

**Bombay Canal
And
Railway
In
Sind
1854**



No. $\frac{3761}{854}$.

FROM

DENZIL IBBETSON, Esq., c. s.,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Dated Calcutta, the 28th December 1894.

Department of Rev. and Agri.
(REVENUE).

sir

I am directed to inform you that the Government of India confirm the assessment of the Mandla District reported in your Secretary's letter No. 4711, dated the 26th October 1894.

2. The term of settlement may be announced as proposed in paragraph 14 of Mr. Priest's letter, subject to such orders (if any) as may hereafter be passed in extension of the period.



I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. D. MACLAGAN,

for Offg. Secretary.

FROM

H. H. PRIEST, Esq., I. C. S.,

Offg. Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Central Provinces,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated Nagpur, the 26th October 1894.

SIR,

I am directed to submit a copy of the Commissioner of Settlement's letter No. C-135 of 8th February 1893, reporting the conclusion of the summary Land Revenue Settlement of the Mandla District, sanction to which undertaking was given in your letter No. 339-77-9-R. of 14th May 1888.

2. The former settlement of this area expired in 1888, and as a detailed cadastral survey would have considerably delayed the revision of revenue, it was decided to confine operations to the preparation of a correct rent-roll for each village and to the valuation of the *malguzar's* home-farm, and of each proprietor's receipts from miscellaneous (*siwai*) sources, the revised revenue being based on the assets so ascertained. Actual rents paid were accepted in all cases where the payments were not either obviously understated or clearly inadequate when compared with those of neighbouring holdings.

3. A detailed field to field survey was unnecessary for this purpose, but the opportunity was taken of correcting the maps of 1868, which were often so inaccurate that revision really amounted to re-survey. This work was so successfully carried out that a new set of maps and records, accurate enough for all practical purposes, has been provided for use of district administration, pending the completion of the regular cadastral survey which is now in active progress.

4. As regards the progress of agricultural prices since last settlement, it is observed by the Commissioner of Settlements that the only available price statistics are those of the small town of Mandla. Prices there did not in the earlier years of settlement reflect with any accuracy the general rural prices, and it is difficult to draw reliable conclusions from them as to the normal prices of that time. Now, however, owing to the opening of the Bombay railway to Jubbulpore, and the increased facilities of communication within the district itself, prices show less local variety, and the figures given by the Commissioner of Settlements seem to show clearly that prices since the land revenue of the district was last revised have at least doubled.

It must, moreover, be observed that at last settlement the increase of prices which had, at that time, just occurred was not taken into account in enhancing rents—the operations of the Settlement Officer consisting only in assessing newly broken land and in levelling up abnormally low payments. The rents therefore which now prevail should, wherever they have not meanwhile been enhanced by the *malguzars* themselves, admit of a considerable increase.

5. The district has in other ways made great progress since 1868. The cultivation of wheat and rice has made enormous strides, and has, to a large extent, ousted that of kodo and til, which are crops of little value and raised at small expense. There is, however, still a larger area of hill and forest than in any other district in the Provinces, and these tracts are the chief remaining home of the aboriginal tribes, who form as much as 60 per cent. of the total population.

6. In the earlier years of the settlement a very large proportion of the cultivators wandered from place to place, and were entirely unacquainted with settled cultivation. This fact is clearly brought out by the small number who were at that time found entitled to absolute occupancy tenant rights.

This habit has gradually, but to a large extent, died out, and the old 12 years' occupation rule has consequently more than trebled the area held in occupancy right. In spite of this increase, the area held by ordinary tenants has risen, owing to the expansion of cultivation by nearly 50 per cent.

7. The rents of absolute occupancy and occupancy tenants have varied but little during the 20 years of settlement, though in the case of land held in occupancy right, the incidence of the rent is probably now greater owing to the expansion of area due to the bringing under tillage of inferior land.

The rents of ordinary tenants have risen, the rate per acre at the time of the present revision of settlement being five annas eight pie against four annas ten pie in 1868. The enhancements made by the Settlement Officer during the operations which are now being reported on were merely nominal, and amounted in all to only Rs. 1,740 on a total rental of Rs. 1,67,690.

8. In order to value the malguzar's home-farms, an acreage rate was calculated from the ryoti payments. Such a system must obviously be very lenient, as the land held as sir is always the best in the village, and the rate per acre of Re. 0-7-3 adopted is therefore light, soil for soil, when compared with that paid by any class of tenants.

The valuation of the malguzar's home-farms and of the land held at privileged rents as against the proprietors amounts to Rs. 8,268-12-10.

9. Siwai income has increased enormously since last settlement, owing to the increased demand for forest produce. The actual income was estimated by the Settlement Officer at Rs. 9,694, against Rs. 232 only in 1868. To allow, however, for fluctuations of season he reduced this estimate to Rs. 3,200, certainly a moderate figure.

10. Even, however, after a calculation on this strictly moderate basis the gross assets as now ascertained amount to Rs. 2,07,115-11-11, or 77 per cent. more than the figures of 1868.

The share taken by Government is Rs. 1,07,845 or 52 per cent. of the total assets, against an average of 56 taken at the last settlement, and shows an enhancement of 64 per cent. on the former demand.

The moderation of this assessment may be gauged both by the fact that it falls on assets which are not merely realized with ease, but are capable of early and considerable expansion, and by the fact that the proposed revenue falls at a rate of only $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas per acre of cultivation.

11. So far as the ryots are concerned the settlement has made no change in their position. The increased payments on account of land revenue have to be met by the malguzars out of, what may be called, the unearned increment which they have enjoyed since last settlement as a result of enhancement of rents and spread of cultivation. But even so their financial position is much stronger than in 1868, for they now have, besides their home-farms, a cash surplus of Rs. 61,598, as against a balance of only Rs. 27,031 at last settlement.

12. The revised assessments have now been in force for three years; they have given rise to no complaint, and the land revenue has been collected without the slightest difficulty.

13. The total cost of the settlement was only Rs. 46,872, falling at the rate of Rs. 22 per square mile. This amount is nearly covered by one year's increase in land revenue receipts. Considering the hilly and jungly nature of the district, and the rapidity with which the operations were conducted, the settlement has been conducted with admirable cheapness.

14. The period for which the revised assessments have been sanctioned, subject to any orders which may be received from the Government of India, is, in the case of the Mandla Tahsil, for 15 or 14 years according as the villages were settled in the first or second year of operations, and in the case of the Ramgarh Tahsil for 14 years.

The settlement of all villages in the Mandla Tahsil will expire in 1903, and of the Ramgarh Tahsil in 1904, so that they have less than ten years to run.

This term for the settlement was fixed in accordance with the sanction of the Government of India to the proposals of the Administration in its letter No. 714-S of 22nd July 1887. The question of the duration of the settlements, now being made in the different provinces of India, has been re-opened in a recent despatch from the Secretary of State. The present settlement of Mandla is, however, an exceptional one. It is essentially a summary, not a regular settlement. It was based on no regular survey; the rents of protected tenants which have remained unchanged for the last 25 years have still been left practically untouched, and every year will probably see a further extension in cultivation and improvement in agricultural methods, so that the expediency of a short term settlement does not seem open to question. The Chief Commissioner has no hesitation, therefore, in recommending the arrangements which have been detailed for the sanction of the Government of India.

15. The excellent services of Khan Bahadur Aulad Husain, C. I. E., the Settlement Officer of the district, have been appropriately noticed by the Commissioner of Settlements, and the Chief Commissioner again desires to acknowledge the energy, intelligence and tact which this officer devoted to his work. Mr. Fuller's report gives a clear and full account of the operations of the settlement, and the promptness and success with which the work was done must be largely ascribed to the unremitting and able supervision which he gave to every detail of the work.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. H. PRIEST,

Offg. Chief Secretary.

FROM

J. B. FULLER, Esq., I. C. S., C. I. E.,

COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS AND AGRICULTURE,

Central Provinces.

SUBJECT.

Final report on the
Mandla Land Revenue
Settlement of
1888—90.

TO

THE SECY. TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Central Provinces.

Dated Camp, the 8th February 1893.

SIR,

I have the honour to make formal report of the completion of the summary Land Revenue Settlement of the Mandla district, effected during the years 1888—90.

2. The district is the most hilly and jungle-covered of any in the Provinces. Its highlands are the source of the river Nerbudda and of a number of affluents of the Nerbudda which flow through narrow valleys, intersecting in tortuous fashion a rugged mass of hills. Very liberal effect was given at the Settlement of 1868 to the policy of granting proprietary rights to persons who had hitherto enjoyed lease-hold settlements of villages. But claimants with any show of reason could be found for less than two-fifths of the total area of 5,056 square miles, and more than three-fifths of the district was reserved as Government property, the whole of which was at a later date brought under the Forest Act. With a few exceptions the Settlement operations now under reference affected only the portion of the district held in *malguzari* right—that is to say, the area in which proprietary rights were conferred at the Settlement of 1868, *plus* certain villages in which such rights had subsequently been earned under the Clearance Lease Rules, or purchased from Government. The total area dealt with was 2,053 square miles containing 1,392 villages.

3. At the former Settlement the district was treated differently from most other parts of the Provinces in having been assessed for a period of twenty years only. The Settlement expired in 1888, and as it would have been impossible to effect a cadastral survey of village lands in time to prevent a loss of revenue the sanction* of Government was obtained to the revision of the Land Revenue on the so-called "summary" fashion which had been successfully followed in a portion of the Raipur district. The term "summary" would, however, be likely to give a misleading impression of the character of the work, which was, as a matter of fact, very detailed and laborious. In the absence of a re-survey it was decided not to attempt any general enhancement of rents, and merely to increase village rent-rolls in special cases when investigation showed either that the rent-roll under-stated the amounts really paid to the *malguzars* by ryots, or that certain holdings were obviously and grossly under-assessed. As will be shown further on, the amounts added to the rent-rolls on these grounds were inconsiderable, and the assessment differed then from the regular type in accepting the present payments of ryots as the basis of the Government revenue, and in not enhancing these payments before taking them into account. The rental paid by ryots forms the most important part of the *malguzari* assets, but there are also to be considered, *firstly* the rental value of the *malguzars'* home-farm, or demesne lands, and of lands granted by them rent-

* Letter No. 339—779-R, dated 14th May 1888.

free to servants or dependents, and *secondly* the amount of the income gained from the sources usually classed under the term "siwai"—that is to say, from sources unconnected with the cultivation of land—such as for instance, sales of grass, timber and the like. The rental value of the demesne lands was arrived at by applying to its area an acreage rate based on the payments made by ryots in the same or in adjacent villages,—the general rule being to apply the rate given by the rental of all classes of ryots taken together in the same village. As the home-farm lands are almost universally of better quality than the average held by ryots, this method of valuation was much in the interests of the malguzars. The *siwai* income actually realized was ascertained by careful enquiry, and an average estimated by generally making a considerable reduction on the amount received during the year of enquiry. The ryoti rent-roll, the rental value of the malguzar's home-farm, and the *siwai* income taken together gave the assets on which the assessment was based.

The only use made of calculations based on areas was then the determination of the average rate per acre paid by ryots in each village, the application of an acreage rate to the home-farm lands, and the check of the results of assessment on assets by a reference to the rate on cultivated area at which such assessment fell. For these purposes accurate details of the areas of particular holdings and fields were of course not necessary.

4. A field survey of malguzari villages was made at the Settlement of 1868; but the maps were generally exceedingly incorrect. As stated above, no detailed field measurements were required for the purposes of the new assessment. But it was decided to do what was possible to correct and bring up to date the maps of 1868, using for this purpose the services of the small staff of patwaris—67 in number—which the district supported. On the maps so corrected village records, including a detailed rent-roll, were prepared in the forms ordinarily used. The revision of the village maps and preparation of records was effected more thoroughly than was anticipated, and the Settlement gave the district a completely new set of maps and records which, though not so accurate as if based on a regular re-survey, will serve well as a make shift until a re-survey has been completed.

5. The instruction of the patwaris in map correction and record writing was taken up in April 1887, a trained Settlement Superintendent being posted to the district for the purpose. Eight months later—in December 1887, a Settlement Officer was appointed, Khan Bahadur Aulad Hussein, C. I. E., being transferred from Raipur on the successful completion of the assessment work which had been entrusted to him in that district. During the field seasons of 1887-88, 1888-89 and 1889-90, the patwaris under his direction corrected the maps and prepared revised records for 304, 570 and 518 villages, respectively, the villages dealt with each field-season being assessed during the following rains. The patwaris were carefully supervised by Inspectors, and the results of my inspections enables me to say that their work was surprisingly good. In many parts of the district where the maps of last Settlement were of the roughest description, their work practically amounted to a re-survey.

The district includes two tahsils—Mandla and Ramgarh—the former being sub-divided into eleven and the latter into five assessment groups for convenience of reporting. The circumstances of each village and the Settlement Officer's proposals in regard to it were reported in a detailed statement to which were appended the Settlement Officer's inspection notes. I annex a set of statements prepared from the village assessment forms, giving totals for each group of the various classes of figures submitted.

6. The lands in permanent cultivation lie in valleys which are generally narrow and nowhere broaden out into extensive plains. In the northern and western portions of the district these valleys contain black soil and are watered by

streams rising in hills of trap rock. To the south crystalline formations appear, and the valley soil is as a rule sandy and not capable of bearing spring crops.

The most productive of the black soil villages are those lying to the west. Mandla itself is situated in a bay of the Nerbudda valley containing lands the fertility of which is hardly surpassed elsewhere in the Provinces. The country is level and the fields are mostly embanked and produce two crops in the year, rice in the monsoon being followed by wheat in the cold weather. But the area is very small; the valley rapidly contracts, and ten miles from Mandla the river is again confined between rocky hills. Along the extreme north of the district the upper valley of the Nerbudda and the valleys of several important streams running into it contain stretches of excellent black soil. But the population is extremely sparse, and the wheat fields are mere oases in a wilderness of long grass. Frost is here severe in the cold weather and if occurring late in the spring when the wheat is in flower, causes wholesale injury to the crop.

The sandy valleys to the south are in places well fitted for rice. But no irrigation tanks have been made, and in their absence rice yields but poorly. The greater part of the lands are uncultivated, forming the summer pasture grounds for thousands of cattle.

It must be remarked here that a very large proportion of the culturable lands in both the northern and southern valleys is in the hands of Government, and that the statistics concerning malguzari villages herewith submitted give but an imperfect clue to the real character and conditions of the country.

In addition, however, to what may be termed permanent cultivation, there is a large area annually sown with small millet * (kodon) and til† which lies back from the valleys on hill-sides and slopes so stony that it is a matter for surprise that they should be cropped at all. Frequent fallows are of course required in these places, the ordinary course being three years' cropping followed by three years' fallow. This cultivation, known locally as *barra*, is much affected by the Gonds, who form the principal part of the population. Kodon is their favourite food, and a Gond will often only take good wheat land on condition that it is supplemented by or rather (from his point of view) that it supplements some *barra* cultivation.

7. Table III appended, gives details of the prevailing soil classes in each group. *Kabar* and *mund* are both types of black soil—the former heavier and more retentive of moisture than the latter,—*sahra* is a sandy soil, *mutbarra* a poor class of shallow black soil found at the foot of slopes, and *barra* the stony land on slopes and hill-sides.

Taking the district as a whole, *kabar* forms 16 per cent of the cultivated area and *mund* 34 per cent, so that the two classes together account for half the area in cultivation. The stony lands classed as *barra* constitute 36 per cent.

The Binaika, Hirdenagar and Bamni groups include the fertile tract in the vicinity of Mandla. In them the proportion of *kabar* soil is as high as 49 per cent. The upper valley of the Nerbudda is typified by the Partabgarh and Ramipur groups, which are distinguished by the predominance of *mund*, constituting here 48 per cent. The Chhapartola and Batwar groups represent the sandy valleys to the south, and in them *sahra* is of importance, covering 32 per cent.

8. Judged by the soil classification of the cultivated area the lands appear to be tolerably productive; but the cultivated area in great part represents pockets of good soil lying amidst much that is practically unculturable. Three-fifths of the district area is included in Government Forests, and of the remaining two-fifths, representing the malguzari area now dealt with, only 38 per cent has

Increase in cultivation since the former Settlement—(Table V).

* *Paspalum scrobiculatum*.

† *Sesamum indicum*.

been taken up for cultivation and only 33 per cent was actually under crop during the years of the Settlement enquiries. The cultivated area is at its minimum proportion in the sandy soil of the Chhapartola and Batwar groups, where it extends to but a little over a fifth. Nearly 13 per cent of the area occupied for cultivation is recorded as under resting fallows. This is mainly land of the *barra* class, and the percentage of fallow area is largest in the groups which include most hilly as opposed to valley land. In the Ghugri group the proportion is as high as 22 per cent.

The increase in cultivation during the twenty years following the Settlement of 1868 has been very large. The occupied area has risen from 3,57,032 acres to 5,06,520 acres or by 41 per cent. The increase in the area under crop is very much less than this—25 per cent, which of course indicates that the extension of the occupied area has in great part been gained by the reclamation of poor land which requires resting fallows. But, as will be pointed out further on, this pushing back of the margin of cultivation has been accompanied by a marked improvement in the tillage of the older lands.

The Settlement Officer's figures show an enormous increase in the number of ploughs and plough-cattle. But I doubt the accuracy of the statistics of 1868 and hesitate to draw conclusions from the comparison.

The number of irrigation wells is shown to have risen from 250 to 340; but there has been no increase in the number of irrigation tanks. Irrigation is, however, as yet quite unimportant in this district.

9. The crop area statistics indicate very clearly the great progress which the district has made since the Settlement of 1868. At that time wheat and rice covered almost the same area,—47,015 and 47,689 acres, respectively. The area under wheat has risen to 1,04,539 acres or by 122 per cent, the rice area to 68,517 acres or by 43 per cent. The lands bearing two crops within the year, which in 1868 measured only 9,607 acres, now extend to 31,617 acres. There has then been an immense improvement in the style of cultivation, which indicates a corresponding increase in the capital of the country. It requires little or nothing in hand to enable a ryot to sow such crops as small millet (*kodon*) or sesamum (*til*). But to crop land with wheat or rice involves a considerable expenditure in seed-grain as well as far more labour in ploughing. Measured by area, the increase in cropping only amounts to 25 per cent. But measured by value of produce it is something very much greater.

10. The Mandla district of course shared in the extraordinary cheapness of grain, which prevailed in these Provinces up to the year 1862. Between the years 1843 and 1862 the price of wheat ranged between 50 and 100 seers per rupee. In 1862 the rise commenced which during the three years following brought grain in many parts of the Provinces up to famine prices. In the town of Mandla wheat rose at one time to 8 seers per rupee. But at that period there was little or no trade communication between the town and outlying villages, and grain continued to be generally very cheap. The Settlement Officer of 1868 notes that when wheat was selling in Mandla at 12 seers per rupee it fetched only half this price at Ramgarh, 40 miles distant. It is obvious that the price rates ruling in a small head-quarters bazaar, doing no trade to speak of with the outside, may give a very imperfect indication of the general range of agricultural prices. Grain is only imported for local consumption, and owing to the smallness of the trade it is in the hands of a few men who can easily combine to control the market. This is often the case in Mandla at the present day, and it was commonly so 25 years ago.

Taking however the published price statistics for the town of Mandla (which is the only definite information available), they indicate the following changes

during the 28 years preceding the revision of Settlement in 1888 :—

Periods.			Seers per rupee.	
			Wheat.	Rice.
Three years 1861—63	...	...	47.49	33.93
Five years 1864—68 (immediately preceding the former Settlement)	...	...	22.76	18.00
Five years 1869—73	...	...	21.73	16.62
„ „ 1874—78	...	...	24.46	18.47
„ „ 1879—83	...	...	21.04	19.01
Five years 1884—88 (immediately preceding the new Settlement)	...	...	28.80	16.28

In 1888 prices in Mandla town had more than doubled since 1862. In the district as a whole the rise must have been greater, as the development of traffic resulting from the opening of the Railway to Jubbulpore in 1870 tended strongly to lessen the difference between the rates current in town and country.

The rise commenced some years before the Settlement of 1868, but the Settlement Officer expressly states* that he refrained from taking it into account, the revenue enhancement then obtained by him being gained by the assessment of newly broken land and the levelling up of abnormally low payments. Indeed it could hardly have been otherwise as his revenue-rate per cultivated acre amounted to only 2 annas.

Population

11. The population of the district was recorded as—

- 1,87,699 in 1866
- 2,13,018 „ 1872
- 3,01,760 „ 1881
- 3,39,373 „ 1891

The two first enumerations were probably very incomplete, and the increase in population during the last 25 years, though no doubt large, is not so large as it is represented to be by these figures. The two last enumerations indicate an increase of 12 per cent in ten years, which is a higher rate than that of any other of the Northern districts of the Provinces.

Aboriginal tribes are numerically the most important section of the population constituting 60 per cent of the total. They mostly belong to the Gond race, which in the days of its power made the district a strong-hold, and now clings to it as an asylum from Hindu aggression.

The Census statistics cover not only the malguzari area of the district but the very numerous villages which lie in the Government Forest estates. It is therefore impossible to contrast them with the area statistics of this report.

Taking the district as a whole (and including the Government Forest area), the pressure of population is only 67 to the square mile. But *on the cultivated area* it rises to 424 per square mile, which is much above the average for the open districts of the Nerbudda valley, and is actually higher than the pressure of rural population in Jubbulpore. This results partly from the exceptional productiveness of the cultivation in double-cropped lands near the town of Mandla, and partly from the fact that a large portion of the agricultural population are not solely dependant on their farming, but supplement it largely by the consumption of forest produce.

Distribution of land amongst
the various agricultural classes—
(Tables II and VI), Proprietors.

12. A considerable proportion of the villages have come into the hands of a few large proprietors.

Previously to the mutiny two large tracts in the north of the district were held by talukdars of the Lodhi caste. Their rights were however confiscated for rebellion in 1858, and the villages granted to the headmen in charge. The large proprietors of the present day are mostly of recent date. Raja Gokuldas, the well-known banker of Jubbulpore owns 76, the Beohar family of Jubbulpore 39, and 33 have come into the possession of the family of a Musalman ex-Deputy Collector. The people of the district are generally much addicted to drink, and the liquor-selling caste of Kallars own no less than 145 villages, a large proportion of which were in the hands of the late Munna Lal Chowdri, a man who amassed a considerable fortune. Two large estates, those of Ghugri and Singharpur, including, respectively, 97 and 33 villages, were granted to officers of the Native army (Brahmins) for good service in the mutiny, and are held by their descendants. Taking all villages together the castes most numerous represented in the proprietary list are :—

Brahmins	...	332 villages.
Gonds	...	213 "
Lodhis	...	145 "
Kallars	...	145 "
Banias	...	132 "

The villages held by Gonds are almost all situated in the wild uplands to the north of the district. The Lodhis are mostly the clansmen of the ex-talukdars already referred to. A caste which deserves special mention is that known as the Rahtor, or Mahto Teli, holding 37 villages in the upper valley of the Nerbudda. They are good cultivators and represent the latest stream of Hindu immigration into the district, having come from adjacent Native territory since the year 1840.

The proprietary rights in 270 villages were transferred during the 20 year following the Settlement of 1868. This is perhaps not a very large numbers But in some parts of the district transfers have been strikingly numerous. This is especially the case in tracts where proprietary rights were conferred on men of aboriginal descent. Thus in the Shahpura group, 30 out of 101 villages have changed hands, in the Partabgarh group 39 out of 92 and in the Ramipur group 36 out of 140. In most cases debt has resulted from drink and improvidence; and as might have been expected the Kallars (liquor-sellers) have been large purchasers.

Turning now to the occupation of land within the villages an area of 56,496 acres, forming 11 per cent of the total occupied area, is held by malguzars as their home-farm or demesne, of which, roughly speaking, half is permanently protected against the accrual of tenant right by having been recorded as *sir*, while the remainder is only part of the home-farm so long as it is in the actual cultivation of the malguzar and unleased by him. The extent of the home-farm depends very greatly on the character of the proprietor. In estates held by large absentee landlords the area is small. Thus in the Ramnagar, Batwar, Chhapartola, Ghugri and Mokas groups it only amounts to 6 per cent of the total area in occupation. Where, on the other hand, villages are mostly in the hands of small resident proprietors its area is often very considerable. In the Ramipur group—the home of the Rahtors—it is a fifth of the area in occupation.

13. At the time of the 1868 Settlement a large proportion of the ryots were of migratory habits and but little use was made of the provisions for the conferral of subordinate rights on tenants. The plot proprietors known as malik-makbuzas are few in number. Absolute occupancy tenant right was granted over an area of 21,168 acres, which has now fallen to 12,814 acres, or by 40 per cent, owing mainly to the abandonment of land by the ryots. Much success cannot be expected from

the conferral of definite rights in land at a time when land itself is not in demand. Now-a-days cases of abandonment are of rare occurrence, and ryots prize very greatly a status secured by law. As a set-off to the decrease in the area held in absolute occupancy tenant right, it is satisfactory to note that the area held by occupancy tenants has increased under the old 12 years' rule from 21,163 to 86,173 acres or by more than four-fold. This proves the growth of a feeling of attachment to land. The area held in ordinary tenant right is 3,38,344 acres and still constitutes a much larger proportion of the total in this than in most other districts. But 29,781 acres of this area is held by absolute occupancy or occupancy tenants, as subsidiary to their protected holdings.

The following figures compare the area held by the different classes of tenants in 1868 and at the time of the revision of Settlement :—

		Area held by			
		Absolute occupancy tenants.	Occupancy tenants.	Absolute occupancy or occupancy tenants in ordinary right.	Ordinary tenants.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1868	...	21,168	27,480	...	2,07,834
1888	...	12,814	86,173	29,781	3,08,568

The total occupied area has increased in the twenty years from 857,032 to 506,520 acres or by 149,488 acres. This of course explains the large extension of the area held by ordinary tenants. There are 30,544 tenants holding in ordinary right, against only 864 absolute occupancy tenants, and 4,684 occupancy tenants. The ordinary class of ryots is of vastly preponderating importance in the economy of the district.

14. I now contrast the payments and average rates of each class of ryots at each of the two Settlements :—

		Malik-mak-buzas.	Absolute occupancy tenants.	Occupancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Total.	Rental enhancements imposed by Settlement Officer.	Grand Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
PAYMENTS.								
1868	...	1,047 15 0	13,752 0 4	13,570 10 8	64,269 15 3	92,640 8 10	.....	.....
1888	...	855 4 10	8,700 15 5	38,526 0 5	1,19,608 5 1	1,67,690 9 9	1,740 15 9	1,69,431 9 6
RATES PER ACRE.								
1868	...	0 6 10	0 10 4	0 7 10	0 4 10	0 5 8	.....	.....
1888	...	0 4 6	0 10 10	0 7 1	0 5 8	0 6 1	0 0 2	0 6 8

The small rise in the rate paid by the absolute occupancy class is due to the abandonment of poor lands more lightly rated than the average. The rate paid by occupancy tenants shows a decrease. But that paid by the large ordinary class has risen considerably—by 17 per cent.—although these ryots have * double their area by the reclamation of waste land, much of which is probably of inferior quality to the former average. These figures indicate that there has

* Deducting from their area of last Settlement the area now transferred to the occupancy class under the old 12 years' rule.

been little or no enhancement imposed by malguzars on the absolute occupancy and occupancy classes, but that they have raised rents materially on the area held in ordinary right. The acreage rate paid by ordinary tenants remains very low. It must be remembered, however, that as ordinary tenants hold the greater portion of the new broken land their holdings comprise most of the area under resting fallows. If a deduction be made on this account and their rent-rate be calculated on the cropped area only, it rises to about 8 annas an acre.

The rental enhancements imposed by the Settlement Officer amounted to only Rs. 1,740-15-9 and are quite inconsiderable. The largest share of them fell upon the villages in the Ramipur group, where malguzars and ryots persistently combined to understate the rental.

So far then as the re-assessment was based on the rents paid by ryots the Settlement Officer simply accepted matters as he found them, and assessed on enhancements which had already been made by the malguzars,

15. The rental value assessed on the malguzars' home-farm lands amounted to Rs. 8,268-12-10 *plus* Rs. 3,664-5-10 for lands held free by their servants and dependants. The average rate of the home-farm valuation was Rs. 0-7-3, that is to say, only two pies an acre more than the rate paid by occupancy tenants, and well below the rate paid by ordinary tenants if allowance be made for quality of land. The income from *siwai* sources was at the former Settlement inconsiderable, being rated at Rs. 232 only. This portion of the malguzari assets mainly consists in receipts from forest lands which have in malguzari villages as well as in the Government Forests developed enormously during the past 20 years. Villages on the western border of the district supply the town of Jubbulpore with much of its firewood, and some of the larger land-holders maintain special collecting establishments on the pattern of that kept up by Government. Even in the remotest parts of the district the demand for myrabolams has given a considerable value to jungles which where at last Settlement absolutely unremunerative. The Settlement Officer estimated the *siwai* income as Rs. 9,694-6-11, but I feel convinced that this figure greatly understates the real receipts. Moreover, the Settlement Officer allowed an abatement for seasonal fluctuations which reduced his estimate to Rs. 3,199-9-6. Looking, however, to the very considerable enhancement of revenue gained by the re-settlement, it was hardly necessary to insist on a strict appraisal of this subordinate branch of the assets.

16. The gross assets as thus ascertained amounted to Rs. 2,07,115-11-11 against Rs. 1,16,736-15-7 as given in the records of the former Settlement—an increase of 77 per cent. The revised assessment of each village or mahal was determined by taking a share of its assets lying between the prescribed limits of 50 and 60 per cent. Numerous considerations were weighed in deciding the fraction taken in particular cases, the principal of which have been formulated in Article 205 of the Settlement Code. Taking the district as a whole, the former assessment fell at 56 per cent. on the assets; but the fraction varied very greatly in the case of particular villages, and though the Settlement was nominally at half assets it diverged very greatly indeed from such a standard in the present sense of the term. In two groups of villages the Land Revenue absorbed over 70 per cent. of the assets. Looking, however, to the largeness of the enhancement expected, a standard of from 52 to 54 per cent. was accepted as a fair general basis of re-assessment. A higher fraction than the average was held to be warranted in cases where the fraction of the former Settlement was a high one, or where the village had been obtained by purchase or formed part of a considerable property. On the other hand, the assessment was pitched below the average where the assets were liable to fluctuation, where the estate was small or in the hands of numerous sharers, where the malguzar had done well by his tenants or where the revenue enhancement was of large amount. The village or mahal assessments thus arrived at brought out a gross revenue which fell at 52 per cent. of the assets in each tohsil. The highest average for an assessment group was 57,—the Chapartola group, which was assessed at 72 per

cent at the former Settlement. In no other group was the average over 53 per cent. In the case of only 219 mahals does the assessment fraction exceed 55 per cent, and in most of these cases the revenue was not enhanced, but either left at its former figure or reduced.

The Land Revenue as revised stands at Rs. 1,07,845, an increase of 64 per cent on the former demand. It falls at a rate of less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas per acre in cultivation—the corresponding rate at the former Settlement being $2\frac{3}{4}$ annas. This is a much smaller enhancement of rate than the rise in prices would justify.

17. So far indeed as the ryots are concerned the re-settlement has made no change in their circumstances. The protected classes continue to pay at rates which are but little higher than those paid by them when their produce commanded less than half the price it will fetch at present. The rent-rates of ordinary tenants have been enhanced considerably but not at all extravagantly, compared with the rise in prices, the enhancements having been made by their landlords who have for many years enjoyed the whole of the income obtained thereby.

The re-assessment has withdrawn from the malguzars a considerable portion of the profits they had been enjoying, but has left them out of all comparison better off than they were on the completion of the former Settlement. Including the rental value of their home-farm (but not of course the profits yielded by it), they then retained a balance of Rs. 51,130. They are now left with Rs. 99,270.

18. Subject to any orders received from the Government of India the revised revenue was made payable up to June 1903 in the Mandla, and up to June 1904 in the Ramgarh tahsil. This gives villages in the Mandla tahsil a Settlement period of either 15 or 14 years according as they were re-settled in the first or in the second year of the operations, that is to say, from the 1st July 1888 or the 1st July 1889. The period is 14 years for all villages in the Ramgarh tahsil, the new Settlement of which runs from the 1st July 1890.

The Settlement has now been running for two years in the tract last settled, the revised revenue having been collected without the least difficulty. No cases of hardship have come to light.

19. The 1,392 villages which were dealt with by the Settlement Officer include eight now belonging to the Seoni district, having been transferred while Settlement was in progress, under Notification No. 4515, dated 2nd August 1888. The number includes on the other hand three villages formerly belonging to and assessed with the Seoni district the revised assessments of which will not come into force until July 1895. Eleven villages contain plots of Government land which have been settled with the malguzars on lease-hold terms. These plots had been gained by encroachment on the Government Forest lands, and as they had been improved and brought under cultivation and it was by no means certain that the encroachments were wilful, their retention by the malguzars was sanctioned. These were exceptional cases. As a rule, when encroachment was found the land was handed back to the Forest Department, which regained in this way large areas. To prove encroachment was by no means easy. The limits of the lands required by Government had been most imperfectly demarcated—or very often not demarcated at all—and the maps were too inaccurate to give a precise clue to the lie of the boundary. In the majority of cases the only ground to go upon was a comparison of the area now held with the malguzari areas shown in the records of the former Settlement, and owing to miscalculation of areas at that time this was far from being a reliable guide. Margins were left in cases of doubt, but subject to this concession in the interests of the people the Settlement Officer took care to enforce the rights of Government in the Forest Department.

20. Mention should be made of special orders affecting the settlement of a part of the Ghugri estate as a separate Forest mahal, and the determination of the amount payable as *malikana* to the Lodhi ex-talukdars of Shahpura and Ramgarh.

The Ghugri estate comprising 97 villages with an area of 249 square miles was granted by the Government to one Lachmi Pershad for loyal service in the mutiny. The grant was held to exempt the estate from the excision of excess waste, which was one of the most important of the operations effected at the Settlement of 1868; but it was laid down that the Forest area which would have been excised, had the estate been on ordinary malguzari tenure, was to be separately settled at a revenue made liable to revision at short intervals. The area recorded as excess waste amounted to 91 square miles; but apparently owing either to misapprehension or forgetfulness it was not separately settled, but was included at a nominal revenue with the rest of the estate in the twenty years Settlement. Shortly afterwards Lachmi Pershad cut and sold timber to the value of a lakh of rupees. The orders of 1866 have now been carried out, and the Forest area declared to be a distinct mahal under Section 46 of the Land Revenue Act, and settled * separately at a revenue which will fluctuate with the receipts. The share payable during the first five years has been laid down as half the net income of the proprietor, who has been bound to conform to any rules for Forest conservancy made by the Chief Commissioner under Section 124-A of the Land Revenue Act. It should be added that the precise boundaries of the Forest mahal have not as yet been laid down on the ground.

Previously to the mutiny a very large portion of the Ramgarh tahsil was in the hands of two Lodhi families, known as the talukdars of Shahpura and Ramgarh. In 1858 their estate was confiscated for rebellion; but the first orders of confiscation were subsequently modified, instructions being issued (by the Government of the North-Western Provinces), laying down that the estates were to be settled with the village headmen or managers, subject to the payment of *malikana* over and above the revenue at a rate to be thereafter determined, and that the ex-talukdars were to be entirely excluded from management, their interests being restricted absolutely to the receipt of the *malikana*. Subsequently under general orders of the Board of Revenue regarding the fixation of *malikana* payments, the *malikana* was fixed at 10 per cent on the revenue payable by the village Settlement holders *plus* an additional 10 per cent paid from the Government Treasury, or 20 per cent on the jama in all. The Settlement Officer in 1868 apparently proposed to recognise the ex-talukdars as superior proprietors. But this was negatived. He also proposed to make the village settlement holders pay the whole of the 20 per cent *malikana*. This was approved.

At the new Settlement the *malikana* payments of the village proprietors have been enhanced, but not so much as to bring them up to the full 20 per cent. The result has been as follows:—

Malikana payable to	Under former Settlement.			Under new Settlement.			Increase.		
	Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.
Shahpura family...	848	0	0	1,053	2	0	205	2	0
Ramgarh do. ...	2,053	9	6	2,524	0	0	470	6	6

The ex-talukdars appealed, claiming the full 20 per cent on the revised revenue. The Chief Commissioner in addressing the Government of India on the point stated that it was by no means clear that the appellants had any claim whatever to an increase in *malikana*, and that he would certainly not add to the enhancement already made. This view was accepted by the Government of India in letter No. 1786-151, dated 31st July 1891, and final orders were issued to this effect in this Administration's No. 3911-74, dated 17th

* This Administration's No. 121-183, dated 27th January 1890.

September 1891. At the same time the continuance was sanctioned of malikana originally made payable on villages in which no proprietary rights had been granted and were now held by ryots directly under Government. The amounts payable on this account were Rs. 47 to the Shahpura and Rs. 333-6-6 to the Ramgarh family. These are provided by Government and treated as pension charges.

21. In undertaking to re-settle the Mandla district in anticipation of a re-survey, it was understood that the Administration would extend regular survey operations to the district as soon as possible. I am able to report that a substantial commencement has been made. The preliminary traverse by professional agency has been completed, and last season an Assistant Settlement Officer was posted to the district, and revised maps and records were prepared for about 380 square miles of malguzari lands. The cadastral survey is now in full swing. It has been greatly assisted by an increase in the patwari staff, effected by the Settlement Officer before leaving the district.

22. It remains for me to place on record the excellent services which have been rendered by Khan Bahadur Aulad Hussein in the re-settlement of this district. He joined at the end of December 1887 and was transferred to the charge of the Jubbulpore Settlement in January 1891. In three years he re-assessed an area of 2,053 square miles comprising 1,093 villages lying for the most part in very difficult country. In the fullness with which he corrected the maps of the former Settlement he did considerably more than was contemplated in his instructions. The total expenditure on the Settlement was only Rs. 46,872, or at the rate of Rs. 22 per square mile. It is very nearly covered by a single year's enhancement in the Revenue demand.

The Settlement Officer was efficiently assisted by his Settlement Superintendent, Mr. Abdul Hak, who has since been raised to the rank of an Assistant Settlement Officer.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. B. FULLER,

Commr. of Settls. and Agriculture.

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TABLE I. Land Revenue demand previous to re-settlement.

- „ II. Former and present number of co-sharers in malguzari right.
- „ III. Present area in cultivation classed according to soils.
- „ IV. Former and present cultivated area classed by crops.
- „ V. General classification of total area of village lands.
- „ VI. Occupied area classed according to the right in which held.
- „ VII. Former and present payments made by ryots.
- „ VIII. Valuation of malguzar's home-farm lands.
- „ IX. Siwai income.
- „ X. Total assets—former and present.
- „ XI. Revised assessment sanctioned.
- „ XII. Statistical considerations justifying revised assessment.

TABLE I.—Details of revenue demand prior to re-settlement.

Assessment group.				Land revenue demand.	
				As fixed at former Settlement.	At time of re-settlement.
1				2	3
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
MANDLA TASHIL	Binsika	...	...	3,625 0 0	3,625 0 0
	Hindanagar	...	...	9,836 11 9	9,836 11 9
	Banshi	...	...	6,162 8 0	6,259 15 6
	Jhalpur	...	...	3,575 0 0	3,590 0 0
	Niwari	...	...	7,725 0 0	7,775 0 0
	Ramnagar	...	...	1,695 0 0	1,780 0 0
	Babwar	...	...	1,633 0 0	1,673 0 0
	Chhapartola	...	...	2,594 0 0	2,514 0 0
	Chugri	...	...	2,003 0 0	2,043 0 0
	Bijalgan	...	...	4,715 0 0	4,720 0 0
Total for the Tashil				47,859 3 9	48,211 11 8
BANGAHS TASHIL	Niwah	...	...	2,898 0 0	2,907 0 0
	Shahpura	...	...	3,200 0 0	3,210 0 0
	Shahpur	...	...	1,880 0 0	1,955 0 0
	Partabgarh	...	...	2,510 0 0	2,535 0 0
	Ramipur	...	...	4,620 0 0	4,791 0 0
Total for the Tashil				15,108 0 0	15,398 0 0
TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT				62,967 3 9	63,609 11 8

TABLE II.—Number of co-charers in malguzari right.

Assessment group.				At former Settlement.	At present Settlement.
				Rs.	Rs.
MANDLA TASHIL	Binsika	...	...	121	95
	Hindanagar	...	...	147	147
	Banshi	...	...	146	174
	Jhalpur	...	...	84	101
	Niwari	...	...	144	170
	Ramnagar	...	...	123	123
	Babwar	...	...	127	112
	Chhapartola	...	...	105	102
	Chugri	...	...	4	8
	Bijalgan	...	...	67	98
Total for the Tashil				1,099	1,163
BANGAHS TASHIL	Niwah	...	...	136	168
	Shahpura	...	...	165	145
	Shahpur	...	...	77	123
	Partabgarh	...	...	59	88
	Ramipur	...	...	217	239
Total for the Tashil				644	763
TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT				1,743	1,926

TABLE III.—Area in cultivation classed according to soils.

Assessment group.		Water I.	Water II.	Marl.	Saline.	Khadim.	Barra.	Total.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
MANDLA TANSIL.	Binsika	3,919	4,261	3,145	215	1,114	2,898	15,526
	Hirdatagar	4,718	5,828	5,072	3,487	916	369	20,789
	Damai	4,760	5,644	5,054	1,792	1,422	3,064	21,738
	Jholpur	566	4,814	9,695	7	2,07	10,770	27,928
	Niwari	1,535	10,473	21,878	1,222	3,539	6,809	45,456
	Ramnagar	490	2,502	4,975	628	636	3,530	12,861
	Batwar	...	413	2,193	4,935	381	3,892	11,814
	Chhapartola	147	545	5,078	4,229	1,075	5,098	16,172
	Ghugri	...	684	6,453	98	1,854	17,503	26,592
	Bijisgaon	341	2,840	10,305	421	4,160	13,899	31,966
RAMGARH TANSIL.	Mokas	266	3,481	8,795	255	4,110	21,365	35,272
	Total for the Tahsil	16,742	41,675	83,643	17,236	20,337	82,197	2,69,110
	Niwari	13	724	9,911	431	2,259	13,925	27,273
	Shahpura	3	1,435	8,609	238	2,554	18,407	31,256
	Shahpur	175	1,235	8,525	231	1,532	13,983	25,791
	Partabgarh	477	5,069	20,795	848	2,373	6,586	36,654
RAMGARH TANSIL.	Ramipur	127	3,641	18,563	1,634	2,678	13,256	44,849
	Total for the Tahsil	795	12,154	66,403	3,442	11,322	71,197	1,65,823
TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT		17,537	53,729	1,50,046	20,728	32,589	1,60,304	4,34,933

TABLE IV.—Cropped ~~and~~ classified according to crops.

Assessment group.	At present Settlement.											Complete as recorded at former Settlement.								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Area double-cropped.			Area double-cropped.			Total.	
	Wheat.	Rice.	Kodan.	Kulhi.	Linseed.	Til.	Gram.	Masur.	Sugar-cane.	Other crops.	Total.	Wheat.	Other crops.	Total.	Wheat.	Other crops.	Total.	Wheat.	Other crops.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Binalke	3,107	5,181	...	...	55	...	1,476	252	...	5,424	15,525	2,203	2,636	4,839	3,164	1,106	788	1,954	...	...
Hirdenagar	1,269	16,396	...	...	68	...	786	94	...	2,230	20,788	8,088	7,827	10,915	13,585	1,308	2,486	2,796	...	...
Banni	5,554	7,806	...	...	154	...	1,409	293	...	6,492	21,738	1,926	3,494	5,422	6,405	1,343	1,317	2,660	...	...
Jhodpur	10,278	663	...	...	532	...	1,306	957	...	14,140	27,926	60	196	256	5,980	1,204	77	133	...	...
Niwari	24,264	2,562	...	...	901	...	2,422	671	...	14,436	45,456	348	457	805	12,359	2,765	44	147	...	...
Ramnagar	2,231	4,034	...	...	38	...	811	178	...	5,589	12,861	...	2,554	2,554	378	2,961	612	613	...	...
Batwar	1,090	4,544	3,439	1,579	5	36	282	...	...	839	11,814	...	367	367	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhaparhole	2,926	3,239	5,187	2,581	8	380	509	...	...	1,342	16,172	...	220	220	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gbagri	2,869	2,275	8,837	4,945	12	4,079	1,403	...	...	2,182	26,592	...	719	719	705	1,756	...	...	...	...
Rijagan	4,737	1,997	9,133	5,375	90	1,592	3,433	...	17	5,589	31,966	...	329	329	3,844	1,258	...	...	...	...
Mokas	5,727	3,355	12,801	7,934	73	2,238	1,711	...	...	4,433	39,272	...	731	731	2,922	1,938	...	...	...	...
Total for the Tahsil	64,072	62,052	39,397	22,417	2,011	8,325	16,498	2,645	17	62,676	269,110	7,687	19,530	27,217	80,448	35,086	5,326	9,801	...	...
Niwari	6,272	1,894	7,933	4,797	1,016	1,139	790	...	...	3,432	27,273	...	962	962	3,757	1,427	59	59	...	...
Shahpura	6,465	1,159	9,599	4,759	609	3,054	1,262	...	2	4,347	31,256	...	939	939	2,746	856	20	20	...	...
Shahpur	5,666	1,652	7,206	2,854	674	3,171	1,516	...	...	3,053	25,791	...	739	739	1,846	979	7	7	...	...
Patahgarh	10,053	5,997	9,099	2,465	976	237	2,914	...	...	4,995	35,654	...	660	660	2,683	5,210	...	...	...	...
Rampur	12,011	5,763	10,855	3,722	1,288	2,814	2,926	...	2	5,568	44,849	...	1,100	1,100	5,541	4,181	220	220	...	...
Total for the Tahsil	40,467	16,465	44,691	18,617	4,562	10,415	9,207	...	4	21,395	165,828	...	4,400	4,400	16,572	12,653	306	306	...	...
TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT	1,04,639	68,517	84,968	41,034	6,573	18,740	24,706	2,645	21	84,071	4,84,938	7,687	23,930	31,617	47,015	47,689	5,632	9,607	...	...

MADHIA TAMIL.

MADHIA TAMIL.

classification of village lands.

area.		Area irrigated.				Compare as at former Settlement.										
Total unoccupied area.	Total area.	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.	Number of irrigation wells.	Number of artificial tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough-cattle.	Area cropped.	Area occupied.	Area irrigated.	Number of irrigation wells.	Number of artificial tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough-cattle.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.					Acres.	Acres.	Acres.					
22,550	39,389	14	89	103	55	15	1,551	3,102	10,687	11,131	155	52	15	756	1,807	
23,561	45,897	32	617	649	148	99	2,324	4,654	17,441	17,769	406	107	103	1,489	3,065	
25,674	49,137	...	265	265	71	37	2,078	4,156	16,144	16,888	151	65	38	1,198	2,396	
23,231	57,685	...	11	11	14	3	2,024	4,048	20,800	21,923	1	1	3	1,161	2,322	
37,654	68,801	...	73	73	35	15	3,163	6,326	32,918	33,891	46	18	23	1,900	3,800	
30,782	46,724	3	40	43	12	21	1,171	2,342	10,792	10,996	20	7	21	615	1,230	
43,711	56,722	...	...	...	...	...	1,128	2,256	13,743	13,784	...	...	...	917	1,834
64,239	81,978	...	9	9	...	5	1,251	2,502	19,350	19,429	...	...	5	1,896	2,792
73,904	1,09,346	...	...	...	...	2	1,877	3,754	20,458	20,696	...	...	2	664	1,328
49,457	86,415	...	17	17	...	...	2,339	4,778	26,188	26,615	...	...	...	1,505	3,010
59,199	1,07,266	...	15	15	...	...	2,692	5,384	30,544	31,116	...	...	...	1,632	3,264
4,53,965	7,67,860	49	1,136	1,185	335	197	21,648	43,302	2,19,060	2,24,243	839	250	209	13,233	26,848	
55,167	86,757	3	...	3	1	8	1,621	3,242	21,840	22,577	...	...	...	...	...
68,628	1,05,589	...	6	6	4	...	2,120	4,252	27,073	17,509	...	...	...	1,491	2,982
71,536	99,671	...	...	...	...	...	1,393	2,786	20,451	20,810	...	...	...	827	1,654
64,112	1,06,781	...	...	...	...	...	2,215	4,430	24,751	25,419	...	...	...	773	1,546
99,754	1,52,984	...	2	2	...	...	2,869	5,738	33,391	36,474	...	...	...	1,410	2,820
3,59,157	5,51,782	3	8	11	5	8	10,224	20,448	1,27,506	1,32,789	...	...	...	4,501	9,002
8,13,122	13,19,612	52	1,144	1,196	340	205	31,872	63,750	3,46,575	3,57,082	839	250	209	17,734	35,850	

TABLE VI.—Details

Assessment group.	Held by malguzars.				Held by malik-makbuzas.		Held by revenue-free grantees.		Held by absolute occupancy tenants.	
	As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.
MANDLA TAHSIL										
Binaika ...	402	1,150	1,552	70	20	117	6	11	56	461
Hirdenagar ...	2,291	1,187	3,478	437	81	457	16	35	235	1,373
Bamni ...	1,296	1,322	2,618	226	70	383	5	18	192	2,191
Jholpur ...	1,735	2,379	4,114	391	1	12	...	...	22	611
Niwari ...	3,305	4,061	7,066	349	22	477	1	2	22	560
Ramnagar ...	94	451	545	2	5	51	...	46	32	618
Batwar ...	87	1,097	1,184	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhapartola ...	285	611	896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghugri ...	44	124	168	18	4	399	—	...	..	...
Bijaigaon ...	2,209	1,827	4,036	87	15	168	...	...	59	1,066
Mokas ...	611	678	1,289	12	5	52	...	...	38	632
Total for the Tahsil ...	12,059	14,887	26,946	1,595	223	2,116	25	112	656	8,017
HAMGAH TAHSIL										
Niwas ...	3,557	3,065	6,622	404	8	177	...	...	45	984
Shahpura ...	2,312	1,873	4,185	113	21	452	...	...	72	1,054
Shahpur ...	2,159	2,192	4,351	124	1	30	...	...	12	398
Partabgarh ...	2,383	1,622	4,005	50	3	179	...	...	17	781
Ranipur ...	6,002	4,385	10,387	241	2	78	...	...	62	1,580
Total for the Tahsil ...	16,413	13,137	29,550	932	35	916	...	...	208	4,797
TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT	28,472	28,024	56,496	2,527	258	3,032	25	112	864	12,814

of holdings.

Held by occupancy tenants.		Held by tenants of superior class in ordinary tenant right.	Held by ordinary tenants.		Held rent-free or by privileged tenants.		Total occupied area.	Compare areas at former Settlement.				
Number of holdings.	Area.		Number of holdings.	Area.	As grant from malguzars.	In lieu of service.		Held by malik-makbuzas.	Held by revenue-free grantees.	Held by absolute occupancy tenants.	Held by occupancy tenants.	Held by ordinary tenants.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
328	3,412	1,409	1,381	9,566	176	165	16,889	...	...	1,204	1,281	6,659
823	6,431	2,116	1,367	7,318	431	187	22,336	...	...	3,129	3,016	8,128
559	4,988	2,579	1,433	10,363	195	118	23,463	403	...	3,419	1,508	8,982
350	8,415	3,921	1,159	17,008	190	183	34,454	...	...	768	1,877	15,171
267	8,422	2,881	1,979	29,874	1,193	169	50,647	...	...	1,713	2,971	21,649
164	2,018	1,302	1,075	10,060	242	60	14,912	...	...	759	319	8,730
81	1,183	470	1,149	9,825	147	199	13,068	...	...	...	317	12,157
51	1,022	..	1,502	15,318	351	152	17,739	...	...	...	121	16,904
58	909	632	2,562	33,204	33	97	35,442	399	...	272	110	12,104
461	7,586	2,803	2,504	21,158	113	228	36,958	188	...	1,869	3,162	14,606
391	9,051	3,552	2,853	32,297	240	351	49,067	48	...	1,354	1,803	19,311
3,528	54,953	21,170	18,666	1,95,991	3,311	1,849	3,13,895	1,058	...	14,437	16,495	1,44,991
210	4,999	1,405	1,933	16,519	540	346	31,590	215	...	1,301	2,039	11,553
818	7,882	2,563	2,291	19,576	1,208	138	37,061	624	...	1,545	1,940	17,084
153	4,472	982	1,694	17,331	410	101	28,075	30	...	632	1,938	12,115
122	5,126	1,134	2,500	30,863	458	123	42,669	289	...	1,245	1,687	1,269
353	9,342	2,524	3,080	28,283	821	215	53,230	212	...	1,958	3,381	20,713
1,150	31,820	8,611	11,578	1,12,572	3,437	922	1,92,625	1,370	...	6,681	10,985	62,733
4,684	86,173	29,731	30,514	3,08,563	6,748	2,771	5,06,520	2,428	...	21,168	27,480	2,07,634

TABLE VII.—Detail of malik-makhuza's

				At former		
Assessment group.				Malik-makhuza's.	Absolute occupancy tenants.	Occupancy tenants.
1				2	3	4
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
MANDLA TAHSIL.	Binaika	... { Payments	...	56 0 0	1,216 5 4	1,864 0 9
		... { Rate per acre	...	...	1 0 2	1 1 0
	Hirdenagar	... { Payments	...	347 9 6	3,939 13 0	4,208 0 1
		... { Rate per acre	...	...	1 4 2	1 4 6
	Bamni	... { Payments	...	197 1 0	3,631 1 9	1,180 0 8
		... { Rate per acre	...	...	1 1 0	0 12 6
	Jholpur	... { Payments	...	...	247 4 0	747 7 0
		... { Rate per acre	...	...	0 5 2	0 6 4
	Nimari	... { Payments	...	107 6 6	814 10 3	1,328 4 0
		... { Rate per acre	...	...	0 7 7	0 7 2
	Ramnagar	... { Payments	...	29 5 0	389 11 6	183 12 9
		... { Rate per acre	...	...	0 8 3	0 9 2
	Batwar	... { Payments	...	...	...	78 1 0
		... { Rate per acre	...	...	...	0 3 11
RAMGARH TAHSIL.	Chhapartola	... { Payments	...	...	...	19 8 0
		... { Rate per acre	...	...	...	0 2 5
	Ghughri	... { Payments	...	26 0 0	52 6 0	8 0 0
		... { Rate per acre	...	0 1 1	0 3 1	0 1 2
	Bijaigaon	... { Payments	...	31 8 6	678 12 0	960 14 11
		... { Rate per acre	...	0 2 8	0 5 9	0 4 10
	Mokas	... { Payments	...	4 7 3	562 11 6	610 5 3
		... { Rate per acre	...	...	0 6 11	0 5 5
	Total for the Tahsil	... { Payments	...	859 5 9	11,552 11 4	10,683 6 0
		... { Rate per acre	...	0 13 0	0 12 9	0 10 4
	Niwās	... { Payments	...	45 7 0	463 15 3	656 14 3
		... { Rate per acre	...	0 3 4	0 5 8	0 5 2
	Shahpura	... { Payments	...	85 8 6	706 8 9	609 13 0
		... { Rate per acre	...	0 2 2	0 7 4	0 5 4
	Shahpur	... { Payments	...	6 0 0	135 12 6	398 0 6
		... { Rate per acre	...	0 3 2	0 3 5	0 3 8
	Partabgarh	... { Payments	...	30 10 3	247 10 6	332 6 9
		... { Rate per acre	...	0 1 8	0 3 2	0 3 2
	Bamipur	... { Payments	...	20 15 6	645 6 0	890 1 9
		... { Rate per acre	...	0 1 7	0 5 3	0 4 3
	Total for the Tahsil	... { Payments	...	188 9 3	2,199 5 0	2,887 4 0
		... { Rate per acre	...	0 2 2	0 5 3	0 4 2
TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT				1,047 15 0	13,752 0 4	13,570 10 3
				0 6 10	0 10 4	0 7 10

and tenants' payments.

Settlement.		At time of re-settlement.					
Ordinary tenants.	Total.	Malik-mak-buzas.	Absolute occupancy tenants.	Occupancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Total.	Plus enhance-ments imposed by the Settlement Officer.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
3,426 5 3 0 8 3	6,062 11 4 0 10 7	53 11 3 0 8 4	509 7 3 1 1 8	3,553 5 8 1 0 6	8,333 13 5 0 12 2	12,455 5 7 0 13 3	12,588 10 7 0 13 5
8,673 4 1 1 1 1	17,163 10 8 1 3 2	304 13 0 ...	2,624 4 11 1 6 4	9,578 4 10 1 7 10	11,624 13 5 1 3 9	24,132 4 2 1 5 2	24,385 1 2 1 5 5
5,041 2 3 0 9 0	10,049 5 3 0 11 2	142 0 1 ...	2,297 6 0 1 0 8	3,977 1 6 0 12 9	10,270 10 4 0 12 8	16,687 1 11 0 13 0	16,841 11 11 0 13 1
4,718 3 11 0 5 0	5,712 14 11 0 5 1	...	190 15 0 0 5 0	2,864 15 6 0 5 1	7,621 5 9 0 6 1	10,477 4 3 0 5 7	10,555 10 3 0 5 7
8,673 14 5 0 6 5	10,984 3 2 0 6 8	136 5 3 ...	274 3 3 0 7 10	4,085 13 0 0 7 9	15,733 2 0 0 7 8	20,229 7 6 0 7 7	20,416 1 6 0 7 8
2,336 8 3 0 4 3	2,939 5 6 0 4 9	32 6 0 ...	314 7 6 0 8 1	1,064 6 0 0 8 5	4,943 14 5 0 6 11	6,355 1 11 0 7 3	6,355 1 11 0 7 3
2,055 2 4 0 2 8	2,133 3 4 0 2 8	...	...	387 4 0 0 5 2	3,414 1 3 0 5 4	3,801 5 3 0 3 3	3,801 5 3 0 3 3
2,313 8 0 0 2 9	2,333 0 0 0 2 8	...	...	271 8 0 0 4 3	4,126 7 0 0 4 4	4,397 15 0 0 4 3	4,418 4 0 0 4 3
1,845 15 11 0 2 5	1,932 5 11 0 2 4	25 0 0 0 1 0	...	133 6 7 0 2 4	5,712 4 5 0 2 9	5,870 11 0 0 2 9	5,870 11 0 0 2 9
4,160 11 1 0 4 7	5,331 14 6 0 4 8	24 2 6 0 2 3	511 3 9 0 7 9	3,399 13 6 0 6 11	9,968 1 3 0 6 10	13,903 5 0 0 6 9	14,070 9 9 0 6 10
4,046 11 0 0 3 3	5,244 3 0 0 3 7	4 7 3 ...	387 8 0 0 8 3	2,511 11 2 0 4 2	8,958 15 4 0 4 0	11,862 9 9 0 4 1	11,892 15 0 0 4 1
47,791 6 6 0 5 2	70,380 13 7 0 6 4	727 13 4 0 5 6	7,109 7 8 0 14 2	31,627 9 9 0 9 3	90,707 8 7 0 6 8	1,30,172 7 4 0 7 4	1,31,196 2 4 0 7 5
2,692 11 3 0 3 9	3,858 15 9 0 4 1	33 8 6 0 3 0	340 7 3 0 5 6	1,256 0 6 0 4 0	4,673 4 6 0 4 2	6,303 4 9 0 4 2	6,441 15 9 0 4 3
3,744 14 3 0 3 6	5,148 12 6 0 3 10	72 7 6 0 2 7	509 5 0 0 7 9	1,774 0 3 0 3 7	6,040 14 9 0 4 4	8,396 11 6 0 4 3	8,593 9 3 0 4 5
2,289 6 2 0 3 0	2,829 3 2 0 3 1	6 0 0 0 3 2	83 6 6 0 3 4	778 14 11 0 2 9	3,858 15 1 0 3 4	4,727 4 6 0 3 3	4,789 7 2 0 3 4
2,497 2 6 0 3 1	3,107 14 0 0 11 1	5 0 0 0 0 5	142 8 0 0 2 11	760 14 5 0 2 5	6,493 13 4 0 3 3	7,402 1 9 0 3 1	7,568 14 3 0 3 2
5,254 6 7 0 4 1	6,310 13 10 0 4 1	10 7 6 0 2 2	515 15 0 0 5 3	2,328 8 7 0 4 0	7,833 12 10 0 4 1	10,688 11 11 0 4 1	10,666 8 9 0 4 2
16,478 8 9 0 4 2	21,753 11 3 0 4 3	127 7 6 0 2 0	1,591 7 9 0 5 1	6,398 6 8 0 3 5	28,900 12 6 0 3 8	37,518 2 5 0 3 8	38,235 7 2 0 3 10
64,269 15 3 0 4 10	92,640 8 10 0 5 8	855 4 10 0 4 6	8,700 15 5 0 10 10	38,528 0 5 0 7 1	1,19,608 5 1 0 5 8	1,67,600 9 9 0 6 1	1,69,431 9 3 0 6 3

TABLE VIII.—Rental value assumed for land held by malguzars and privileged tenants.

Assessment group.	Sir and khudkasht.			Area held by privileged tenants.		Total rental value cols 2, 4 and 6.	Valuation adopted				
	Area leased out.		Area cultivated by malguzars.	Rental value by rates.	Compare rent actually paid.		For sir and khudkasht.	Rate per acre.	For area held by privileged tenants.	Rate per acre.	
	Rental value by rates.	Compare rent actually paid to malguzars.	Rental value by rates.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
MANDLA TAHSIL.	Binaika ...	Rs. a. p. 172 13 1	Rs. a. p. 219 5 0	Rs. a. p. 987 6 4	Rs. a. p. 123 4 4	Rs. a. p. 30 0 0	Rs. a. p. 1,283 7 9	Rs. a. p. 1,217 14 3	Rs. a. p. 0 12 6	Rs. a. p. 127 9 6	Rs. a. p. 0 7 3
	Hirdenagar ...	576 1 1	546 10 0	4,307 7 6	693 1 5	12 0 0	5,576 10 0	4,870 7 0	1 6 4	654 11 2	1 0 11
	Bemni ...	283 7 1	438 14 0	2,177 6 11	280 7 10	...	2,741 5 10	2,329 9 9	1 14 1	262 5 11	0 13 3
	Jholpur ...	89 8 4	150 15 11	1,570 9 2	145 15 6	...	1,806 1 0	1,625 5 6	0 6 3	114 7 4	0 4 11
	Niwari ...	204 1 0	310 9 10	3,729 9 4	906 2 11	...	4,839 13 3	4,024 11 10	0 9 1	742 11 1	0 8 8
	Ramnagar ...	2 4 0	4 8 0	443 5 7	120 13 3	...	566 6 10	388 2 1	0 11 4	105 8 6	0 5 7
	Batwar ...	6 2 4	7 0 0	430 11 3	93 11 0	...	530 8 7	348 11 1	0 4 8	85 9 6	0 3 11
	Chhapartola...	.....	...	271 5 10	151 14 2	3 0 0	423 4 0	274 8 3	0 4 10	131 10 9	0 4 2
	Ghugri ...	6 14 8	11 8 0	47 13 5	15 9 3	...	70 5 4	47 6 0	0 4 6	15 1 8	0 1 10
	Bijainston ...	52 13 10	74 2 0	2,052 9 7	175 0 2	...	2,310 7 7	1,990 13 8	0 7 10	161 13 2	0 7 7
Mokas ...	7 5 6	6 0 0	432 0 11	161 0 3	...	600 6 8	407 0 3	0 5 0	151 2 11	0 3 11	
Total for the Tahsil.	1,401 6 11	1,769 8 9	16,480 5 10	2,867 0 1	45 0 0	20,748 12 10	17,524 9 8	0 10 5	2,552 11 6	0 7 10	
RANGARI TAHSIL.	Niwase ...	152 2 6	190 8 0	1,865 7 0	273 8 8	4 0 0	2,291 2 2	2,117 8 0	0 5 1	248 5 8	0 4 5
	Shahpura ...	45 9 11	70 1 0	1,050 4 11	354 13 10	0 12 0	1,450 12 8	1,154 2 6	0 4 5	839 13 0	0 4 0
	Shahpur ...	24 6 9	35 8 0	861 7 5	115 13 10	8 0 0	1,001 12 0	999 7 7	0 3 8	115 0 1	0 3 7
	Partabgarh ...	9 5 1	11 0 0	837 7 8	123 2 11	...	969 15 8	961 9 3	0 3 10	115 11 9	0 3 2
	Ranipur ...	73 4 5	61 8 0	3,019 11 4	330 8 0	...	3,423 7 9	3,036 1 6	0 4 8	232 11 10	0 4 6
Total for the Tahsil.	304 12 8	368 9 0	7,634 6 4	1,197 15 3	12 12 0	9,137 2 3	8,268 12 10	0 4 5	1,111 10 4	0 4 0	
TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT...	1,706 3 7	2,138 1 9	24,114 12 2	4,064 15 4	57 12 0	29,885 15 1	25,793 6 6	0 7 3	3,664 5 10	0 6 1	

TABLE IX.—Siwai Income.

Assessment group.				Recorded at former Settle- ment.	Recorded in year of re-settlement.	Assumed as average.
1				2	3	4
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
MANDLA TAHSIL.	Binaika	...	...	6 0 0	393 13 0	436 0 0
	Hirdenagar	...	...	13 0 0	423 4 0	474 12 0
	Bamni	...	...	53 0 0	591 10 9	409 0 0
	Jholpur	...	...	8 0 0	65 0 0	130 0 0
	Niwari	...	...	...	54 0 0	299 0 0
	Ramnagar	...	...	...	120 4 0	151 10 0
	Batwar	...	...	5 0 0	116 10 0	148 0 0
	Chhapartola	...	...	76 0 0	373 12 0	417 0 0
	Ghugri	...	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0
	Bijaigaon	...	...	30 0 0	2,164 15 9	1,495 9 3
	Mokas	...	...	...	1,186 12 5	900 6 3
Total for the Tahsil				191 0 0	5,508 1 11	4,931 5 6
RANGARH TAHSIL.	Niwas	...	...	18 0 0	1,331 8 0	1,029 8 0
	Shahpura	...	...	12 0 0	1,119 13 0	801 4 0
	Shahpur	...	...	9 0 0	1,098 12 0	941 8 0
	Parabgarh	...	...	...	59 12 0	69 0 0
	Ramipur	...	...	2 0 0	576 8 0	427 0 0
Total for the Tahsil				41 0 0	4,186 5 0	3,268 4 0
TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT				232 0 0	9,694 6 11	8,199 9 6

TABLE X.—Total assets on which assessment based.

Assessment group.	Payments of malikmakbuzas and tenants as sanctioned.	Annual value of sir, khud- kasht and land held by privi- leged tenants.	Siwai receipts.	Total.	Compare as at former Settlement.			
					Cash rental.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants.	Siwai receipts.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Binalka ..	12,568 10 7	1,345 7 9	496 0 0	14,430 2 4	6,062 11 4	664 9 9	6 0 0	6,733 5 1
Hirdenagar ...	24,385 1 2	5,525 2 2	474 12 0	30,384 15 4	17,163 10 8	2,899 0 0	13 0 0	20,075 10 8
Bamni ...	16,841 11 11	2,591 15 8	409 0 0	19,842 11 7	10,049 5 3	1,687 13 4	53 0 0	11,790 2 7
Jholpur ...	10,555 10 1	1,739 12 10	130 0 0	12,425 7 1	5,712 14 3	1,107 15 5	5 0 0	6,915 13 8
Niwari ...	20,416 1 0	4,707 6 11	299 0 0	25,482 8 5	10,981 3 2	3,452 14 11	...	14,437 2 1
Ramnagar ...	6,346 3 1	493 10 7	151 10 0	6,991 8 6	2,930 5 6	279 12 9	...	3,219 2 3
Batwar ...	3,801 5 3	434 4 7	143 0 0	4,378 9 10	2,133 3 4	338 10 0	5 0 0	2,476 13 4
Chhapartola ...	4,413 4 0	406 14 2	432 0 0	5,257 2 2	2,833 0 0	723 1 3	76 0 0	3,632 1 3
Ghugri ...	5,874 15 0	62 7 8	15 0 0	5,952 6 8	1,932 5 11	918 4 0	...	2,850 9 11
Bijaigaon ...	14,079 2 11	2,152 10 10	1,495 9 3	17,727 7 0	5,981 14 6	1,762 7 8	30 0 0	7,624 6 2
Mokas ...	11,893 6 9	553 3 2	900 6 3	13,352 0 2	5,244 3 0	1,337 12 4	...	6,581 15 4
Total for the Tahsil ...	1,31,200 9 2	20,078 0 4	4,946 5 6	1,56,224 15 1	70,886 12 11	15,262 5 5	188 0 0	86,337 2 4
Niwas ...	6,446 5 9	2,365 13 8	1,029 8 0	9,841 11 5	3,858 15 9	1,859 3 6	18 0 0	5,736 3 3
Shahpura ...	8,593 9 3	1,493 15 6	801 4 0	10,888 12 9	5,146 12 6	1,337 9 9	12 0 0	6,496 6 3
Shahpur ...	4,770 1 1	1,114 7 8	941 8 0	6,826 0 10	2,829 3 2	1,094 12 6	9 0 0	3,932 15 2
Partabgarh ...	7,564 6 3	1,077 5 0	69 0 0	8,710 11 3	3,107 14 0	1,718 11 3	...	4,826 9 3
Ramipur ...	10,867 11 2	3,328 13 4	427 0 0	14,623 8 7	6,810 13 10	2,594 13 6	2 0 0	9,407 11 4
Total for the Tahsil ...	38,242 1 8	9,380 7 2	3,268 4 0	50,890 12 10	21,753 11 3	8,605 2 0	41 0 0	30,390 13 3
TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT ...	1,69,442 10 11	29,458 7 6	8,214 9 6	2,07,115 11 11	92,640 8 1	23,867 7 5	229 0 0	1,16,736 15 7

TABLE XI.—Revised assessment as sanctioned.

Assessment group.	Existing revenue.	Revised revenue sanctioned.	Percentage of present revenue on total estimated income of former Settlement.	Percentage of sanctioned revenue on total estimated enhanced income.	Analysis of income on which assessment based.		
					Present cash receipts including i-wai and payments by tenants of sir.	Resulting from valuation.	
						Rental value of sir, khud-kasht and land held by privileged tenants excluding cash receipts.	Rent enhancements effected.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
MANDLA TAHSIL.							
Binaika ...	3,625 0 0	7,397	54	51	13,200 12 7	1,094 2 9	139 5 0
Hirdenagar ...	9,836 11 9	15,687	49	52	25,165 10 2	4,966 8 2	252 13 0
Bamni ...	6,259 15 6	10,599	53	53	17,534 15 11	2,153 1 8	154 10 0
Jholpur ...	3,590 0 0	6,376	52	51	10,768 4 2	1,588 12 11	78 0 0
Niwari ...	7,775 0 0	13,481	54	53	20,839 1 4	4,456 13 1	186 10 0
Bamnagar ...	1,730 0 0	3,408	54	49	6,502 5 11	489 2 7	...
Batwar ...	1,673 0 0	2,185	67	50	3,944 5 3	434 4 7	...
Chhapartola ...	2,614 0 0	3,014	72	57	4,814 15 0	408 2 8	20 5 0
Ghugri ...	2,043 0 0	2,939	71	49	5,889 15 0	62 7 8	...
Bijsigaon ...	6,720 0 0	9,110	52	51	15,473 0 3	2,078 8 10	167 4 9
Mokas ...	3,345 0 0	7,007	66	52	12,763 7 9	552 2 11	90 5 8
Total for the Tahsil ...	50,211 11 3	81,203	58	52	1,36,886 12 4	18,282 3 5	1,023 11 0
RANGARH TAHSIL.							
Niwai ...	2,907 0 0	5,116	51	52	7,527 4 9	2,171 5 8	193 11 0
Shahpura ...	3,210 0 0	5,681	49	52	8,575 12 6	1,423 2 6	196 13 9
Shahpur ...	1,955 0 0	3,580	50	52	5,712 4 6	1,070 15 8	42 2 8
Partabgarh ...	2,535 0 0	4,586	53	52	7,483 1 9	1,066 5 0	161 12 6
Ramipur ...	4,731 0 0	7,679	51	52	11,177 3 11	3,267 5 4	177 12 10
Total for the Tahsil ...	15,398 0 0	26,042	50	52	40,474 11 5	8,999 2 2	717 4 9
TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT ...	65,609 11 3	1,07,845	66	52	1,77,361 7 9	27,281 5 7	1,740 15 9

TABLE XII.—Assessment comparisons.

Assessment group.	Actual increase (+) or decrease (—) of sanctioned on present revenue.	Compare increase (+) or decrease (—)				Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of sanctioned revenue over present revenue.	Compare increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent in		Incidence per acre in cultivation of	
		In proposed cash rental.	In valuation of sir, khud-kasht and privileged land.	In siwai income.	Net increase or decrease		Area in cultivation.	Estimated income.	Former revenue on area of former Settlement.	Revised revenue on present area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
MANDLA TAHSIL	Binaika ..	Rs. a. p. 3,772 0 0	Rs. a. p. 6,525 15 3	Rs. a. p. 680 14 0	Rs. a. p. 490 0 0	Rs. a. p. 7,694 15 3	104	50	110	0 5 2 0 6 11
	Hirdenagar ..	5,850 4 3	7,221 6 6	2,626 2 2	461 12 0	10,809 4 8	59	17	49	0 8 10 0 11 3
	Bamni ..	4,389 0 6	6,792 6 6	904 2 4	356 0 0	8,052 9 0	69	38	68	0 6 0 0 7 5
	Jhalpur ..	2,766 0 0	4,842 12 0	541 13 7	125 0 0	5,509 9 5	77	55	60	0 2 8 0 3 1
	Niwari ..	5,706 0 0	9,431 14 4	1,314 8 0	299 0 0	11,045 6 4	73	50	76	0 3 9 0 4 4
	Ramnagar ..	1,678 0 0	3,406 14 5	213 13 10	151 10 0	3,722 6 3	97	34	116	0 2 7 0 3 9
	Batwar ..	512 0 0	1,663 1 11	95 10 7	136 0 0	1,801 12 6	30	—8	77	0 1 11 0 2 9
	Chhapartola ..	400 0 0	1,535 4 0	—316 3 1	356 0 0	1,625 0 11	16	—7	44	0 2 2 0 2 9
	Ghugri ..	896 0 0	3,942 9 1	—855 12 4	15 0 0	3,101 12 9	44	68	109	0 1 7 0 1 4
	Bijalgaon ..	4,890 0 0	8,247 4 5	390 3 2	1,465 9 3	10,103 0 10	93	38	132	0 2 10 0 3 1
	Mokas ..	2,662 0 0	6,040 3 9	—779 9 2	900 6 3	6,770 0 10	61	52	103	0 2 3 0 2 1
Total for the Tahsil.		32,391 4 9	60,313 12 4	4,815 11 1	4,758 5 6	69,835 14 9	62	40	81	0 3 5 0 4 2
BANGARH TAHSIL.	Niwara ..	2,209 0 0	2,587 6 0	506 10 2	1,011 8 0	4,105 8 2	75	38	72	0 2 1 0 2 7
	Shahpura ..	2,471 0 0	3,446 12 9	156 5 9	789 4 0	4,392 6 6	77	33	68	0 1 10 0 2 6
	Shahpur ..	1,625 0 0	1,240 14 0	19 11 8	932 8 0	2,893 1 8	83	34	74	0 1 6 0 2 1
	Partabgarh ..	2,051 0 0	4,456 8 3	—841 6 3	69 0 0	3,884 2 0	80	67	80	0 1 6 0 1 9
	Kamipur ..	2,888 0 0	4,056 13 5	733 15 10	425 0 0	5,215 13 3	60	45	55	0 2 1 0 2 4
Total for the Tahsil.		11,244 0 0	16,488 6 5	775 5 2	3,227 4 0	20,490 15 7	73	49	67	0 1 10 0 2 2
TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT		44,235 4 9	76,802 2 9	5,591 0 3	7,985 9 6	90,326 14 4	64	44	77	0 2 10 0 3 5