the village shall be entitled free of charge (i) to graze their cattle in the village waste and jungle (ii) to nistar and (iii) to the produce of the village jungle and the thekedar shall accordingly permit them.

(7) The thekedar shall not reserve any part of the village waste or jungle so as to prejudice the nistar rights of the tenants.

(8) The thekedar shall be bound by the provisions of the wajib-ul-arz prepared for the village.

(9) The thekedar shall also be responsible for the management of the village in accordance with the Land Revenue law for the time being in force in the Central Provinces or with the rules made thereunder. He shall perform without any remuneration from Government the duties imposed on the mukaddam by the said law and rules or by any other enactment for the time being in force.

(10) The thekedar shall be responsible for the management of the village forest. No timber trees shall be cut or permitted to be cut by him for purposes of village nistar or for any other purposes except with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner of the district, nor shall any trees be cut or permitted to be cut by him for the purpose of clearing land for cultivation except with such permission. "Satkatha" wood may be cut for nistar purposes.

(11) The thekedar agrees that any arrear of the theka-jama or cesses hereby reserved shall be recoverable from him in the same manner as an arrear of land-revenue.

2. And the lessor doth covenant that the thekedar observing all the aforesaid conditions shall peaceably hold and enjoy the said village during the term of this lease as aforesaid without any interruption by the lessor.

Provided always that if and whenever any part of the said theka-jama or cesses shall remain in arrear for one year whether lawfully demanded or not, or there shall be a breach of any of the covenants by the thekedar herein contained, the lessor may notwithstanding the waiver of any previous cause or right of re-entry, on giving to the thekedar one year's notice in writing ending with any agricultural year, enter upon and re-possess the said village and immediately thereupon the term of this lease shall absolutely determine.

3. It is agreed between the parties that the term "lessor" and "thekedar" herein used shall, unless inconsistent with the context, include respectively "the successors and assigns" and "the heirs, successors, executors and administrators" of each.

In witness where of etc. etc.

NOTE :—This lease applies to all Government thekedari villages with the exception of mauza Dundalkhera of the Kanihwa group of the Seoni tahsil, which is held on a special lease.

APPENDIX V.—*VIDE* PARAGRAPH 73.*Statement showing amalgamation of villages and plots in the Seoni district.*

Group	Present village.		Proposed village.		Remarks.
	Area.	Name.	Area.	Name.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seoni Tahsil.					
Kurai	93 634	Chichaldoh Powar Chichaldoh Dadu	727	Chichaldoh Dadu	Central Provinces Notification No. 346/XI, dated the 28th July 1917.
Do.	397 169	Kurwa Chichaldoh Katriya	566	Kurwa	Do. do.
Keolari	329.69 122.61 100.00	Bhadutola Amakhhera Laraiyatola	552.30	Bhadutola	Central Provinces Notification No. 41-A/XVI, dated the 8th February 1918.
Lahnadon Tahsil.					
Dungariya	473.08 116.26	Deori Malguzari Deori Banjar	588.34	Deori Malguzari	Central Provinces Notification No. 1/145-A, dated the 12th June 1918.
Do.	702.00 8.00	Deogaon Malguzari Deogaon Raiyatwari	710	Deogaon Malguzari	Central Provinces Notification No. 225-A/XVI, dated the 18th September 1918.
Do.	51.81 318.80 281.25 188.00	Murjhar Raiyatwari Jogiwara do. Sukha do. Plot do.	839.56	Sukha Raiyatwari	Central Provinces Notification No. 368/A-XVI-8, dated the 13th December 1918.
Dhuma	31.00 77.00	Onkarpar Rajyatwari Pathadeori do.	108.00	Pathadeori	Central Provinces Notification No. 3/71-A-XVI, dated the 22nd April 1919.
Kahani	300.14 98.54	Hur Raiyatwari Jaitpuri Raiyatwari	298.68	Hur Raiyatwari	Central Provinces Notification No. 5/95-A-XVI, dated the 27th May 1919.

K. L. B. HAMILTON,

Settlement officer.



सत्यमेव जयते

STATEMENT I.—Details of revenue demand prior to re-settlement and as revised.

Serial No.	Assessment groups.	Land revenue demand.		Land revenue as announced.	Remarks.
		As fixed at former settlement.	At the time of re-settlement.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Seoni Tahsil.</i>	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
1	Bandol ...	25,775	25,773 0 0	38,590	
2	Havali ...	32,952	32,874 0 0	43,380	
3	Seoni ...	18,130	18,051 6 0	29,285	
4	Gopalganj ...	14,605	14,605 0 0	23,110	
5	Kutai ...	6,935	6,921 4 0	10,715	
6	Ari ...	22,376	22,333 0 0	35,430	
7	Barghat ...	21,135	21,134 12 0	34,305	
8	Ugli ...	12,970	12,899 8 0	19,495	
9	Kanhiwara ...	18,855	18,769 0 0	28,685	
10	Keolari ...	18,700	18,579 6 0	29,575	
11	Northern Ganga ...	9,885	9,855 0 0	17,845	
	Total for the Tahsil	2,02,318	2,01,795 4 0	3,10,815	
	<i>Lakhnadon Tahsil.</i>				
1	Chhapara ...	8,625	8,624 12 0	14,575	
2	Sunwara ...	14,765	14,748 8 0	25,160	
3	Pungaria ...	9,780	9,781 0 0	16,655	
4	Sagar ...	8,285	8,285 0 0	13,455	
5	Patan ...	8,620	8,620 0 0	13,550	
6	Lakhnadon ...	10,100	10,103 0 0	16,890	
7	Dhuma ...	6,995	6,994 0 0	12,740	
8	Kahani ...	7,820	7,811 0 0	13,630	
9	Ghansor ...	5,590	5,526 0 0	9,685	
10	Narbadga ...	3,980	3,980 0 0	7,590	
11	Kedarpur ...	5,700	5,685 0 0	11,200	
	Total for the Tahsil	90,260	90,157 4 0	1,55,140	
	Total for the District	(a) 2,92,578	(b) 2,91,952 8 0	(c) 4,65,955	

Rs.
 (a) Including thekedari ... 11,765
 (b) Do. ... 11,785
 (c) Do. ... 18,235

STATEMENT II.—Soil classification at present for the Seoni District.

Serial No. of group.	Name of group.	Soil class.	Wheat Land.				Rice Land.					Advantage.			Remarks.			
			Bandhan.	Saman.	Ordinary.	Tagar.	Without position.	Jhilan.	Saman.	Tikra.	Irrigation I.	Irrigation II.	Total.	Geonra.		Ujarha.	Irrigation.	Kachhar.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
SEONI TAHSIL.																		
1	Bandol	Kabar	...	5	154	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	...	...	...	...	...
		Morand I	29	122	5,581	707	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,439	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. II	86	72	22,755	4,306	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,219	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. III	13	59	10,996	2,812	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,2880	...	...	...	...	...
		Mutbarra	...	...	...	...	15,922	...	...	...	...	...	15,912	...	...	...	...	...
		Barra	...	...	...	...	21,386	...	...	...	...	...	23,286	...	...	...	...	...
		Gairmankin	...	...	...	...	339	...	...	...	...	...	339	...	...	...	...	...
Total	126	259	30,486	7,831	30,517	...	...	...	...	...	...	87,250	1,422	1,000	93	...	...
1	Havli	Kabar	4	6	133	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	...	...	...	...	...
		Morand I	27	175	9,778	886	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,066	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. II	25	127	31,104	5,965	...	7	21	1	5	...	37,256	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. III	2	30	4,799	814	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,665	...	...	...	...	...
		Mutbarra	...	...	...	...	6,117	...	22	6	1	6	6,154	...	...	...	...	...
		Barra	...	...	...	...	4,738	...	...	9	...	...	4,748	...	...	...	...	...
		Gairmankin	...	...	...	...	286	...	...	...	...	...	286	...	...	...	...	...
Total	58	338	46,014	7,690	11,143	7	44	16	6	7	65,397	677	...	...	...	...	...
1	Havli	Kabar	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Morand I	274	374	3,444	339	...	21	9	...	21	3	4,285	...	...	...	...	...

3	Seoni	Morand II	310	168	11,816	1,778	...	330	479	20	530	431	15,337	...	...	...	...
		Do. III	29	37	1,831	587	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,480	...	...	...	...
		Mutbarra	...	...	...	...	4,343	364	925	142	632	665	7,011	...	...	...	...
		Sehra	...	...	...	...	2,133	196	1,085	581	627	674	5,898	...	...	...	...
		Barra	...	...	...	...	9,047	29	50	128	16	41	9,311	...	...	...	...
		Bari	...	...	...	...	786	...	...	...	...	...	786	...	...	...	...
		Gairmankia	...	...	...	...	212	...	...	...	...	...	271	...	...	...	...
		Total	609	363	16,541	2,705	16,581	949	2,489	872	1,836	1,754	44,680	173	166	...	...
4	Gopalgauj	Kabar	...	...	232	22	...	...	1	...	...	...	255	...	...	...	...
		Morand I	68	50	4,121	511	...	85	28	7	16	32	4,913	...	...	...	...
		Do. II	157	64	12,427	3,729	...	145	206	12	36	57	16,963	...	...	...	...
		Do. III	21	10	2,736	1,092	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,861	...	...	...	...
		Mutbarra	...	...	...	...	6,151	149	593	161	29	103	7,186	...	...	...	...
		Sehra	...	...	...	...	1,136	50	462	118	81	50	1,806	...	...	...	...
		Barra	...	...	...	...	18,964	13	91	141	14	22	19,245	...	...	...	...
		Gairmankia	...	...	...	...	306	...	...	...	...	...	306	...	...	...	...
		Total	216	124	19,519	5,354	20,557	451	1,471	433	176	304	54,635	1,061	140	...	19
5	Kurrai	Morand I	3	...	123	4	...	5	5	...	2	7	149	...	...	...	...
		Do. II	62	17	2,078	293	...	33	118	13	183	111	3,033	...	...	...	...
		Do. III	8	...	531	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	581	...	...	...	...
		Mutbarra	...	...	...	...	1,531	114	411	85	498	308	2,957	...	...	...	...
		Sehra	...	...	...	...	4,170	242	1,510	307	1,143	899	8,187	...	...	...	...
		Barra	...	...	...	...	4,131	19	45	54	58	41	4,344	...	...	...	...
		Bari	...	...	...	...	4,121	...	...	...	...	...	1,114	...	...	...	...
		Gairmankia	...	...	...	...	252	...	...	...	...	...	252	...	...	...	...
		Total	73	17	2,732	330	11,188	413	2,152	459	1,975	1,279	20,618	73	643	...	...

STATEMENT II.—Soil classification at present for the Seoni District.—(Contd.)

Serial No. of group.	Name of group.	Soil class.	Wheat Land.				Rice Land.				Advantage.				Remarks.			
			Bandhan.	Samana.	Ordinary.	Tagar.	Without position.	Jhilan.	Samana.	Tikra.	Irrigation I.	Irrigation II.	Total.	Genra.		Ujarha.	Irrigation.	Kachhar.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
SEONI TAHSIL.—(Contd.)																		
6	Ati	Morand I	359	278	993	451	...	4	27	...	102	174	1,57	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. II	1,714	816	7,012	1,130	...	129	1,482	30	1,057	1,785	16,085	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. III	186	39	1,316	259	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,790	...	...	...	...	...
		Mutharra	...	...	...	...	2,314	330	3,231	137	1,845	1,937	9,794	...	...	...	...	...
		Sakra	...	...	...	...	2,906	512	5,972	404	1,512	1,591	13,200	...	...	...	...	...
		Barra	...	...	...	...	2,457	37	149	46	9	28	2,716	...	...	...	...	...
		Bari	...	...	...	...	872	...	...	...	...	...	872	...	...	...	...	...
		Gairmumkin	...	...	...	...	195	...	...	...	...	...	195	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	2,275	1,133	10,201	1,420	8,747	1,012	10,872	677	4,845	5,515	46,619	820	1,005	290	...	...
			46	60	671	39	...	7	22	...	18	5	567	...	...	...	...	...
7	Barghat	Morand I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. II	371	252	5,620	626	...	316	874	20	1,138	690	9,897	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. III	115	6	1,000	351	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,134	...	...	...	...	...
		Mutharra	...	...	...	...	2,501	405	2,756	115	4,253	1,579	8,932	...	...	...	...	...
		Shera	...	...	...	...	9,203	1,142	9,086	973	2,677	3,235	27,218	...	...	m	...	...
		Barra	...	...	...	...	7,010	20	236	173	7	38	7,514	...	...	...	...	...
		Bari	...	...	...	...	995	...	...	...	...	...	995	...	...	...	...	...
		Gairmumkin	...	...	...	...	515	...	...	...	...	...	515	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	532	318	7,951	1,018	20,656	1,000	13,335	1,281	5,081	5,347	58,062	962	1,631	91	...	7

STATEMENT II.—Soil classification at present for the Seoni District.—(Contd.)

Serial No. of group.	Name of group.	Soil class.	Wheat Land.			Rice Land.					Advantage.				Remarks.			
			Bandhan.	Saman.	Ordinary.	Tagar.	Without position.	Jhilam.	Saman.	Tikra.	Irrigation I.	Irrigation II.	Total.	Georna.		Ujarha.	Irrigation.	Kachhar.
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
II Northern Ganga.	Kabar	...	...	...	62	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...
	Morand I	...	71	251	9,901	1,618	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,815	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. II	...	49	85	10,289	3,570	...	7	35	2	...	...	14,037	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. III	...	3	...	2,687	1,081	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,770	...	...	...	...	...
	Mutbarra	...	...	...	...	5,157	4	27	7	...	...	...	5,205	...	...	...	...	...
	Schra	...	...	...	...	32	...	3	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
	Barra	...	...	...	...	9,315	...	...	1	1	...	...	9,317	...	...	...	...	...
	Bari	...	...	...	...	602	...	...	...	...	...	...	601	...	...	...	...	...
	Gairmumkin	...	...	...	...	307	...	...	...	...	...	...	307	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	123	335	22,939	6,175	15,483	11	66	10	...	...	...	45,242	262	1,759	89	39
I Chhapara ...	Kabar	...	...	6	132	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	...	...	...	...	...
	Morand I	...	39	21	3,601	618	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,379	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. II	...	41	...	6,336	2,449	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,826	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. III	...	15	...	2,402	1,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,560	...	...	...	...	...
	Mutbarra	...	...	...	...	5,669	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,669	...	...	...	...	...
	Barra	...	...	...	...	8,486	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,486	...	...	...	...	...
	Bari	...	...	...	...	537	...	...	...	...	...	...	537	...	...	...	...	...
	Gairmumkin	...	...	...	...	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	95	27	12,501	4,114	15,093	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,010	197	789	104	95

3 Sunwara												
Kabar	53	50	59	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morand I	339	169	8,242	1,627	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. II	174	3	1,116	4,030	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. III	16	...	2,341	3,087	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gairmumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	552	395	23,067	8,720	35,116	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
3 Durgaiya												
Kabar	...	5	37	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morand	124	57	5,571	432	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. II	77	55	6,541	2,624	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. III	13	...	2,647	1,608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mutharra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gairmumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	214	97	12,750	4,686	19,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
4 Sagar												
Kabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morand I	53	44	2,216	464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. II	44	7	2,743	2,182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. III	6	3	1,832	1,223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mutharra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gairmumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	107	54	7,850	5,869	24,993	...	...	...	...	...	...	133

STATEMENT II.—Soil classification at present for the Seoni District.—(Contd.)

Serial No. of group.	Name of group.	Soil class.	Wheat Land.					Rice Land.					Advantage.				Remarks.		
			Bandhan.	Saman.	Ordinary.	Tagar.	Without position.	Jitan.	Saman.	Tikra.	Irrigation I.	Irrigation II.	Total.	Gemra.	Ujatha.	Irrigation.		Kachhar.	
1	9	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
5	Patan	Morand I Do. II Do. III Mubarra Barra Bari Gair mukin	145	...	3,310	690	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,155	...	...	...	...	...
			110	...	4,270	2,361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,741	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	2,166	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,166	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	6,194	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,194	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	21,053	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,053	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	556	...	...	...	...	...	...	556	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	...	...	...	...	...
Total			255	...	7,590	3,051	31,005	...	...	...	...	...	41,501	153	1,679	137	3	...	
6	Lakhanadon.	Morand I Do. II Do. III Mubarra Barra Bari Gair mukin	493	...	5,278	781	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	6,510	...	...	...	...	...
			320	...	7,024	2,323	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	10,651	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	2,789	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,789	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	6,830	12	...	...	...	...	...	6,830	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	21,193	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,193	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	...	...	...	...	...
Total			883	...	13,303	3,104	31,518	37	...	...	...	...	48,743	137	559	40	...	...

Kahani

SEONI TAHSIL.													
	63	134	5,614	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morand I	2,720	1,913	54,725	9,045	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. II	3,382	1,622	127,445	32,915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. III	425	186	33,000	10,228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mutlura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gairmumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Tahsil	5,570	4,035	215,880	53,368	178,308	7,543	42,385	5,054	19,502	17,607	537,623	1,342	300
LAKHNADON TAHSIL.													
Kabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morand I	1,072	40	1,533	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. II	4,789	291	51,213	8,215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. III	2,003	74	65,042	24,612	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mutlura	48	3	10,312	5,073	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gairmumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	8,516	408	128,146	28,034	277,251	39	5	5	...	...	453,812	612	360
SEONI DISTRICT.													
Kabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morand I	1,745	174	3,197	254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. II	6,509	2,224	105,966	17,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. III	5,382	1,856	199,487	57,557	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mutlura	453	184	43,225	17,251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gairmumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Total	14,086	4,443	344,068	91,322	450,069	7,589	43,390	5,055	18,502	17,607	1,001,174	1,974	750

AT PRESENT

STATEMENT III.—Cropped Area

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.	Maize.	Rice.		Juar and mixture.	San.	Kodon.	Jajni.	Tilli.	Cotton and mixture.	Urad-mung.	Bir grass.	Sugar-cane.
			Trans-planted.	Broad cast.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
SEONI													
1	Bandol	817	113	1,814	6,548	1,134	9,277	7,244	1,222	2,243	301	2,596	53
2	Haveli	281	21	268	3,189	55	1,587	1,571	103	857	65	2,364	46
3	Seoni	621	6,818	928	2,787	507	5,089	1,252	298	154	180	1,594	89
4	Gopalganj	761	2,367	356	5,582	308	5,840	3,418	603	157	136	987	41
5	Kurai	599	5,319	358	3,918	9	1,394	58	217	27	109	264	...
6	Ari	694	19,713	2,384	859	22	2,559	204	211	...	216	945	197
7	Barghat	864	24,064	2,728	1,725	277	7,331	249	589	76	670	679	6
8	Ugli	486	15,157	3,863	271	66	2,282	11	211	...	182	365	7
9	Kanhiwara	424	2,732	380	3,087	647	3,085	682	153	81	71	856	22
10	Keolari	373	323	1,531	1,712	646	4,563	1,185	274	319	137	915	6
11	Northernanga	395	137	1,514	272	1,167	7,119	755	867	38	378	926	9
Total for the Seoni Tahsil.		6,315	76,764	16,124	29,950	4,838	50,129	16,529	4,728	3,952	2,435	12,491	476
LAKHNADON													
1	Chhapara	563	17	543	1,825	1,256	3,471	2,022	462	2,572	353	364	18
2	Sunwara	752	2	2,370	1,535	1,853	12,520	2,221	2,184	1,114	753	547	19
3	Dungariya	457	15	659	1,029	1,356	3,916	2,190	622	3,114	661	264	16
4	Sagar	482	...	658	282	1,145	6,837	3,227	482	2,367	630	156	21
5	Patan	412	...	1,443	157	561	6,842	3,561	807	1,174	625	199	24
6	Lakhnadon	381	38	1,899	99	376	6,443	3,165	997	207	309	1,039	13
7	Dhuma	573	35	2,150	332	285	9,117	2,455	2,157	45	165	654	41
8	Kahani	512	...	1,526	268	765	7,063	1,308	1,185	98	172	138	9
9	Ghansor	442	...	1,295	58	243	6,528	635	969	19	172	87	33
10	Narbada	409	1	2,186	83	744	4,656	197	747	81	130	76	1
11	Kedarpur	628	...	1,680	62	341	9,621	747	262	20	367	305	2
Total for the Lakhnadon Tahsil.		5,411	108	16,449	5,741	8,925	77,014	21,726	10,864	10,811	4,337	3,859	157
Total for the District		11,726	76,872	32,573	35,691	13,763	1,27,143	38,355	15,592	14,763	6,772	16,350	673

SETTLEMENT.

classified according to crops.

Others.	Total Kharif.	Wheat.	Gram.	Masur.	Birra.	Linseed.	Lakhori.	Other.	Total Rabi.	Total cropped area.	Double cropped area.	Net cropped area.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
TAHSIL												
5,229	38,591	22,981	1,736	962	5,457	1,424	758	1,227	34,565	73,156	852	72,304
565	10,972	34,374	843	977	5,810	1,234	1,824	371	45,433	56,405	340	56,065
839	21,156	12,618	890	285	932	858	2,271	295	18,199	39,355	2,342	37,013
902	21,448	13,824	1,107	353	2,336	273	811	423	19,127	40,575	453	40,122
719	13,031	1,281	496	2	51	181	305	317	2,693	15,724	483	15,241
560	28,564	10,613	1,374	212	230	3,576	7,392	328	23,825	52,380	10,756	41,633
918	40,179	5,825	713	119	372	2,665	3,604	287	13,585	53,764	6,223	47,541
396	23,297	2,472	975	65	256	1,938	4,014	433	10,168	33,465	7,330	26,135
652	12,872	19,174	739	865	1,500	991	1,411	352	25,042	37,914	244	37,670
886	12,870	19,698	1,232	1,530	2,077	2,438	1,434	459	28,868	41,738	692	41,046
1,131	14,648	12,474	809	1,279	1,445	1,470	1,312	409	19,258	33,936	913	33,023
12,797	237,628	155,334	10,934	6,649	20,626	17,043	25,196	4,976	240,763	475,391	30,628	447,763
TAHSIL												
1,597	14,864	5,433	1,315	618	2,389	876	491	347	11,469	26,333	698	25,635
3,320	20,190	13,881	1,635	2,070	2,199	1,634	959	679	23,157	52,347	1,486	50,861
1,656	15,995	5,424	1,807	691	3,816	599	274	293	12,913	28,508	903	28,005
1,520	17,807	3,779	1,260	445	3,535	252	81	228	9,580	27,337	669	26,668
1,172	16,977	2,169	456	1,064	3,875	120	34	136	7,864	24,841	336	24,505
656	15,622	6,203	517	1,143	4,683	374	79	161	13,160	28,782	458	28,324
807	18,856	4,253	867	876	2,701	283	39	103	9,127	27,983	324	27,659
920	13,964	6,856	377	1,252	3,018	422	144	102	12,151	26,115	309	25,806
411	10,890	4,629	204	686	1,786	236	75	72	7,588	18,578	212	18,366
496	0,807	1,365	887	905	3,205	59	36	106	6,563	16,370	1,650	14,720
738	14,773	7,913	325	855	1,208	685	265	234	11,480	26,253	443	25,810
13,303	178,745	91,905	9,710	10,585	32,425	5,595	2,472	2,450	125,152	303,857	7,465	296,392
26,100	416,373	217,239	20,644	17,234	53,051	22,643	27,668	7,436	365,915	732,288	38,093	744,195

STATEMENT III.—Cropped area

Serial No.	Assessment Groups.	Maize.	Rice.		Juar and mixture.	San.	Kodon.	Jagni.	Tilli.	Cotton and mixture.	Urad mung.	Bir grass.	
			Trans-planted	Broad-cast.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
												SEONI	
1	Bandol	...	523	43	642	2 579	147	6,843	6,235	664	599	116	1,053
2	Haveli	..	221	62	194	1,295	17	1,340	2,239	108	378	94	1,089
3	Seoni	..	478	6,025	1,709	428	37	4,784	1,136	350	108	224	377
4	Gopalganj	...	574	2,513	353	1,538	180	5,487	3,184	397	40	130	392
5	Kurai	...	541	4,795	906	1,413	14	1,897	74	132	48	211	44
6	Ari	...	607	29,757	1,718	91	12	2,107	289	55	87	171	23
7	Barghat	...	619	24,646	1,009	250	24	6,571	416	273	106	438	212
8	Ugli	...	355	19,040	156	60	11	2,092	53	71	2	76	127
9	Kanhiwara	...	304	2,382	731	2,284	35	3,115	954	220	58	54	128
10	Keolari	...	364	308	562	3,451	82	4,712	1,216	296	72	52	37
11	Northern Ganga	...	350	126	1,918	2,584	1,121	8,866	289	2,268	41	489	32
	Total for the Tahsil	...	4,936	80,697	9,896	15,943	1,680	47,814	16,115	4,834	1,539	2,055	3,514
													LAKHNADON
1	Chhapara	...	316	13	307	2,916	210	3,497	1,563	942	675	61	18
2	Sunwara	...	645	8	2,426	5,397	1,733	12,761	1,691	3,393	385	335	11
3	Dungariya	...	374	61	899	2,185	251	5,150	2,252	1,454	1,343	329	9
4	Sagar	...	440	5	610	833	110	4,837	1,959	710	884	284	16
5	Patan	...	333	12	1,203	258	77	7,234	2,820	1,845	547	352	9
6	Lakhnadon	..	307	56	1,194	225	85	6,931	2,306	1,621	69	284	186
7	Dhuma	...	398	74	1,544	421	70	8,757	1,510	2,377	14	89	43
8	Kahani	...	250	...	1,180	333	454	6,982	1,120	1,905	14	134	14
9	Ghansor	..	312	...	1,112	123	165	7,286	579	1,328	20	79	10
10	Narbada	...	245	..	2,364	41	438	3,599	158	701	53	54	...
11	Kedarpur	..	445	...	1,102	46	317	8,018	622	548	8	135	30
	Total for the Tahsil	...	4,165	229	13,941	12,778	3,910	75,052	16,980	16,826	4,012	2,156	346
	Total for the District	...	9,101	80,926	23,837	28,721	5,590	1,22,866	33,095	21,660	5,551	4,211	3,860

SETTLEMENT.

classified according to crops.

Sugar-cane.	Others.	Total kharif.	Wheat.	Gram.	Masur.	Birra.	Linseed.	Lakhori.	Others.	Total Rabi.	Total cropped area.	Double cropped area.	Net cropped area.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
TAHSIL.													
60	1,027	20,531	21,565	3,863	2,068	6,553	4,411	1,411	1,107	40,978	61,509	322	61,187
147	479	7,651	24,865	2,182	3,000	9,635	2,693	2,286	819	45,480	53,141	222	52,919
64	563	16,283	10,666	1,492	661	914	1,711	2,447	397	18,288	34,571	2,009	32,562
139	473	15,370	11,282	2,518	1,116	2,109	873	953	426	19,277	34,647	329	34,318
10	770	10,855	1,694	337	2	29	189	190	68	2,509	13,364	218	13,146
165	955	27,037	9,034	691	449	117	3,147	8,003	342	21,783	48,820	8,771	40,049
16	968	35,578	8,549	764	202	182	2,507	3,083	433	10,725	46,303	3,816	42,487
31	685	22,759	1,276	584	174	91	2,025	5,131	509	10,190	32,949	6,816	26,133
22	373	10,660	13,115	1,825	1,114	1,947	2,957	1,430	590	22,978	33,638	214	33,424
31	535	11,718	13,848	3,165	1,781	1,879	5,283	1,517	500	27,973	39,691	235	39,456
25	1,251	19,360	6,651	680	797	657	495	455	211	9,975	29,336	49	29,287
710	8,079	1,97,812	1,17,545	18,501	11,364	24,143	26,291	26,906	5,407	2,00,157	4,27,169	22,971	4,04,998
TAHSIL.													
39	917	11,874	3,870	2,069	970	1,151	732	387	178	9,327	21,201	169	21,032
19	2,176	30,982	6,118	1,820	1,632	1,794	708	521	269	12,862	43,844	98	43,746
14	1,790	16,111	2,644	1,970	1,168	2,212	308	228	154	8,684	24,755	344	24,411
19	917	11,621	1,989	1,738	644	1,895	87	76	92	6,521	18,145	142	18,003
59	935	15,684	1,633	2,065	1,112	2,545	146	71	139	7,811	23,195	268	23,227
30	813	14,107	3,176	1,524	1,619	3,680	217	366	201	10,783	24,890	129	24,761
43	823	16,133	1,755	2,110	1,177	1,638	71	31	58	6,840	22,973	139	22,834
6	869	13,381	3,425	1,350	1,376	1,271	222	297	138	8,079	21,460	172	21,288
11	488	11,513	2,657	609	498	1,061	57	451	113	5,446	16,959	86	16,873
1	805	8,459	803	1,729	460	549	9	27	109	3,686	12,145	1,337	10,808
5	414	11,690	3,273	634	707	271	379	242	213	5,710	17,400	91	17,309
216	10,947	161,558	31,343	17,618	11,363	18,167	2,897	2,697	1,664	85,749	247,307	2,975	244,332
916	19,026	359,370	148,888	36,119	22,727	42,310	29,188	29,603	7,071	315,906	675,276	25,946	649,330

STATEMENT IV.—Details of

Serial No.	Name of assessment group.	Occupied area.					Un-occupied		
		Area in cultivation.			Area out of cultivation, i. e. waste and fallow of more than three years.	Total area occupied.	Grove.	Tree forest.	Scrub jungle.
		Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									SEONI:
1	Bandol	72,304	10,446	82,750	4,500	87,250	25	8,245	18,645
2	Haveli	56,065	3,842	59,907	5,416	65,323	40	797	7,847
3	Seoni	37,013	5,766	42,779	1,910	44,689	55	14,015	4,993
4	Gopalganj	40,122	11,074	51,196	3,439	54,635	41	14,874	6,966
5	Kurai	15,241	2,613	17,854	2,734	20,618	6	32,030	4,426
6	Ari	41,633	3,242	44,875	1,744	46,619	33	17,427	6,860
7	Barghat	47,541	7,818	55,359	2,703	58,062	28	44,447	4,703
8	Ugli	26,135	2,878	29,013	2,046	31,059	2	13,836	5,101
9	Kanhiwara	37,670	3,347	41,017	1,330	42,347	19	6,320	2,855
10	Keolari	41,046	8,518	49,564	1,954	51,518	30	2,172	6,120
11	Northern Ganga	32,993	9,480	42,473	2,769	45,242	5	4,851	6,208
	Total for the Tahsil	447,763	69,054	516,817	30,545	547,362	284	159,015	74,724
									LAKHNADON
1	Chhapara	25,635	5,019	30,654	1,256	31,910	12	5,054	6,169
2	Sunwara	50,861	16,955	67,816	3,820	71,636	15	9,559	7,810
3	Dungariya	28,005	6,125	34,130	2,978	37,108	3	12,047	6,760
4	Sagar	26,718	6,078	32,796	4,073	36,869	3	15,360	4,960
5	Patan	24,515	11,488	36,003	5,898	41,901	5	11,899	3,260
6	Lakhnadon	28,344	12,921	41,265	7,478	48,743	23	7,511	4,727
7	Dhuma	27,659	14,259	41,918	10,835	52,754	10	12,864	6,789
8	Kahani	25,806	11,800	37,606	4,437	42,043	14	5,584	5,729
9	Ghansor	18,359	10,446	28,805	5,905	34,710	8	12,017	7,354
10	Narbada	14,720	3,372	18,092	1,347	19,439	5	9,412	3,517
11	Kedarpur	25,810	7,889	33,699	3,000	36,699	9	8,326	2,930
	Total for the Tahsil	296,432	106,352	402,784	51,028	453,812	107	109,733	60,015
	Total for the District	744,195	175,406	919,601	81,573	1,001,174	391	2,68,748	134,739

PRESENT.

Village Area.

area.		Total area.	Area irrigated.			Number of irrigation wells.	Number of artificial tanks (irrigation).	Number of plough cattle.	Number of she-buffaloes.
Under water, hill, etc.	Total un-occupied area.		From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
TAHSIL.									
6,910	33,826	121,076	...	79	79	135	8	9,685	2,613
4,932	13,606	78,929	7	137	144	227	26	8,535	1,369
5,680	24,743	69,432	905	549	1,454	376	108	6,819	990
3,326	25,707	80,342	86	224	310	137	34	6,214	1,233
3,545	40,007	60,625	476	177	653	183	107	4,118	1,190
3,503	27,823	74,442	2,308	1,335	3,643	780	192	11,289	1,007
4,703	53,881	111,943	220	301	521	894	154	10,814	772
3,704	24,643	55,702	1,737	1,029	2,766	366	159	7,293	644
3,762	12,456	54,803	144	60	204	219	48	6,342	1,060
3,776	12,348	63,866	8	36	44	163	11	6,140	1,180
3,774	14,918	60,160	...	86	86	123	2	5,630	1,155
4,035	283,958	831,320	5,891	4,013	9,904	3,623	849	82,879	13,213
TAHSIL.									
3,330	14,574	46,484	...	70	70	84	4	3,952	774
4,852	22,236	93,872	...	70	71	101	9	8,220	1,421
5,074	23,884	60,992	...	36	36	58	3	5,133	1,240
6,066	26,389	63,258	...	83	83	117	...	4,452	1,036
3,704	18,768	60,669	...	111	111	136	3	3,681	1,090
3,804	17,065	65,808	...	28	28	112	6	4,215	1,540
5,087	24,750	77,504	...	68	68	100	7	4,700	2,404
4,432	14,859	56,902	...	29	29	61	3	4,118	1,299
2,055	22,357	57,057	1	1	2	82	7	3,518	1,504
2,587	15,521	34,960	...	3	3	62	4	2,837	1,304
3,545	13,810	50,569	...	12	12	81	7	4,669	1,675
44,348	214,203	668,015	1	512	513	994	53	49,495	15,287
04,283	498,161	1,499,335	5,892	4,525	10,417	4,617	902	132,374	28,500

STATEMENT IV.—

Serial No.	Assessment group.	Occupied area.					Unoccupied		
		Area in cultivation.			Area out of cultivation i. e., waste and fallow of more than three years.	Total area occupied.	Groves.	Tree forest.	Scrub jungle.
		Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									SEONI
1	Bandol	61,187	9,734	70,921	3,568	74,489	40	8,951	20,653
2	Haveli	52,919	3,644	56,563	3,204	61,767	54	845	11,242
3	Seoni	32,563	5,498	38,060	1,577	39,637	48	15,252	7,354
4	Gopalganj	34,318	9,410	43,728	3,140	46,868	41	18,765	10,444
5	Kurai	13,146	3,331	16,477	655	17,132	6	35,729	4,322
6	Ari	40,049	3,765	43,814	658	44,472	69	18,269	3,072
7	Barghat	42,487	7,368	49,855	1,400	51,255	20	46,752	9,117
8	Ugli	26,133	3,560	29,693	903	30,596	3	11,719	6,654
9	Kanhiwara	33,424	3,374	36,798	1,588	38,386	54	6,297	6,120
10	Keolari	39,486	4,865	44,351	1,334	45,685	76	2,442	12,098
11	Northern Ganga	29,287	10,815	40,102	1,542	41,644	9	4,937	9,023
	Total for the Tahsil	404,998	65,364	470,362	21,569	491,931	420	169,958	114,099
									LAKHNADON
1	Chhapara	21,032	3,557	24,589	1,263	25,852	33	5,641	11,189
2	Sunwara	43,746	15,833	59,584	2,796	62,380	18	10,492	15,897
3	Dungariya	24,451	6,233	30,684	2,123	32,807	31	7,762	10,683
4	Sagar	18,003	8,614	26,617	2,362	29,009	15	12,457	8,845
5	Patan	23,227	9,554	32,781	4,127	36,908	37	11,231	6,576
6	Lakhnadon	24,761	12,469	37,230	4,855	42,085	41	6,860	10,225
7	Dhuma	22,834	13,002	35,836	6,099	41,935	15	12,365	15,797
8	Kahani	21,288	11,350	32,638	4,656	37,294	34	7,102	8,642
9	Ghansor	16,873	10,769	27,642	2,337	29,979	2	8,743	11,676
10	Narbada	10,808	3,595	14,403	271	14,674	11	7,764	7,158
11	Kedarpur	17,309	9,436	26,745	1,614	28,359	13	11,101	8,473
	Total for the Tahsil	244,332	104,387	348,719	32,593	381,222	250	101,518	115,161
	Total for the District	649,330	169,751	819,081	54,072	873,153	670	271,476	229,260

SETTLEMENT.

Details of Village Area.

area.			Area irrigated.						
			From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.				
Under water hill, &c	Total area unoccupied.	Total area.				Number of irrigation wells.	Number of artificial tanks (irrigation).	Number of plough cattle.	Number of she-buffaloes.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
TAHSIL									
8,04	46,689	121,178	4	84	88	49	5	7,438	1,741
4,917	17,089	78,836	9	509	518	117	6	6,598	1,148
6,910	29,564	69,201	807	2,131	2,938	161	111	9,397	711
4,200	33,455	80,323	154	303	457	74	20	4,903	821
3,48	43,515	60,647	2,136	204	2,340	17	90	2,998	775
3,491	29,901	74,373	4,957	3,871	8,828	138	166	7,424	653
4,718	60,607	111,862	6,036	1,474	7,510	194	177	8,291	590
6,637	25,013	55,609	4,842	2,782	7,624	107	161	6,288	600
3,000	15,534	53,920	258	93	351	28	29	4,937	745
3,437	18,103	63,788	26	42	68	29	3	5,567	939
4,356	18,345	59,069	...	43	43	37	..	4,381	750
53,313	337,790	829,726	19,229	11,536	30,765	951	768	65,222	9,453
TAHSIL									
3,700	20,563	46,415	...	63	63	31	...	2,843	444
4,917	31,324	93,704	...	54	54	39	...	4,663	972
9,031	28,107	60,914	...	23	23	10	...	3,141	736
12,034	53,951	62,960	...	35	25	19	...	2,298	517
5,853	23,697	60,605	..	83	83	57	...	2,542	706
9,593	23,620	65,714	...	42	42	19	...	2,795	843
7,463	35,640	77,575	...	27	27	11	...	2,302	1,006
3,746	10,524	56,818	...	21	21	16	...	2,574	874
6,775	27,196	57,115	...	3	3	5	...	1,936	1,066
5,250	20,183	34,857	...	0	0	7	...	1,320	903
2,444	12,029	50,388	...	4	4	4	...	2,406	1,972
68,914	285,843	667,065	...	354	354	218	...	32,247	10,059
1,22,232	623,638	1,496,791	19,229	11,890	31,119	1,169	768	95,169	19,512

AT PRESENT

STATEMENT V.—Details of

Serial No.	Assessment group.	Held by malguzars.				Held by malik-makbuzas.	
		As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.	Number of holdings.	Area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							SEONI
1	Bandol	15,380	10,362	25,742	1,770	60	1,143
2	Haveli	12,016	5,299	17,315	1,391	36	603
3	Seoni	6,971	4,471	11,442	985	6	107
4	Gopalganj	8,925	6,376	15,301	784	10	127
5	Kurai	2,591	1,824	4,415	329	23	194
6	Ari	8,249	4,130	12,379	2,074	81	1,146
7	Barghat	5,464	1,994	7,458	2,168	15	374
8	Ugli	4,390	1,835	6,225	968	43	846
9	Kanhiwara	6,201	3,728	9,929	334	24	235
10	Keolari	9,221	6,124	15,345	817	22	270
11	Northern Ganga	7,872	4,711	12,583	1,495	5	44
	Total for the Seoni Tahsil	87,280	50,854	138,134	13,115	325	5,092
							LAKHNADON
1	Chhapara	7,378	4,144	11,522	1,169	31	665
2	Sunwara	12,641	6,455	19,096	1,439	29	499
3	Dungariya	7,857	4,934	12,791	1,151	60	555
4	Sagar	6,594	2,829	9,423	1,228	5	107
5	Patan	7,318	3,050	10,368	1,588	15	270
6	Lakhnadon	7,667	4,365	12,032	1,573	38	330
7	Dhuma	5,601	2,338	7,939	1,674	16	241
8	Kahani	5,951	3,193	9,144	691	12	130
9	Ghansor	3,875	2,727	6,602	527	39	694
10	Narbada	2,320	1,622	3,942	147	5	45
11	Kedarpur	3,743	2,623	6,366	1,492	2	26
	Total for the Lakhnadon Tahsil	70,945	38,280	109,225	12,679	252	3,56
	Total for the District	1,58,225	89,134	247,359	25,794	577	8,65
	Milkiyat Sarkar	...	...	...	...	12	

Holdings.

Held by revenue free grantees.		Held by absolute-occupancy tenants.		Held by occupancy tenants.		Held by ordinary tenants.			Total tenant area (total of columns 12 & 16).
Number of holdings	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Held by Service tenants.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
TAHSIL.									
...	...	259	3,914	1,099	15,055	4,674	40,958	428	59,927
...	...	604	10,474	1,654	17,753	2,277	18,933	245	47,160
...	...	99	1,767	589	7,020	3,357	23,950	493	32,737
...	...	80	1,176	474	8,018	3,179	19,674	339	38,868
...	...	31	234	354	2,331	1,919	13,187	264	15,742
...	...	301	2,070	1,004	8,060	4,524	21,751	213	32,881
...	...	250	3,031	954	11,061	3,379	35,785	353	49,877
...	...	319	3,477	740	5,154	2,459	15,071	286	23,702
...	...	114	1,368	573	7,091	3,224	23,452	272	31,911
...	...	89	1,328	471	6,550	3,815	27,694	331	35,572
...	...	36	429	326	5,706	3,038	25,812	648	31,967
...	...	2,222	30,288	8,238	93,789	35,895	276,267	2,792	400,344
TAHSIL									
...	...	67	1,069	219	2,833	2,365	15,595	226	19,497
...	...	36	545	430	9,673	448	41,291	531	51,510
...	...	41	439	315	4,503	2,912	18,489	331	23,431
...	...	92	1,819	300	5,251	1,907	20,037	232	27,107
I	14	49	1,026	258	5,867	2,058	23,629	657	30,592
...	...	219	2,512	478	6,693	2,445	26,741	435	35,246
...	...	47	745	321	6,279	2,707	36,953	597	43,977
...	...	53	892	284	5,265	2,302	26,217	395	32,374
...	...	33	646	250	3,245	2,055	23,233	239	27,175
...	...	90	637	288	2,272	1,640	12,313	230	15,222
...	...	12	117	229	4,167	2,183	25,710	313	29,994
I	14	739	10,518	3,412	56,049	23,022	270,258	4,186	33,682
I	14	2,961	40,806	11,650	1,40,838	58,917	546,525	7,978	737,169
...

STATEMENT V.—Details

Serial No.	Assessment group.		Held by maiguzars.				Held by malik-makbuzas	
			As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.	Number of holdings.	Area.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
								SEONI
1	Bandol	...	13,494	7,987	21,481	...	44	1,218
2	Haveli	...	10,959	3,510	14,469	...	24	602
3	Seoni	...	5,818	4,773	10,591	...	7	108
4	Gopalganj	...	6,632	4,699	11,331	...	4	119
5	Kurai	...	2,402	1,437	3,839	...	15	197
6	Ari	...	7,715	3,697	11,412	...	44	1,092
7	Barghat	...	5,066	2,902	7,968	...	12	425
8	Ugli	...	4,892	1,855	6,747	...	25	854
9	Kanhiwara	...	4,781	2,656	7,437	...	9	236
10	Keolari	...	6,165	4,511	10,676	...	19	234
11	Northern Ganga	...	6,900	4,001	10,901	...	5	47
	Total for the Seoni Tahsil	...	74,824	41,928	1,16,752	...	208	5,132
								LAKHNADON
1	Chhapara	...	6,854	3,681	10,535	...	28	668
2	Sunwara	...	10,721	5,580	16,301	...	23	525
3	Dungariya	...	6,386	3,514	10,200	...	35	560
4	Sagar	...	5,920	2,654	8,574	...	5	156
5	Patan	...	7,074	3,253	10,327	...	12	282
6	Lakhnadon	...	6,957	3,382	10,339	...	21	323
7	Dhuma	...	4,943	2,651	7,594	...	11	237
8	Kahani	...	4,871	1,946	6,817	...	9	195
9	Ghanor	...	3,428	2,439	5,867	...	9	600
10	Narbada	...	2,073	1,098	3,171	...	3	44
11	Kedarpur	...	3,195	720	4,015	...	2	25
	Total for the Lakhnadon Tahsil	...	62,522	31,216	93,740	...	158	3,615
	Total for the District	...	137,346	73,146	210,492	...	366	8,747

SETTLEMENT.

of Holdings.

Held by revenue free grantees.		Held by absolute-occupancy tenants.		Held by occupancy-tenants.		Held by ordinary tenants.		Held by service tenants.	Total tenant area (total of columns 12, 14 and 16.)
Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
TAHSIL.									
...	...	217	4,359	1,143	18,125	1,560	29,271	782	51,755
...	...	525	11,022	1,532	21,021	618	14,016	502	46,059
...	...	76	1,848	516	8,681	1,043	17,400	459	27,929
...	...	63	1,455	415	9,943	1,121	22,086	544	33,484
...	...	36	334	477	3,578	1,391	8,540	306	12,472
...	...	185	3,537	775	10,387	1,162	15,081	330	29,005
...	...	204	3,280	96	13,950	1,167	23,981	253	41,221
...	...	269	4,249	755	7,335	863	10,088	261	21,672
...	...	129	1,615	674	9,132	1,225	19,711	355	30,456
...	35	80	1,802	504	8,984	1,048	22,837	321	33,623
...	...	31	515	265	8,053	1,151	20,499	501	29,067
1	35	1,815	34,036	7,672	119,199	12,349	203,510	4,614	356,745
TAHSIL.									
...	...	55	1,170	203	3,353	443	9,333	296	13,856
1	2	35	714	432	13,454	1,432	28,565	622	42,733
...	...	36	729	302	6,102	726	13,886	468	20,717
...	...	75	1,957	273	6,446	452	10,520	240	19,023
...	14	55	1,356	313	7,081	704	14,049	554	22,486
...	...	121	2,761	468	8,450	751	16,848	531	28,059
...	...	33	773	287	7,256	870	19,862	510	27,891
...	...	51	1,156	321	8,342	736	17,714	286	27,252
...	...	50	903	243	5,554	796	14,047	218	20,510
...	...	74	683	265	2,754	614	6,859	150	10,296
...	...	11	204	238	6,270	806	15,718	236	22,192
2	16	576	12,422	3,345	75,062	8,151	167,531	4,111	255,015
3	51	2,391	46,458	11,317	194,261	20,500	371,041	8,725	611,760

STATEMENT VI.—Details of malik-makbuzas

Serial. No.	Assessment group.	At last Settlement.					As paid prior to		
		Malik- makbuz.	Tenants.				Malik- makbuz.	Ten	
			Absolute- occupancy.	Occu- pancy.	Ordinary.	Total.		Absolute- occupancy.	Occu- pancy.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
									SEONI
	Bandol	528	3,381	12,139	18,435	33,955	480	3,042	9,811
	Incidence per acre	0 6 11	0 12 5	0 10 9	0 11 1	0 10 6	0 6 9	0 12 5	0 10 6
2	Havoli	406	9,507	20,649	15,295	45,451	406	8,859	16,913
	Incidence per acre	0 10 9	0 13 10	0 15 9	1 1 6	0 15 9	0 10 9	0 13 6	0 15 4
3	Seoni	89	1,628	7,715	15,413	24,756	89	1,530	6,111
	Incidence per acre	0 13 2	0 14 1	0 14 3	0 14 2	0 14 2	0 13 4	6 13 10	0 14 0
4	Gopalganj	59	1,017	5,442	13,627	20,686	59	8 4	4,453
	Incidence per acre	0 7 11	0 11 2	0 8 9	0 9 10	0 9 7	0 7 5	0 11 1	0 8 11
5	Kurai	116	257	2,855	6,256	9,368	106	170	1,812
	Incidence per acre	0 9 5	0 11 7	0 12 9	0 11 9	0 12 0	0 9 3	0 11 7	0 12 6
6	Ari	721	3,391	10,500	15,356	29,247	740	2,684	7,951
	Incidence per acre	0 10 7	0 15 4	1 0 2	1 0 4	1 0 2	0 10 10	0 15 0	0 15 11
7	Barghat	188	2,715	11,303	17,582	31,600	159	2,502	8,827
	Incidence per acre	0 7 1	0 13 3	0 12 11	0 11 9	0 12 3	0 7 0	0 13 2	0 12 9
8	Ugli	476	2,867	5,605	8,718	17,190	466	2,566	4,049
	Incidence per acre	0 8 11	0 10 10	0 12 3	0 13 10	0 12 8	0 8 10	0 11 10	0 12 7
9	Kanhiwara	157	1,620	9,450	19,281	30,354	157	1,371	7,422
	Incidence per acre	0 10 8	1 0 1	1 0 7	0 15 8	0 15 11	0 10 8	1 0 0	1 0 9
10	Keolari	175	1,467	7,936	18,854	28,257	194	1,128	5,804
	Incidence per acre	0 12 0	0 13 0	0 14 2	0 13 3	0 13 5	0 11 9	0 13 7	0 14 2
11	Northern Ganga	20	381	4,071	12,126	16,578	24	322	2,870
	Incidence per acre	0 9 10	0 11 10	0 8 1	0 9 6	0 9 2	0 8 9	0 11 6	0 8 1
	Total for the Tahsil Incidence per acre	2,944	28,231	97,665	1,60,946	2,86,812	2,880	25,188	76,023
		0 9 2	0 13 3	0 13 1	0 12 8	0 12 10	0 0 2	0 13 4	0 13 1
									LAKHNADON
1	Chhapara	363	952	2,976	6,319	10,747	362	879	2,395
	Incidence per acre	0 8 8	0 13 0	0 14 2	0 11 8	0 12 5	0 8 9	0 13 2	0 13 9
2	Sunwara	213	482	7,072	15,695	23,249	185	380	4,999
	Incidence per acre	0 6 6	0 10 10	0 8 5	0 8 9	0 8 8	0 5 11	0 11 2	0 8 4
3	Dungariya	555 8 0	621	4,365	9,545	14,531	344 8 0	369	3,110
	Incidence per acre	0 10 2	0 13 8	0 11 5	0 11 0	0 11 3	0 10 5	0 13 5	0 11 1
4	Sagar	110 8 0	1,212	3,445	4,789	9,446	70 8 0	1,138	2,714
	Incidence per acre	0 11 4	0 9 11	0 8 7	0 7 3	0 7 11	0 10 7	0 10 0	0 8 3
5	Patan	144	943	2,900	6,500	10,352	122	785	2,531
	Incidence per acre	0 7 9	0 11 2	0 6 7	0 7 4	0 7 4	0 7 8	0 11 6	0 6 11
6	Lakhnadon	176	1,851	4,529	8,295	14,675	194	1,633	3,460
	Incidence per acre	0 8 9	0 10 9	0 8 7	0 7 9	0 8 4	0 9 5	0 10 6	0 8 3
7	Dhuma	84	378	2,776	8,497	11,651	85	345	2,292
	Incidence per acre	0 5 8	0 7 10	0 6 1	0 6 10	0 6 8	0 5 8	0 7 4	0 5 10
8	Kahani	77	684	4,224	9,000	13,908	51	532	2,576
	Incidence per acre	0 6 4	0 9 5	0 8 1	0 8 1	0 8 2	0 6 3	0 9 4	0 7 10
9	Ghansor	223	402	2,519	6,201	9,122	223	248	1,346
	Incidence per acre	0 5 11	0 7 1	0 7 3	0 7 1	0 7 1	0 6 0	0 6 2	0 6 9
10	Narbada	32	578	1,932	4,316	6,856	32	535	1,573
	Incidence per acre	0 11 8	0 13 6	0 11 3	0 10 2	0 10 8	0 11 5	0 13 5	0 11 2
11	Kedarpur	14	103	3,247	7,501	11,251	14	60	1,988
	Incidence per acre	0 9 0	0 8 1	0 8 3	0 8 1	0 8 1	0 8 7	0 8 2	0 7 9
	Total for the Tahsil Incidence per acre	1,792	8,206	39,985	87,597	1,35,788	1,683	6,892	28,984
		0 7 11	0 10 7	0 8 6	0 8 4	0 8 6	0 7 10	0 10 6	0 8 4
	Total for the District Incidence per acre	4,736	36,437	1,37,650	2,48,543	4,22,630	4,563	32,080	1,05,007
		0 8 8	0 12 7	0 11 4	0 10 9	0 11 1	0 8 6	0 12 7	0 11 3

and tenants' payments.

resettlement.		As enhanced, i. e., as at announcement.						Compare as deduced from rates.				
ants.		Malik-makbuza.	Tenants.				Malik-makbuza.	Tenants.				
Ordinary.	Total.		Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.		Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
TAHSIL												
23,364 0 9 10	36,217 0 0 2	883 0 12 4	4,088 1 0 8	13,602 0 14 5	30,716 0 12 0	48,406 0 12 11	1,062	4,265	14,999	30,016	48,480	
18,547 1 0 5	44,319 0 15 4	736 1 3 6	12,614 1 3 4	23,428 1 5 3	24,217 1 4 6	60,259 1 4 6	985	13,257	24,607	24,140	62,064	
20,364 0 14 0	28,005 0 14 0	147 1 6 0	2,250 1 4 9	8,805 1 4 2	26,013 1 1 4	37,198 1 2 2	196	2,567	9,747	26,106	38,410	
16,375 0 9 3	21,642 0 9 3	100 4 0 0 12 7	1,139 0 15 6	6,376 0 12 8	21,555 0 11 8	29,070 0 12 0	97	1,211	6,822	21,778	29,811	
8,315 0 10 9	10,327 0 11 1	191 0 15 6	249 1 0 11	2,419 1 0 8	10,972 0 13 3	13,640 0 13 10	267	293	2,761	11,273	14,327	
23,090 1 1 9	33,925 1 1 0	1,281 1 1 11	4,231 1 6 1	11,198 1 6 3	29,063 1 5 4	44,492 1 5 7	2,084	4,945	12,652	29,276	46,873	
26,412 0 12 3	37,741 0 12 5	295 0 12 8	3,616 1 3 1	12,635 1 1 11	33,702 0 15 1	49,953 0 15 11	539	4,095	13,763	34,509	52,367	
12,610 0 14 1	10,225 0 13 5	808 0 15 4	3,903 1 2 0	5,693 1 1 9	15,845 1 0 9	25,441 1 1 1	1,216	4,916	6,542	15,909	27,367	
22,481 0 15 8	31,374 0 15 11	261 1 1 9	1,978 1 7 2	10,186 1 7 1	28,905 1 3 8	41,069 1 4 7	371	2,201	10,953	29,317	42,471	
22,907 0 13 8	28,330 0 13 9	284 1 0 1	1,629 1 3 8	8,168 1 3 10	29,497 1 1 3	39,294 1 1 9	323	1,798	8,822	30,614	41,234	
17,246 0 11 5	20,438 0 10 10	41 1 0 0	464 1 0 7	4,430 0 12 6	22,440 0 14 2	27,340 0 13 10	63	549	5,287	23,492	29,328	
2,11,741 0 12 10	3,12,952 0 12 11	5,930 4 0 0 15 9	36,201 1 3 2	1,07,030 1 2 3	2,72,931 0 15 1	4,16,162 1 0 8	7,203	40,097	1,16,155	2,76,430	4,32,682	
TAHSIL												
10,721 0 12 0	13,995 0 12 4	597 0 14 11	1,240 1 2 7	3,137 1 1 10	13,306 0 13 9	17,683 0 14 7	812	1,416	3,434	12,929	17,779	
21,749 0 9 0	27,128 0 8 11	328 0 10 6	521 0 15 6	6,985 0 11 5	28,013 0 10 11	35,549 0 11 1	490	631	8,269	28,828	37,728	
11,943 0 11 0	15,422 0 11 1	596 8 0 1 1 2	498 1 2 2	4,312 0 14 11	14,713 0 12 9	19,523 0 13 3	837	566	4,727	14,616	11,909	
8,632 0 7 6	12,484 0 7 10	141 8 0 1 5 1	1,463 0 12 10	3,491 0 10 9	10,852 0 8 8	15,806 0 9 4	174 8 0	1,607	3,990	11,065	16,662	
10,445 0 7 6	13,761 0 7 7	230 0 13 8	1,002 0 14 8	3,516 0 9 7	12,973 0 8 9	17,491 0 9 2	370	1,094	4,043	13,367	18,504	
13,569 0 8 7	18,662 0 8 8	273 0 13 2	2,278 0 14 6	4,618 0 11 1	17,369 0 10 5	24,275 0 10 9	357	3,595	5,227	18,201	26,023	
13,959 0 6 5	16,594 0 6 4	138 0 9 3	456 0 9 10	3,097 0 7 11	18,005 0 8 0	21,558 0 7 10	204	543	3,568	19,064	23,175	
13,221 0 8 7	16,319 0 8 6	94 8 0 0 11 10	725 0 13 0	3,444 0 10 6	17,205 0 10 6	21,374 0 10 7	130	843	3,858	18,296	22,997	
9,649 0 7 4	11,243 0 7 3	500 0 11 6	318 0 8 7	1,864 0 9 2	12,681 0 8 9	14,893 0 8 9	809	410	2,222	13,453	16,085	
7,221 0 10 4	9,329 0 10 7	59 1 5 0	840 1 5 1	2,308 1 0 3	9,233 0 12 0	12,386 0 13 0	100	1,109	2,847	10,021	13,977	
13,231 0 8 10	15,279 0 8 8	25 0 15 5	82 0 11 3	2,810 0 10 9	17,249 0 10 9	20,141 0 10 9	37	112	3,241	18,328	21,681	
1,34,340 0 8 6	1,70,216 0 8 7	2,982 8 0 0 13 5	9,453 0 14 5	39,592 0 11 3	1,71,634 0 10 2	2,20,679 0 10 6	4,340 8 0	10,926	45,426	1,78,168	2,34,522	
3,46,081 0 10 9	4,83,168 0 11 0	8,012 12 0 0 14 9	45,654 1 1 11	1,46,622 0 15 7	4,44,565 0 13 0	6,36,841 0 13 10	1,543 8 0	51,023	1,61,581	4,54,598	6,67,202	

*Included 73 assigned.

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

Serial No.	Name of group.	Incidences.	Malik-makbuza.	Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	All-round.	Standard rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	Bandel	Before revision	..	35	62	62	76	70	...
		After revision	...	67	85	85	95	91	95
		Enhancement per cent	..	86	36	39	25	34	...
2	Haveli	Before revision	..	...	63	68	83	73	...
		After revision	...	82	92	97	105	100	105
		Enhancement per cent	..	87	45	42	27	38	...
3	Seoni	Before revision	..	57	66	69	91	83	...
		After revision	..	94	99	99	115	109	110
		Enhancement per cent	...	65	51	45	26	33	...
4	Gopalganj	Before revision	..	54	58	55	69	65	...
		After revision	...	92	81	78	88	86	90
		Enhancement per cent	..	69	41	43	28	36	...
5	Kurai	Before revision	...	48	57	63	77	73	...
		After revision	...	72	85	85	99	96	100
		Enhancement per cent	...	73	48	34	29	33	...
6	Ari	Before revision	..	35	57	64	84	75	...
		After revision	...	60	84	89	102	97	105
		Enhancement per cent	...	76	47	41	26	31	...
7	Barghat	Before revision	..	26	56	60	74	69	...
		After revision	...	48	81	84	93	89	95
		Enhancement per cent	..	87	45	39	28	32	...
8	Ugli	Before revision	...	30	43	51	68	59	...
		After revision	...	50	66	73	83	77	85
		Enhancement per cent	...	69	54	42	26	33	...
9	Kanhawara	Before revision	..	42	65	70	81	77	...
		After revision	...	71	94	96	102	100	105
		Enhancement per cent	..	66	45	38	28	31	...
10	Keolari	Before revision	...	54	60	65	74	72	...
		After revision	...	75	86	92	94	93	100
		Enhancement per cent	...	40	44	40	30	33	...
11	Northern Ganga	Before revision	..	30	53	45	66	62	...
		After revision	...	54	76	69	85	82	85
		Enhancement per cent	...	83	43	54	33	36	...
Total for the Seoni Tahsil.		Incidence before revision	...	36	59	63	76	71	...
		Incidence after revision	...	63	85	88	96	93	...
		Enhancement per cent	...	75	45	41	30	34	...

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

Serial No.	Name of group.	Incidences.	Malik-makbuza.	Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	All-round.	Standard rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Chhapara	Before revision	44	64	77	93	88	...
		After revision	72	91	100	110	106	110
		Enhancement per cent	64	41	32	24	27	...
2	Sunwara	Before revision	31	58	56	71	67	...
		After revision	56	80	77	88	85	90
		Enhancement per cent	77	38	39	29	31	...
3	Dungariya	Before revision	51	74	75	94	89	...
		After revision	85	99	102	110	108	110
		Enhancement per cent	73	35	36	23	26	...
4	Sagar	Before revision	45	70	67	82	77	...
		After revision	72	91	88	97	94	100
		Enhancement per cent	61	29	31	26	27	...
5	Patna	Before revision	39	72	60	76	72	...
		After revision	66	91	83	91	89	100
		Enhancement per cent	89	28	39	24	27	...
6	Lakhmadon	Before revision	52	37	60	73	68	...
		After revision	73	79	81	89	86	95
		Enhancement per cent	41	39	34	27	30	...
7	Dhuma	Before revision	35	46	50	58	57	...
		After revision	57	61	67	73	72	80
		Enhancement per cent	62	33	35	29	30	...
8	Kahani	Before revision	32	49	57	65	63	...
		After revision	59	69	77	81	81	85
		Enhancement per cent	86	39	34	30	31	...
9	Ghansar	Before revision	31	45	50	62	60	...
		After revision	59	63	68	73	75	80
		Enhancement per cent	130	40	39	32	33	...
10	Nartada	Before revision	27	36	48	67	60	...
		After revision	50	56	71	82	73	85
		Enhancement per cent	84	57	47	28	33	...
11	Kedarpur	Before revision	34	39	46	55	54	...
		After revision	61	54	64	70	69	75
		Enhancement per cent	79	37	41	31	32	...
	Total for the Lakhmadon Tahsil.	Incidence before revision	40	57	58	70	67	...
		Incidence after revision	67	78	79	86	84	...
		Enhancement per cent	76	37	37	28	30	...
	Total for the District...	Incidence before revision	37	58	61	74	70	...
		Incidence after revision	65	83	86	92	90	...
		Enhancement per cent	76	43	40	29	32	...

* On proposed figures.

STATEMENT VIII.—Siwai income.

Serial No.	Assessment group.	Assumed at former Settlement.	Recorded in year of re-settlement.	Assumed as average.
<i>Seoni Tahsil.</i>				
1	Bandol	323	1,540	1,228
2	Haveli	200	630	512
3	Seoni	1,849	5,448	4,180
4	Gopalganj	1,085	3,580	2,715
5	Kurai	992	3,113	2,252
6	Ari	1,493	7,414	3,514
7	Barghat	2,844	13,119	7,655
8	Ugli	1,106	5,894	2,396
9	Kanhiwara	225	1,323	730
10	Keolari	49	500	220
11	Northern Ganga	22	880	310
Total for the Seoni Tahsil.		10,188	43,441	25,712
<i>Lakhanadon Tahsil.</i>				
1	Chhapara	51	253	75
2	Sunwara	140	1,007	405
3	Dungaria	110	794	534
4	Sagar	85	163	105
5	Patan	141	405	202
6	Lakhanadon	134	455	225
7	Dhuma	258	902	451
8	Kahani	59	330	274
9	Ghansor	56	1,096	546
10	Narbada	63	645	260
11	Kedarpur	92	578	180
Total for the Lakhanadon Tahsil		1,189	6,628	3,257
Total for the District		(a) 11,377	(b) 50,069	(c) 28,969

(a) including thekadari Rs. 17

(b) " " " 75

(c) " " " 62

STATEMENT IX.—Rental value assumed for land held by malguzars and privileged tenants of the Seoni District.

Serial No.	Assessment group.	Valuation of home-farm.			Valuation of privileged holdings.			Sir leased for cash.		
		Total valuation.	Acreage rate.	Unit incidence.	Total valuation.	Acreage rate.	Unit incidence.	Amount paid.	Acreage rate.	Unit incidence.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Ks. a p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Bandol	35,700	0 15 0	'93	390	0 13 8	'97	1,179	1 7 8	
2	Haveli	35,596	1 7 4	'04	388	1 7 2	'01	1,738	2 9 11	
3	Seoni	16,691	1 7 0	'17	513	1 4 11	'49	1,884	2 14 11	
4	Gopalganj	14,737	0 14 9	'90	179	0 13 2	'98	459	1 3 0	
5	Kurai	5,357	1 3 1	'01	330	1 3 1	'10	202	1 2 3	
6	Ari	21,170	1 11 10	'02	241	1 4 11	'96	1,867	2 11 4	
7	Barghat	10,174	1 5 11	'92	464	1 5 4	'94	6,738	3 12 3	
8	Ugli	9,681	1 8 10	'83	336	1 3 9	'85	912	2 7 7	
9	Kanhiwara	14,821	1 7 10	'06	353	1 7 6	'99	539	2 12 3	
10	Keolari	19,338	1 3 8	'95	393	1 3 1	'96	811	1 14 0	
11	Northern Ganga	14,079	1 1 0	'82	696	1 1 4	'87	1,263	1 10 4	
11	Total	177,344	1 4 2	'97	4,283	1 2 11	'00	17,592	2 7 3	
1	Chhapari	13,161	1 1 10	'03	235	0 15 5	'10	901	2 2 10	
2	Sunwara	18,933	0 15 6	'88	439	0 15 0	'90	507	0 12 4	
3	Dungariya	14,309	1 1 10	'08	266	1 0 3	'10	1,354	1 15 8	
4	Sayar	7,335	0 12 3	'95	130	0 9 1	'01	490	0 11 10	
5	Patan	8,141	0 12 7	'96	486	0 11 10	'89	634	0 15 1	
6	Lakhsadon	10,135	0 13 4	'89	445	1 0 2	'93	983	1 3 9	
7	Dhuma	5,598	0 11 6	'79	441	0 11 10	'79	753	0 10 4	
8	Kahani	8,063	0 14 1	'84	318	0 12 11	'88	262	0 11 11	
9	Ghansor	5,610	0 13 7	'83	230	0 15 5	'88	257	1 1 7	
10	Narbada	4,973	1 4 2	'78	277	1 3 3	'87	216	2 0 4	
11	Kedarpur	5,955	0 15 0	'73	260	0 13 3	'75	689	0 12 3	
11	Total	1,02,313	0 14 10	'90	3,527	0 13 10	'90	7,946	1 0 11	
23	GRAND TOTAL	2,79,657	1 1 10	'94	7,810	1 0 3	'95	24,638	1 12 6	

Not calculated as the particular parts of fields sublet are not known.

Not calculated as the particular parts of fields sublet are not known.

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

Serial No.	Assessment group.	Payments of malik-makbuzas.	Payments of tenants.	Annual value of of sir and khud-kasht and land held by privileged tenants.	Siwai receipts.	Total.	Compare as at former Settlement.				
							Payments of malik-makbuzas.	Payments of tenants.	Annual value of of sir and khud-kasht and land held by privileged tenants.	Siwai receipts.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SEONI TAHSIL.											
1	Bandol ...	883	48,406	26,090	1,228	76,607	528	33,955	16,979	323	51,785
2	Haveli ...	703	60,250	25,984	512	87,458	389	45,451	17,789	200	63,829
3	Seoni ...	114	37,198	17,204	4,180	58,696	68	24,756	10,568	1,849	37,241
4	Gopalganj ...	100	29,070	14,916	2,715	46,801	59	20,086	8,246	1,085	29,476
5	Kurai ...	191	13,640	5,687	2,252	21,770	116	9,368	3,588	992	14,064
6	Ari ...	1,281	44,492	21,411	3,514	70,698	721	29,347	12,942	1,493	44,403
7	Barghat ...	295	49,953	16,638	7,655	68,541	188	31,600	7,445	2,844	42,077
8	Ugli ...	808	25,441	10,017	2,396	38,662	476	17,190	6,923	1,106	25,695
9	Kanhiwara ...	261	41,069	15,174	730	57,234	157	30,354	7,888	225	38,624
10	Keolari ...	284	39,294	19,731	220	59,529	166	28,257	9,283	49	37,755
11	Northern Ganga ...	44	27,340	14,775	310	42,469	29	16,578	7,551	22	24,180
	Total for the Tahsil ...	4,964	4,16,162	1,81,627	25,712	6,28,465	2,897	2,86,843	1,09,203	10,188	4,09,129
LAKHNADON TAHSIL.											
1	Chhapara ...	597	17,683	13,396	75	31,751	363	10,747	9,416	51	20,577
2	Sunwara ...	328	35,549	19,372	405	55,654	213	23,249	11,790	140	35,392
3	Dungaria ...	596	19,523	14,575	534	35,228	355	14,531	8,464	110	23,460
4	Sagar ...	142	15,806	7,465	105	23,518	110	9,446	5,009	85	14,650
5	Patan ...	222	17,491	8,627	202	26,542	144	352	6,790	141	17,427
6	Lakhnadon ...	273	24,275	10,580	225	35,353	176	14,675	7,048	134	22,033
7	Dhuma ...	138	21,558	6,139	451	28,286	84	11,651	4,186	258	16,179
8	Kahani ...	94	21,374	8,381	274	30,123	77	13,908	4,385	59	18,427
9	Ghansor ...	500	14,893	5,840	546	21,779	223	9,122	3,483	56	12,884
10	Narbada ...	59	12,386	5,250	260	17,955	32	6,856	2,708	63	9,659
11	Kedarpur ...	25	20,141	6,215	180	26,561	14	11,251	2,607	92	13,964
	Total for the Tahsil ...	2,974	2,20,679	1,05,840	3,257	3,32,750	1,791	1,35,788	65,884	1,189	2,04,652
	Total for the District...	7,938	6,36,841	2,87,467	28,969	9,61,215	4,688	4,22,630	1,75,086	11,377	6,13,781

STATEMENT XI.—Calculation of revised assessment as announced.

Serial No.	Assessment group.	Malik-makbuza payments.	Amount of malik-makbuza payment relinquished as drawback.	Amount of malik-makbuza payments taken by Government.	Pure malguzari assets.	Malguzari Revenue.	Percentage of malguzari revenue on malguzari assets.	Total assets.	Total revenue payable to Government.	Percentage of total revenue or total assets.	Increase or decrease of total assets as announced and as at Settlement.	Increase or decrease of total revenue as announced and as at Settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
SEONI TAHSIL.												
1	Bandol ...	Rs. 883	Rs. 138	Rs. 745	Rs. 75,724	Rs. 37,845	Per cent. 50	Rs. 76,607	Rs. 38,590	50	Rs. 24,822	Rs. 12,815
2	Biaveli ...	703	114	589	86,755	43,291	50	87,458	43,880	50	23,629	10,928
3	Seoni ..	114	17	97	58,582	29,188	50	58,696	29,285	50	21,455	11,155
4	Gopalganj ..	100	17	83	46,701	23,027	49	46,801	23,110	49	17,325	8,505
5	Kurai ..	191	29	162	21,579	10,553	49	21,770	10,715	49	7,706	3,780
6	Ari ...	1,281	204	1,077	69,417	34,353	49	70,698	35,430	50	26,295	13,054
7	Burghat ...	295	45	250	68,246	33,955	50	68,541	34,205	50	26,464	13,070
8	Ugli ...	808	139	669	37,854	18,826	50	38,662	19,495	50	12,967	6,525
9	Kanhiwara ...	261	42	219	56,973	28,466	50	57,234	28,685	50	18,610	9,830
10	Keolari ...	284	49	235	59,245	29,340	50	59,529	29,575	50	21,774	10,875
11	Northern Ganga ..	44	8	36	42,425	17,809	42	42,469	17,845	42	18,289	7,960
	Total for the Tahsil ...	4,964	802	4,162	6,23,501	3,06,653	49	6,28,465	3,10,815	49	2,19,336	1,08,497
LAKHNADON TAHSIL												
1	Chhapara ...	597	96	501	31,154	14,074	45	31,751	14,575	46	11,174	5,950
2	Sunwara ..	328	56	272	55,326	24,888	45	55,654	25,160	45	20,262	10,395
3	Dungaria ...	596	81	515	34,632	16,150	47	35,228	16,665	47	11,768	6,885
4	Sagar ...	142	18	123	23,376	13,332	57	23,518	13,455	57	8,868	5,170
5	Patan ...	222	36	186	26,320	13,364	51	26,542	13,550	51	9,120	4,930
6	Lakhnadon ...	273	43	230	35,080	16,660	47	35,253	16,890	47	13,315	6,790
7	Dhuma ...	138	25	112	28,148	12,627	45	28,286	12,740	45	12,107	5,735
8	Kahani ...	94	13	81	30,029	13,548	45	30,123	13,630	45	11,696	5,810
9	Ghansor ..	500	66	434	21,279	9,251	43	21,779	9,685	45	8,895	4,105
10	Narbada ...	59	9	50	17,896	7,540	42	17,955	7,590	42	8,296	3,610
11	Kedarpur ...	25	4	21	26,536	11,179	42	26,561	11,200	42	12,597	5,500
	Total for the Tahsil ...	2,974	449	2,525	3,29,776	1,52,614	46	3,32,750	1,55,140	47	1,28,098	64,880
	Total for the District.	7,938	1,251	6,687	9,53,277	4,59,267	48	9,61,215	4,65,955	48	3,47,434	1,73,377

* This excludes Rs. 16,000 takoli on the Diwans estate.

R-3.—RAIYATWARI FORM B.

Abstract of area and assessment at date of Settlement for the raiyatwari villages of the Seoni District.

No. of Survey number.	Already occupied.					Available for occupation.					Minhai.		Total area.	Total deduced assessment.	Total revised assessment.	
	Area.		Total.	Present Payments.	Deduced assessment.	Proposed assessment.	No. of Survey numbers.	Area.		No. of Survey numbers.	Area.					
	In cultivation.	Uncultivated.						Cultivable.	Present Revenue.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9418																
Raiyat-Malik	42,596	40,159	82,755	1 036 0	1,541 8	1,483 8	262	2085	264	411	413	4,388	39,302	1,24,342	37,143	35,738
Muafi Ubari	"	"	"	6 4	8	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Raiyat Sarkar	"	"	"	23,121 0	33,243	31,950	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Muafi Khidmati	"	"	"	"	185	190	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Minhai Abadi Bari	1,160	164	1,324	1,517 0	1,750	1,749	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total 9418	42,596	40,159	82,755	25,680 4	36,737	35,325	262	2085	264	411	413	4,388	39,302	1,24,342	37,143	35,738
As ANNOUNCED.																
Raiyat-Malik	"	"	"	"	"	1,428	"	1,907	"	"	363	"	"	"	"	35,989
Muafi Ubari	"	"	"	"	"	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Raiyat Sarkar	"	"	"	"	"	31,251	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Muafi Khidmati	"	"	"	"	"	190	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Minhai Abadi Bari	"	"	"	"	"	1,749	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total	"	"	"	"	"	35,626	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

R-4.—RAIYATWARI FORM C.

Details of land classing of the Seoni District.

	Wheat land.					Rice land.					Advantages.				Total.
	Saman.			Tagar.	Without position.	Jhilan.	Saman.	Tikra.	Irrigation No. I.	Irrigation No. II.	Geonra.	Kachhar.	Abpasi.	Ujarha.	
	Ban-dhan.	Ordinary.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kabar	133
Morand I	4,598
Morand II	10,653
Morand III	4,301
Mutbarra	19,924
Sehra	1,802
Barra	47,008
Bari	20
Gairmunkia	1,342
Total of occupied survey numbers	82,755
Morand II	62
Morand III	19
Mutbarra	257
Sehra	399
Barra	1,976
Gairmunkia	72
Total of unoccupied Survey Numbers	2,085

Details of cropping of area in cultivation in numbers already occupied in the raigatwari villages of the Seoni District.

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सत्यमेव जयते

General Mahalwar Assessment Statement of 4 villages of the Balaghat District transferred to Seoni Tahsil of the Seoni District.

Sonawani Number of Mouzas ... 4*

Mau.

Chamarwahi

Latgaon.

I.—Revenue demand.

II.—Population at the last three enumerations.

As fixed at last Settlement.	At present.	Details of changes.	Increase or decrease since previous census.			
			Year.	Popula- tion.	Actual.	Per cent.
			1	2	3	4
Rs.	Rs.	(—) Rs. 1½ on account of land acquisition				
830	828-8					

III.—Changes in Proprietorship.

At Settlement.		At present.		Remarks.
Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share	Name of each shareholder	Extent of share.	
1	2	3	4	5

IV-A.—Soil classification at last Settlement.

Soil class.	Position class.											Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.

IV-B.—Soil classification at present.

Soil Class.	Embanked.					Un-embanked.					Class jungly.			
	Jhilan.	Ulgai.	Saman.	Ulgai.	Tikra.	Ulgai.	Ordinary	Ulgai.	Dhongar.	Ulgai.	Total.	Irriga- tion I.	Irriga- tion II.	Khari.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Morand I	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Morand II	32	1	44	...	61	...	71	...	132	7	348	...	...	...
Morand Sihar...	10	2	61	5	103	3	2	...	28	5	220	...	...	...
Sihar I	18	2	69	1	214	13	...	...	36	3	356	...	...	...
Sihar II	18	25	20	...	164	72	...	...	189	139	627	...	...	...
Retari	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	30	34	72	...	...	...
Mutbarra I	1	...	1	...	1	7	...	...	13	8	31	...	...	...
Mutbarra II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
G. M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Total	83	30	195	6	547	99	73	1	434	195	1,670	133	68	107

V.—Cropped area classified according to crops.

	Rice.	Kodon and kutki.	Safed tilli.	...	...	...	Others.	Total kharif.	Wheat.	Gram.	Lin. seed.	La-khori.	Urad.	Others.	Total rabi.	Total.	Area double cropped.	Net crop- ped area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	At settlement	At present.	At settlement	At present.	At settlement	At present.	At settlement	At present.	At settlement	At present.	At settlement	At present.	At settlement	At present.	At settlement	At present.	At settlement	At present.
At settlement	809	144	1	...	...	...	77	1,031	7	7	4	...	2	13	33	1,063	...	1,063
At present.	826	148	7	...	...	...	80	1,061	75	30	104	48	...	16	267	1,328	155	1,173

VI.—Details of Area.

	Occupied area.					Unoccupied area.					Area irrigated.		No. of artificial tanks.	No. of plough-cattle.	No. of she-buffaloes.			
	Area in cultivation.		Area out of cultivation i. e., waste and fallow of more than three years.	Total area occupied.	Groves.	Tree forest.	Scrub jungle and grass.	Under water, hill and rock covered by soil and buildings.	Total area unoccupied.	Total area.	From tanks.	From other sources.				Total.		
	Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under.																
																	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. At Settlement	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
2. At present	1,063	571	1,634	35	1,670	...	4,592	952	232	5,566	7,236	86	...	86	2	4	268	...
3. Percentage of variation between 1 and 2 in cols. 2, 4 and 6.	1,173	232	1,405	265	1,670	...	4,527	465	138	5,554	7,264	179	3	181	6	5	256	...
4. Percentage on total occupied area (col. 5) of areas in cols. 2, 3 and 5.	70	14	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	Square 11 miles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Percentage on total area of areas in cols. 4 and 6.	...	...	20	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

VII.—Details of Holdings.

	Held by malguzars.			Held by malik-makhuas.		Held by revenue-free grantees.		Held by absolute-occupancy tenants.		Held by occupancy tenants.		Held by ordinary tenants.		Total tenant area (total of columns 13, 14 and 15).		
	As sir	Other than sir	Total.	Area of total leased.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. At Settlement	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
2. At present	155	73	228	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	25	273	79	755	17	1,008
3. Percentage on total occupied area of areas in columns 4, 13, 14 and 15.	208	30	238	%91	"	"	"	"	"	"	18	171	160	(a) 2,344	17	1,045
As announced	"	"	14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10	"	74	"	"
	209	33	242	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	171	"	2,349	37	1,490

* 17 for Rs. 70 each.
2 W. R.
73 Batal.

(a) 25 W. R.
28 Batal.

VIII.—Details of Malik-Makbuzas and Tenants' Payments.

	Malik-makbuzas.	Tenants.			Total.
		Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	
	1	2	3	4	5
1. At last Settlement	235	648	883
2. Rate per acre	0 13 9	0 13 9	0 13 9
At present	136	1,170	1,306
4. Rate per acre	0 12 9	0 15 7	0 15 2
5. Proposed payments (including amount due to)—	192	1,313	1,505
6. Rate per acre	1 2	1 0 11	1 1 0
7. Increase per cent of proposed over present payments	+41	+12	+15
8. Compare as deducted from rates	199	1,143	1,342
As Announced	192	1,301	1,493
As revised	192	1,301	1,493
Average factor.					
Average payment per individual.					

Average factor.

Average payment per individual.

* Note.—Enties concerning abatement are only required for districts where abatements are in force.

IX.—Details of Siwai Income.

Source.	Amount at former Settlement.	Average over a term of years.	Amount assessed.	As revised.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Harra	Rs. 152	Rs. 235	Rs. 173	Rs. 121	
Mahua	31	132	99	130	
Mangoes	27	41	27	29	
Gulli	..	78	58	..	
Grazing dues	..	40	28	..	
Grass	10	30	19	..	
Jungle	..	840	574	630	
Palsadi	..	175	115	115	
Chironji	..	10	7	..	
Fuel	122	..	..	..
Fodder	28	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	45	
Total	370	1,581	1,100	1,070	

X.—Details of Valuation of Home-farm and Rent-free Land.

	Valuation of home-farm.	Land held rent free, i. e., muafi-khidmati and muafi-khairati.		Sir leased out.
		1	2	
Amount	..	546	7	70
Acreage rate	..	2 4 8	0 6 7	4 1 11
As announced	..	558	7	0
As revised	..	550	7	..

XI.—Malguzari Assets.

	Tenants' payments.	Valuation of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants.	Siwai.	Total	Amount by which proposed malguzari assets exceed Settlement malguzari assets.
	1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
At Settlement	883	210	370	1,463	
At present	(a) 1,306	538	1,100	2,944	
Proposed	(b) 1,505	553	1,100	3,158	+ 1695
Sanctioned	...	...	...	...
As announced	1,493	565	1,100	3,158	
As revised	1,493	527	1,070	3,090	

Includes commutation ... { (a) Before revision 59
(b) After do. 54

XII.—Revenue Assessment on Malik-makbuzas.

	Revenue assessed.			Distribution of assessed revenue, showing amount to be paid to Government.			
	Malik-makbuza sadharan.	Malik-makbuza muafidar-sarkar.	Malik makbuza muafidar-malguzar.	Actual amount payable to malguzar.	Drawback to malguzar for collection.	Percentage of drawback.	Amount to be credited to Government by malguzar.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
At Settlement							
At present							
Proposed							
Sanctioned							

XIII.—Revenue Assessment of Villages.

	Total of malguzari assets.	Amount of malguzari assets taken as revenue.	Percentage of 2 on 1.	Malik-makbuza revenue payable by malguzar.	Total revenue of village.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
At Settlement	1,463	830 0 0	57	...	830 0 0	
At present	2,944	828 8 0	28	...	828 8 0	
Proposed	3,158	1,625 0 0	51	...	1,625 0 0	
Sanctioned	...	...	...	...	...
As announced	3,156	1,600 0 0	51	...	1,600 0 0	
As revised	3,090	1,565 0 0	51	...	1,565 0 0	

XIV.—Effect of Settlement on malguzars.

Amount by which proposed cash payments (total of columns 1 of Table XI and 4 of Table XII) differ from present cash payments (malik-makbuza and tenants (+) or (-).	Amount by which proposed revenue differs from present revenue (+) or (-).	Gain (+) or loss (-) in cash profits of malguzar and percentage on present revenue of loss, if any.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
* 204	795 8 0	(-) 592 8 or 72%	
As revised	192	736 0 0	(-) 544

Excludes commutation.
Details of deferred enhancement, if any.

K. L. B. HAMILTON,

Settlement Officer.