

CENTRAL PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION.



Survey and Settlement Department.



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FROM

C. G. LEFTWICH, ESQ., I. C. S.,

THIRD SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Nagpur, the 17th July 1913.

SIR,

I am directed to submit, for the orders of the Government of India, the report on the re-settlement of the Jubbulpore district, sanction to the inception of which was conveyed in telegram No. 1859, dated the 31st October 1906, from the Government of India in the Revenue and Agriculture Department.

2. In the note recorded by the Hon'ble Sir John Miller as Chief Commissioner, which was forwarded with Mr. Crump's letter No. 235—XI-4-51, dated the 19th September 1906, it was urged that the re-settlement was required on administrative grounds, and it was pointed out that no definite information regarding the financial results of the re-settlement could be given though in paragraph 6 of Mr. Crump's letter quoted above it was estimated that rents would be raised probably by Rs. 63,689 and revenue by Rs. 42,502.

As Settlement operations progressed, it was, however, found that a larger enhancement of both rent and revenue was possible owing to the rapid recovery which the district had made from the effects of the famines of 1896-97 and 1899-1900. As a result of those famines large abatements of the rental and revenue demand were granted, and the rental demand, which was fixed at the last Settlement at Rs. 13,59,828, was found to have fallen to Rs. 11,65,032 when the re-settlement began. Owing to the good years which the district has enjoyed since these abatements were granted, the cropped area in 1907-08, in which year the statistics for the re-settlement were collected, was found to be within 1 per cent of the cropped area of the previous settlement, while the total occupied area had increased. The year 1907-08 was, however, a year in which the monsoon was deficient, as a consequence of which the district received a temporary setback, and the figures of that year were therefore unfavourable. Since then, the district has enjoyed a further term of prosperity, and the statistics for the year 1911-12 show that the total cropped area amounts to 1,043,924 acres, or 11,694 acres more than at attestation while the total occupied area, which was 1,413,670 at last Settlement and which had fallen to 1,408,961 in 1907-08, now stands at 1,435,567 acres.

The measures taken for the reduction of the indebtedness of the tenantry and the extension of co-operative credit, to which allusion is made in paragraph 30 of the report, have also had a considerable share in bringing about the recovery of the district from the effects of the bad cycle of years which was such a marked feature of the period during which the last Settlement was in force. And the Chief Commissioner has no hesitation in saying that the district is now in as strong, if not in a stronger, position than it was when the previous Settlement was made.

3. With such a recovery it was found possible not only to restore the rental demand of the last Settlement, but even to take some small enhancement, and, as set out in paragraph 36 of the report, the total rental which stood at Rs. 11,65,032 at the beginning of these operations was raised by 19 per cent to Rs. 13,87,510, or Rs. 27,682 above the demand as fixed at the previous Settlement. The rents as now fixed fall at the rate of Rs. 1-4-7 per acre compared with Rs. 1-3-8 at last Settlement. All rents have been fixed holding by holding by the Settlement Officer, and in any case where the present rent was found to be excessive relief was given; the reductions so made, however, amounted to only Rs. 3,281.

The home-farm, which consists of the best land in the village, has been valued at the same rate as land of similar capacity held by tenants, with the result that the valuation falls at only Rs. 2-4-1 per acre compared with the all-round tenant rate of Rs. 1-4-7. The total valuation of home-farm for the district amounts to Rs. 5,70,889. Owing to the increased pressure of grazing and the large demand for firewood and other forest produce throughout the district, especially in the neighbourhood of the town of Jubbulpore, there has been a considerable increase in the value of waste land, and the income from this source, which is classed as Siwai, has consequently risen from Rs. 40,124 to Rs. 64,109. This assessment has been made with great leniency, and Sir Benjamin Robertson considers that a still higher valuation might have been taken without risk of overassessment, especially in the tracts which supply the town of Jubbulpore with fuel and timber.

4. The assessment of revenue on malik-makbuza lands has been raised by 45 per cent and now stands at Rs. 82,605, but in spite of the comparatively large enhancement taken the acreage rate is only Rs. 1-6-10 compared with Rs. 1-4-7 paid by tenants. As the land held in this right is superior to the average of tenant land, this assessment is very moderate, and a further enhancement would be necessary in order to bring its valuation up to the level of similar lands in the district. It was not, however, thought desirable to do this at the present Settlement and the revenue now fixed should be paid without difficulty.

5. The result of the re-settlement has been to raise the pure malguzari assets from Rs. 19,10,957 at last Settlement to Rs. 20,51,228, on which revenue has been assessed at 50 per cent in accordance with the principles for the assessment of revenue in the part of the Province included in the old Saugor and Nerbudda Territories. Out of the revenue payable by malik-makbuzas a drawback of 15 per cent has been left to the malguzars, and the total revenue assessed now amounts to Rs. 10,99,683 compared with Rs. 10,01,059 at last Settlement and Rs. 9,24,447 before revision.

As pointed out by the Commissioner of Settlements in paragraph 14 of his forwarding letter, the effect of the revision is to give the malguzars a sum of Rs. 34,226 in cash in addition to the cultivating profits of 31,273 acres of home-farm. The proprietary body thus gain considerably by the re-settlement, and deferred enhancements to ease over the burden of re-settlement were found necessary only in 16 villages.

6. In addition to the malguzari estate the Settlement Officer has dealt with seven ryotwari villages, the assessment on which as proposed amounts to Rs. 953 and falls at the rate of Re. 0-8-3 per acre. The land in these villages is generally of poor quality and the assessment is, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, suitable.

7. The term of Settlement has been fixed at 20 years in accordance with the orders contained in Mr. Innes' letter No. 1189—301-2, dated the 22nd October 1909, and the Chief Commissioner has no hesitation in recommending it for the confirmation of the Government of India. It is, in his opinion, lenient and fair both to tenants and malguzars, and if the period of prosperity which the district has enjoyed in recent years continues, he has no doubt that by next Settlement there will be a still further marked improvement to be recorded. The value of embankments, which have always been a feature of the richer parts of Jubbulpore, is becoming better recognised in the remainder of the district, and the improvements mentioned in paragraph 46 of the report, which have been carried out by the landholders themselves, will no doubt act as an incentive to others to follow their example, while the construction of Government Irrigation works will do much to add to the security of the district in seasons of drought.

8. The Settlement was carried out mainly by Mr. Crosthwaite who did the Settlement of the Murwara and Sehora tahsils and a large portion of the work in connection with the re-settlement of the Jubbulpore and Patan tahsils and who wrote the final report. When Mr. Crosthwaite proceeded on leave the operations were entrusted to Mr. Mathias, I. C. S.

In addition to the work of the Settlement Mr. Crosthwaite succeeded in carrying through operations for the reduction of the indebtedness of the tenantry in two large estates, and in organising a system of co-operative credit in the district which promises to be of enormous benefit to the agriculturists. His report is a full and interesting one, and Sir Benjamin Robertson has much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Government of India the excellent work which he has done.

Mr. Mathias' share in the Settlement was less than that of Mr. Crosthwaite, but he was responsible for the fixation of rents and the assessment of revenue in the Jubbulpore and Patan tahsils, which include the richest portions of the district, and displayed both tact and energy in his proposals.

I am also to bring to the notice of the Government of India the excellent services of the staff working under the Settlement Officer and especially of Rao Sahib Sitaram Pandit, Assistant Settlement Officer, who was rewarded with the title of Rao Sahib as a recognition of his good work.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. G. LEFTWICH,

Third Secretary.

FROM

H. E. HEMINGWAY, ESQ., J. C. S.,

COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS,

Central Provinces,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF
COMMISSIONER,

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT,

Central Provinces.

Nagpur, the 26th March 1913.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Final Report on the Jubbulpore District. Settlement operations commenced on 3rd November 1906, and till September 1910 Mr. H. R. Crosthwaite was in charge. From October 1910 till February 1912 Mr. A. E. Mathias, J. C. S., held charge of the operations, and in July 1912 Mr. Crosthwaite was reposted to the district to write this report. The report was written and the appendices prepared before the orders contained in amendment No. 29, dated the 15th July 1912, to Article 300 of the Settlement Code were received, and so are not in the prescribed form.

2. The district contains an area of 3,912 square miles and 2,540 villages. Mr. Crosthwaite has given a full and interesting account of its natural features and geological formation in paragraphs 2 to 5 of his report. The Haveli or open plain in the south-west of the district is one of the richest tracts in the Provinces, but there is some very wild country along the south and east borders of the district, where soils are mostly poor and the inhabitants aborigines.

3. Mr. Crosthwaite has given a full account of the composition and fertility of the various soils found in the district in paragraphs 6—8 of his report. The most valuable are Kabar and Mund, each of which was divided into two classes; the intermediate classes are Domatta and Sahra; the inferior classes are Patarua, Bhatua and Barra. According to Mr. Crosthwaite's classification, 1 per cent of the classified area is excellent, 31 per cent is good, 36 per cent is medium and 32 per cent is poor. The poor soils must be very poor stuff indeed, if they really require such long resting fallows as the Settlement Officer estimates: they are mostly found in the hilly country on the borders of the district, where rents are exceedingly light.

The soils were also divided according to crop capacity into wheat land, rice land, garden land and inferior land; and were again classified according to their position. The most important distinction was between embanked and unembanked land; and three classes of embankment were recognised in wheat land, namely, Narbandh, Bandhwas and Tagar Bandhia: in all 35 per cent of the total classified area fell into these three divisions and 42 per cent was classified as wheat land. Rice land only accounts for 7 per cent of the classified area, and the balance, 51 per cent, falls into the inferior class.

In paragraphs 11 to 24 inclusive, there is an interesting account of the methods of cultivation, and the different classes of crops grown in the district.

4. In paragraph 10 of his report the Settlement Officer shows that the occupied area is practically at the same figure as at Settlement. This is the more satisfactory, as in some of the groups near Jubbulpore, notably Barela, the west portion of Kundam and the villages in the Bargis nearest head-quarters, the statistics in the mahalwar assessment statements pointed to a deliberate retardation of recovery, such as has been found in some other districts.

The cropping statistics show that the area under crop is still 1 per cent less than at Settlement; but as 585 villages, with an area of 790 square miles, were attested during 1907-08, this figure is also satisfactory. Even so, the attestation statistics show that 73 per cent of the present occupied area is actually cropped and 90 per cent is cultivated; the area of old fallow, 141,876 acres, only amounts to 10 per cent of the occupied area, and the Settlement Officer states that this large area consists of the poorest land which required long resting fallows.

As regards the individual crops, the fall in the area under wheat (—49 per cent) is very great, and is only partly counterbalanced by the rise in the area under Birra (+13 per cent). Taking these two crops together, they accounted for 40 per cent of the cropped area at Settlement, whereas they only account for 32 per cent of the present cropped area. The rice area has fallen by 18 per cent, whilst the kodon area has risen by 20 per cent. Even allowing for the fact that at last Settlement land unsuitable for wheat was being put under that crop owing to the boom, which was at its height, and that the wheat area was inflated to an abnormal extent, still the present figures, *e. g.*, the fall in rice and rise in the kodon area, which cannot be affected by the wheat boom, indicate that the class of crops now sown in the district is somewhat below the normal, though not remarkably so. However, even with the present cropping, owing to the rise in prices the value of the produce of the district is 28 per cent higher than at Settlement, according to Mr. Crosthwaite's calculations on page 8 of the report.

5. At last Settlement the district was traversed from north to south by the main line from Bombay to Calcutta, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and East Indian Railway systems joining at Jubbulpore. From Katni Junction a line ran to Bilaspur on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway main line from Nagpur to Calcutta. To these lines have been added the Bina-Katni Branch of the Indian Midland Railway, which gives the merchants of Murwara direct communication with Bombay without any break of system; and the metre-gauge line from Jubbulpore to Gondia on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway main line, which opens up the wild country to the south of Jubbulpore. Moreover, the improvement in the roads of the district has also been considerable, and the increase in the number of carts in the Murwara and Sihora tahsils is most remarkable: there are now 2,809 carts in these tahsils as against 330 at Settlement, so that the facilities for carrying grain to the markets on the railway lines are very much greater than was the case then.

6. In paragraph 27 the Settlement Officer deals with the rise in prices since last Settlement. It will be noticed that the rise in prices is most marked in Jubbulpore as opposed to Sihora, where it is lowest, and Murwara. In Jubbulpore the present price was calculated on the figures for the last 5 normal years up to 1909-10, whereas in the other two tahsils the average for all normal years since Settlement (the years 1897-98, 1900-01 and 1907-08 being omitted) was taken as being the fair average for present prices. In this way the present price for wheat at Sihora is put at 15 seers per rupee, whilst at Jubbulpore it is put at 13 seers per rupee. Seeing that Sihora, Murwara and Jubbulpore are all on the main line, the prices should not vary so greatly; and the average price of wheat at Sihora for the years 1903-04 to 1908-09 is 14 seers 3 chhataks as against the assumed present price of 15 seers; and the rise in the price of wheat should be 27 per cent instead of 20 per cent given in the report. It is quite clear that there has been an all-round rise in the prices of agricultural produce of fully 33 per cent since Settlement, which must have greatly reduced the burden of rents and revenue on the people.

7. The population of the district has risen by 10 per cent between 1901 and 1911.

The malguzars are in decidedly comfortable circumstances on the whole. Mr. Crosthwaite calculates (paragraph 29) that 41 per cent of them are wealthy, and only 5 per cent in seriously reduced circumstances. There has been a steady gain of villages on the part of non-agriculturists: out of 494 villages transferred since

last Settlement, 217 passed from agriculturists to non-agriculturists, and only 15 from non-agriculturists to agriculturists. The most important land-holding classes, judging by the numbers of villages held by each, are Brahmans, Banias and Gonds, whilst Kurmis, Rajputs and Lodhis each own a fair number.

The indebtedness of the malguzars amounts to Rs. 41,85,671, most of which is secured by mortgages. Spread over the whole proprietary body this would be an insignificant sum, and no one would be inconvenienced. But the debt is not so shared, and the 5 per cent of the proprietary body who are in a bad way must be in a very bad way indeed—fortunately it is only a very small proportion of the proprietary body which is seriously embarrassed.

8. The tenants are a very mixed lot; Gonds (14 per cent) are the most numerous, then come Brahmans (13 per cent), Lodhis (12 per cent), and Kurmis (9 per cent). The classing of the tenants for the district as a whole is:—

	Per cent.
A ...	3
B ...	18
C ...	45
D ...	22
E ...	12

That is to say, only 21 per cent are in more than average circumstances and 34 per cent are below average: it must, however, be remembered, as Mr. Crosthwaite points out, that the D and E Classes are only numerically important; their holdings and rental payments are usually insignificant.

In paragraph 30 the Settlement Officer gives a most interesting account of the indebtedness of the tenants and the steps taken to remedy this. Mr. Crosthwaite made special enquiries into the matter, and came to the conclusion that it was the exception for tenants to be heavily indebted, and that where heavy debts existed, they were mostly ancestral; in other cases tenants had borrowed from lack of thrift. The chief causes of debt (the Settlement Officer must mean debts recently incurred) were extravagance in ceremonial expenditure, litigation, and the sub-division of holdings till the shares became too small to support the cultivators. Mr. Crosthwaite then set about getting these debts conciliated, and as the creditors—notably Rai Bahadur Seth Jiwandas—showed every readiness to enter into the scheme, debts amounting to Rs. 44,86,154 were reduced to Rs. 22,55,315.

In order to put the financial position of the tenants on a sound basis for the future, Mr. Crosthwaite tried to start Co-operative Credit Societies. Debt conciliation was no new thing in the district, but co-operative credit was, and was accordingly looked on with suspicion. It was not till 1907 that a start was made with a small central bank at Sihora, and later still that anything could be done at Murwara and Jubbulpore. But the Sihora bank has made great progress; it now finances and guides 224 societies with membership of 4,371, and has a working capital of Rs. 2,30,000, and a turn-over of Rs. 5,00,000.

Mr. Costhwaite also dealt with the large rental arrears which were burdening the tenants. Before debt conciliation these amounted to Rs. 4,11,000, to say nothing of the sums which had been transferred to the creditors' books as ordinary debt, and written off the Patwaris' papers as satisfied. This sum Mr. Crosthwaite succeeded in reducing to Rs. 1,80,332. In short, what with the reduction of debt and arrears, and what with starting Co-operative Credit Societies in the district, Mr. Crosthwaite has gone far to secure the success of his Settlement.

9. It is curious that in a district where rents are so high as in Jubbulpore the area of home-farms should have risen by 31,272 acres, or 14 per cent, since Settlement. There is the usual fall in the area held by protected tenants, whilst the area held by ordinary tenants has risen by 12 per cent.

10. The revenue history of the district is dealt with by Mr. Crosthwaite in paragraphs 32 and 33 of his report. It has been the subject of frequent reference to the Government of India, and was dealt with fully in the preliminary reports for the various tahsils, and so I will only briefly refer to it. The last Settlement was made at a time when the Settlement Officer had no power to reduce ordinary rents, and when the malguzars had in a very large number of villages forced up the rent of ordinary tenants to full competition rates, these rates being inflated by the wheat boom of the time. Some reductions were made by consent at Settlement, but a large number of dangerously high rents were left untouched. There came the bad years 1894 to 1900, which included two severe famines, and steps had to be taken to reduce both rents and revenue. What with abatements in 1897 and abatements and revision after 1899, rents and revenue were reduced in more than half the villages of two tahsils. But these proceedings were on arbitrary lines, the abatements being made on cropping statistics of only temporary value, and the result was that tenants' rents were left in a most uneven state: if a heavily rented holding were fully cultivated, it would get no abatement, whereas if a lightly rented holding were lying fallow, its already light rent would be further reduced. It was largely to remedy this state of affairs in the Sihora, Jubbulpore and Patan Tahsils that resettlement was undertaken.

11. The results of resettlement are given in Part II of the report. In the Murwara tahsil a large enhancement had always been anticipated, and Mr. Crosthwaite actually added 33 per cent to the cash rental. This figure is, however, deceptive, as a considerable area was held on produce rents, which have now been commuted: the true enhancements of cash rents is only 21 per cent. In the Sihora tahsil an all-round enhancement of 17 per cent was imposed, but this figure is also vitiated by the inclusion of rents fixed on encroachments or in place of produce rents: the true enhancement of cash rents is only 13 per cent. In the Patan tahsil the apparent enhancement is 14 per cent, but the true enhancement of cash payments is only 10 per cent. In Jubbulpore the apparent enhancement is 19 per cent, but the true enhancement of cash payments is 15 per cent. Taking the district as a whole, the apparent enhancement works out at 19 per cent, and the actual enhancement of cash payments at 14 per cent.

It is, however, quite clear that a larger enhancement of ordinary rents has been made than was contemplated, and Mr. Blenkinsop, when forwarding the Jubbulpore tahsil preliminary report as Commissioner of Settlements, had estimated that this would be so. It was not found necessary to reduce rents except in a very few cases (the total amount of reductions came to Rs. 3,281), and there were a number of abated rents which had to be very sharply enhanced to bring them into anything like a quality with the average of the village. There has been no attempt to enhance ordinary rents as such in the Sihora, Jubbulpore and Patan tahsils, contrary to the orders of the Local Administration.

After revision, the average rates and unit-incidences of malik-makbuzas and each class of tenant work out as follows for the district as a whole:—

		Per Cent.	Acreage rate.		Unit-incidence.
			Rs.	a. p.	
Malik-makbuzas	...	+45	1	6 10	1'18
Absolute-occupancy tenants	...	+22	1	10 2	1'28
Occupancy	...	+20	1	6 7	1'29
Ordinary	...	+17	1	1 9	1'45
Total tenants	...	+19	1	4 7	1'36

The revised total payments of malik-makbuzas, Rs. 82,605; tenants, Rs. 13,87,510.

12. Mr. Crosthwaite has valued home-farm throughout at the unit-rate sanctioned for the village. The revised valuation comes to Rs. 5,70,889, or Rs. 2-4-0 per acre, which shows that home-farm consists of the picked land in the district.

13. Siwai income is of little importance in this district, and has been very leniently assessed. The total amount taken for purposes of assessment is Rs. 64,109.

14. The gross revised assets amount to Rs. 21,33,833 as against Rs. 19,67,894 at settlement, an increase of 8 per cent. Of the malik-makbuza payments, 85 per cent, or Rs. 70,198, has been taken as revenue, and 15 per cent allowed to the malguzars as drawback.

Of the malguzari assets, 50 per cent was taken as revenue, the revised malguzari revenue being Rs. 10,29,485. To this must be added Rs. 70,198 on account of malik-makbuza revenue and the gross revised revenue amounts to Rs. 10,99,683. The increase in revenue is 10 per cent as compared to the revenue fixed at last settlement, and Rs. 1,75,236, or 9 per cent, compared to the present revenue. Excluding fixation on muafi khairati land, and commutation on holdings held on produce rents, the enhancement of cash payments is Rs. 2,09,462, so that the proprietors will gain Rs. 34,226 in cash by re-settlement, in addition to the cultivating profits on the 31,273 acres they have added to their home-farms since settlement.

15. Government irrigation works have been opened in the Jubbulpore District which protect an area of 26,654 acres. Of these, seven in the Murwara Tahsil were constructed after assessment, and so no revenue can be credited to them. To the eight works situated in the Sihora and Jubbulpore Tahsils Mr. Crosthwaite credits Rs. 3,230 out of the increase in the revenue of the protected villages.

16. The pay of Patwari staff was revised at the end of the settlement operations, and there is now no Patwari drawing less than Rs. 10 per mensem, whilst 40 are receiving good conduct allowances of Rs. 2 per mensem.

17. There are seven ryotwari villages; these have now been regularly settled for the first time. The revised revenue amounts to Rs. 953 or Re. 0-8-3 per acre of occupied survey numbers, and Rs. 38 or Re. 0-4-1 per acre of unoccupied survey numbers.

18. There has only been one appeal against the assessment, and that has been rejected. There have been 40 appeals from tenants against the rent fixed, but of these one has been successful.

19. Mr. Crosthwaite speaks highly of the work of Mr. Sitaram Pandit who has been rewarded with the title of Rai Sahib. Mr. Chhannulal was thorough and painstaking, and his outturn was large. Mr. Blenkinsop, who was Commissioner of Settlements during a large part of the operations, has sent the following note:—

Settlement operations commenced in 1906-07, and most of the first field season was occupied in training and organising the staff both in the field and in office. The work was much hampered in 1907-08 owing to crop failure, but the initial delay has been more than made good, and in spite of plague. When Mr. Crosthwaite went on leave in September 1910, the whole of the map correction and field work had been put through, and the assessment of Murwara and Sihora Tahsils. The bulk of the Patan and Jubbulpore Tahsils had been rent-rated, and 230 villages of the latter tahsil alone remained, and for these also C notes had been written and incidences calculated.

The above satisfactory result is primarily and principally due to the organising capacity and untiring energy of Mr. Crosthwaite himself.

Though without previous experience, Mr. Mathias displayed very sound judgment in rent-rating, rent fixation and assessment, of which the first two presented special difficulties in this district.

The cost of settlement comes to Rs. 3,37,610 or Rs. 94-12-11 per square mile. It will be covered by less than two years' revenue enhancement.

The revised settlement has been made for a period of 20 years (*vide* orders contained in Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture Department,

No. 1189--301-2, dated the 22nd October 1909, and No. 1219--319-2, dated the 16th November 1910), and will terminate on the following dates in each tahsil:—

Murwara	...	... 30th June 1929.
Sihora	...	... 30th June 1930.
Patan	...	... 30th June 1931.
Jubbulpore	...	... 30th June 1931.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. E. HEMINGWAY,

Commissioner of Settlements,

Central Provinces.



Final Report of the Jubbulpore Settlement.

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REPORT ON THE LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT OF THE JUBBULPORE DISTRICT.

PART I.

The Jubbulpore District of the Central Provinces is situated at the head of the Nerbudda valley between $22^{\circ}49'$ and $24^{\circ}8'$ north and $79^{\circ}21'$ and $80^{\circ}58'$ east. The larger portion, which forms the old District, is that tract of country which came under British rule in 1818, and the rest is the old Native State of Bijeraghogarh, which was confiscated in the Mutiny of 1857, and was subsequently, in 1865, included in the Jubbulpore District.

As now composed, the District is bounded on the north by the Maihar State, which lies in the Central India Agency, and on the north-eastern corner by the Panna State, the territory of which separates Jubbulpore from Damoh. On the east Jubbulpore abuts on the Baghelkhand State of Rewah, and on the south and south-east it is bounded by Mandla. A portion of the southern boundary also marches with the District of Seoni, while to the south-west and west are Narsinghpur and Damoh. The greatest length of the District, from south-west to north-east, is 120 miles, and its greatest breadth, from west to east, 72 miles.

Jubbulpore, which contains 2,540 towns and villages within an area of 3,912 square miles, is the most thickly populated District in the Provinces, excluding Nagpur and Akola. The average density is 191 persons to the square mile, the maximum being 234 and the minimum 153.

2. The principal ranges of hills are the Bhanrer, the Kaimur and the Bhitrigarh. The Bhanrer range of the Vindhyan system rises along the western border of the District, and forms the boundary between Jubbulpore and Damoh from the pass of Katangi to the junction of the Nerbudda and Hiran in the south-western corner. With a maximum elevation of 2,500 feet this range runs in a single ridge of sandstone, steeply scarped on the eastern face and varying in width from a few feet to a mile or more. The Kaimur ridge of the Vindhya, sandstone most beautifully ripple marked, commences at Katangi and, converging gradually towards the north-east, forms, for some distance, the boundary between Jubbulpore and Damoh. Next, it extends into the west of the district for some miles, and then dips, to appear again at the surface and skirt the northern boundary and so away into Rewah.

Through the middle of the District, from south-west to north, run the metamorphic rocks of the Bhitrigarh hills. Rising abruptly out of black alluvial deposits these never attain any great altitude, while, except where outcrops cover large areas in a somewhat extensive tract of wild jungly country towards the north, they do little more than break the monotony of the level plain.

Close to Jubbulpore itself occur a few rugged tors of much weathered granite, and a few miles south of the city the river Nerbudda flows by the Marble Rocks through the limestones and dolomites of the hills which surround Bheraghat.

The whole of the south-eastern part of the district is covered by Deccan Trap. The characteristic flat-topped hills of this rock, sometimes over 2,000 feet high, constitute in this area the outposts of the Satpuras and are the most prominent feature of a wild and broken country which until quite recent times was the veritable stronghold of the aboriginal Gond and a *terra incognita* to the Hindu cultivator.

In various parts of the District, but mainly in the north, hills of laterite occur sometimes sufficiently extensive to affect the soils and cultivation in their vicinity.

Although by no means mountainous in character the surface of the Jubbulpore district is varied and broken, the hills never being far distant even from the most extensive and level stretches of the fertile plain.

3. Lying at the junction of the Vindhyan and Satpura ranges, Jubbulpore forms part of the great central watershed of India.

Rivers.

The southern part of the District is drained by the Nerbudda and its tributaries, the Hiran and the Gaur. Entering from Mandla, the Nerbudda flows west through the District for about seventy miles. The Hiran rises in the south-east of the District amidst the hills of trap, and first flowing north then bends to the west to join with its principal affluent, the Pariat, and fall into the Nerbudda. The Gaur is a small river. It rises in Mandla and joins the Nerbudda about five miles south of the town of Jubbulpore. The Mahanadi, a stream of some importance, also rises in Mandla. It enters from the south-eastern corner of the District and flows northwards along the eastern border and through the eastern corner into Rewah, where it joins the Son, a tributary of the Ganges. The Niwar and Katni are small tributaries of the Mahanadi, and the Ken (an important river in Bundelkhand and in the Banda District of the United Provinces) rises in the Kaimur range in the north of Jubbulpore, but attains to no importance before it flows out and across the District boundary.

None of the rivers mentioned are navigable. They provide, it is true, water for the people and cattle of many villages as well as a means of steeping san-hemp (*Crotolaria juncea*) a crop which is of importance in riverain cultivation. But for purposes of irrigation they are of no great economic value.

4. In general, then, the Jubbulpore District consists of a long narrow plain shut in on all sides by highlands. Looking at the map which accompanies this report it may be explained that the tract which occupies the valley of the Hiran and Nerbudda rivers, and which extends from the south-western border of the District as far north as the town of Sihora, and from the Hiran river, flowing close beside the Vindhyan hills, to the railway line and across it for some few miles, is one of the richest and most fertile in the Provinces. Excepting a few riverain villages of inferior quality this is the 'haveli,' an area of embanked wheat fields and heavy black soil. To the south-east of the 'haveli' is the trap area, chiefly inhabited by Gonds and Kols, where cultivation is generally extremely rough, where the axe is quite commonly in use as a cultivating implement, but where occasional patches of fertile soil have attracted a few Hindu cultivators of an inferior kind. The wildest Gond villages can only be reached on foot. To the north of the trap area lies the eastern portion of the Sihora tahsil, a region of hills and jungle intersected by streams or torrent beds. Here, villages with good soils are found alternating in the most abrupt manner with villages of much inferior capacity. West of Sleemanabad the country is densely wooded and consists mainly of a sequence of ridges of poor soil, with here and there an accumulation of better soil in natural basins. Westwards, again, where the Bhanrer cliffs cross the tahsil, a sudden ascent is encountered to the villages of the Baturiband tract. These are situated on sandy soils composed of the detritus of the Vindhyan rocks. The tract is not well watered, produces more *kharif* than *rabi*, and from the point of view of cultivation is precarious. Similar to the Baturiband tract is the western portion of the Murwara tahsil, which consists of an undulating sandstone plain with poor soils, broken, however, by an area of good black soil curiously situated below the Bhanrers and known as the Bandha-Imlaj *haveli*. The eastern portion of the Murwara tahsil, corresponding to the old Bijeraghogharh pargana, is an open tract of country, somewhat encroached upon to the north by the Kaimurs and, in the centre, traversed, from south-west to north-east, almost from end to end, by the Kahlenjua hills, a low and straggling range with off-shoots on either side. Small patches of forest occur in several localities, and the entire eastern and part of the southern boundary of this tract (which is watered by the Mahanadi and its tributary, the Katni) is bounded by forest. The best villages are found in a long valley formed by the Kaimur and Kahlenjua hills, and on the banks of the Mahanadi. They contain black soil and *rabi* cultivation of fairly large extent. The worst villages of the tract are poor places indeed.

5. The climate of the Jubbulpore District during the cold weather months is, as a general rule, dry and pleasant. The average minimum temperature of January is 48° though frost is by no means unknown. The lowest minimum temperature, 32°·3° was recorded on

Climate and rainfall.

24th December 1878. During the cold weather the temperature seldom exceeds 90°. The hot weather commences about the middle of March and lasts until the end of June. The heat is not so intense as that of Northern India; the hot winds are not so continuous and strong and the nights are comparatively cool. In May the temperature may rise as high as 113° or 114°. The monsoon winds have, of recent years, commenced to blow early in June while the rains have seldom arrived before July. Towards the close of September the rains gradually cease, and after October the cold weather commences. The maximum recorded rainfall for the District is 80·60 inches for 1884-85, and the minimum 13·39 inches for 1868-69.

As a rule, the distribution of the rainfall and the average amount is as follows:—

		Inches.
June	...	7·38
July	...	17·59
August	...	14·38
September	...	6·79
October	...	1·60
Total for five monsoon months		47·74
Average rainfall for dry months		2·74
Annual average rainfall		50·48

More depends on the timely distribution of the rain than on its amount. What is required is copious rain in the early monsoon, good rain in September, moderate showers in October, and slight falls in December or January, with bright cold weather and dews in the winter months. These are the ideal conditions which, if seasonable intervals occur, ensure good crops in the *kharif* villages of the poorest and most precarious parts of the District, in the *kharif* and *rabi* villages which possess both heavy and light soils, and in the rich wheat-producing villages of the black soil plain. Heavy and late rains followed by a damp and cloudy cold weather, produce rust and are almost as disastrous to the embanked wheat fields of the securest villages as an abnormally dry season is to villages in which the absence of facilities for embankment carries with it a more complete dependence on the favourable nature of the rainfall.

6. For the purposes of this Settlement soils have been classed, field by field, according to their position, their physical properties, and the crops they grow. In particular, great care has been taken to prevent over-classing. Not only have position classes been marked and measured within each field but no land has been classed as 'wheat' or 'rice' land unless the annual village papers show that it has actually produced wheat or rice in more than three out of the last ten years.

The soils occupying the largest areas of the Jubbulpore District are formed by the decomposition of fragmental quartzes and felspars. Silica, the basis of all soils, is here found mixed with very varying amounts of alumina, iron, magnesia, lime, and the alkalies, their proportions being determined by the nature of the parent rock. The best and most fertile of the soils are made up of particles worn down to a very fine degree of comminution and correspondingly well decomposed, these being generally described as clay soils. At the other extreme are sands consisting of large particles of nearly pure silica, and between the two are various degrees of clay loams and sandy loams. Roughly speaking, the clays occur at the lowest, and the sands at the highest levels, this being largely caused by rain-wash removing the finest particles from elevations and depositing them in the valleys. This erosion (which takes place in every field lying on a slope) is prevented to a great extent by the construction of embankments. The soils in which clay predominates are remarkable for their power of retaining moisture and their continuous fertility, but those composed chiefly of sand are only fertile during seasons of abundant precipitation. Good wheat-producing soils of a stiff nature contain, in this District, from 40 to 50 per cent of clay and rather less than 6 per cent of organic matter; a good sandy loam contains up to 30 per cent of clay, and as the percentage of clay decreases and the sand increases the poorer becomes the soil.

At the time when the Settlement which has expired was made the Settlement Code had just been framed, the present system of Settlement was in its infancy, and it was not until towards the completion of revision that a soil classification suited for general use in the Jubbulpore District was devised. When the operations now being reported on were first undertaken this classification was carefully discussed with the people and, after some amplification, was adopted in the form which will now be described.

The soil classes which the system comprises are :—

1. Kabar I	6. Sehra
2. Kabar II	7. Patarua
3. Mund I	8. Bhatua
4. Mund II	9. Barra
5. Domatta	10. Kachhar

The following is a description of these soils :—

Kabar I.—A very black and tenacious soil of extremely close and even texture containing no pebbles. Its splendred moisture-retaining properties are due to the fact that, being a soil of great density and its outer surface drying under a hot sun, it splits up into large blocks from which subsequent evaporation takes place very slowly. These blocks, though exceedingly hard and apparently dry, are found, when broken, to contain moisture right up to the commencement of the hot whether. The soil consists in some localities of the more argillaceous portions of disintegrated basalts; but, generally in the Jubbulpore District, of kaolin produced by the disintegration of the felspar of the metamorphic rocks washed away and re-deposited as clay. The dark colour of *kabar I*, and of the other black soils in the district, is almost invariably due to the presence of magnetic oxide of iron (FeO_34) in a finely divided state.

Kabar II.—In this, the next grade of soil, the oxide of iron is not so finely divided. Hence *kabar II* is coarser in texture than *kabar I*, less fertile, and less retentive of moisture.

Mund I.—The great distinction between *kabar* and *mund* soil is that the latter contains nodules of white limestone which the people call *safed kankar*. These nodules are produced by the infiltration of surface waters; the coarser *mund* soil was, previously, the substratum of finer soil particles which have been shifted by natural forces downwards towards base level.

Mund I should contain no pebbles or gravel other than *safed kankar*, should be black with a greyish tinge, and is a friable soil which spreads well under the plough.

Mund II.—This soil is lighter in colour and may contain more pebbles and limestones than *mund I*, and the distinction between it and *domatta* (the next class of soil) is very hard to make by eye. The practical test of difference lies in the cropping. *Mund II* contains too large a proportion of clay for rice and is never sown with rice. Both classes of *mund* are essentially *rabi* soils.

Domatta.—This, as the name implies, is a soil containing some clay and some sand, so evidently mixed as to be easily distinguished. The class is a wide one, and the cropping of the soil varies with its component proportions. Near the village site (which is usually situated above clay level) *domatta* is frequently embanked and double-cropped.

Sehra.—This sandy soil is most suitable for rice. Small embankments, about a foot or less in height, generally surround *sehra* rice fields.

Patarua.—This class consists of soil which is too thin and poor to include in the *mund*, *domatta* and *sehra* classes. In crop capacity it is not good enough for the production of rice or wheat, and it is left fallow for about 3 years at a time.

Bhatua.—A red soil, always shallow and stony, which is found on the slopes of hills and ravines. This soil can only produce oilseeds and the small millets and must be given resting fallows of from 5 to 7 years.

Barra.—Hilly land, so covered with stones that the wonder is that it can be cultivated at all. About every 8 years a profitable crop of til or kodon can be raised from it.

Kachhar.—The rich alluvial deposit left on the banks of rivers which annually overflow. Of such land there is very little.

Taking the soil of the district as a whole and that whole as 100, the relative proportions of the various soils are :—

Kabar	II	8	} Good	31%
Mund	I	11		
Mund	II	12		
Domatta		30	} Medium	36%
Sehra		6		
Patarua		21	} Poor	32%
Bhatua		8		
Barra		3		

99

Kabar I, *kachhar*, and the village *baris*, or small manured plots attached to houses, together make up the remaining (and exceptionally valuable) hundredth.

7. Soils, after finding a place in one or other of the above classes, have next been graded according to *proved crop capacity*. The four divisions are :—

Classification of soils according to proved crop capacity.

- (1) Wheat land.
- (2) Rice land.
- (3) Garden land, producing vegetables, spices and the like.
- (4) Inferior land, incapable of producing rice or wheat, and not producing garden crops.

8. The next step in classification has to do with the *position* class of the soil. In this connection the various kinds of embankments which are to be found in the District must be described. The mere field boundaries, a foot or so high, which surround rice fields may be left out of the question.

Land embanked for wheat in the Jubbulpore District falls under one of the three following classes :—

- (1) Narbandh.
- (2) Bandhwas.
- (3) Tagar bandhia.

Narbandh embankments are generally of very large dimensions, exceeding the bank of a tank both in height and substance. The land benefited by the water in a *narbandh* field which has been embanked on two or more sides is capable of easy definition. But where a single embankment across a nullah, or across land over which the water would otherwise escape from a large area, produces a lake of several acres, great care has to be taken to ascertain the extent and degree of the benefits secured by the *narbandh*. In fact, all *narbandh* fields have been separately plotted to large scale and demarcated at attestation in order to guard against over-classing. Most *narbandhs* are provided with sluices of solid construction.

The term *bandhwas* is applied to field embankments of a substantial nature but a *bandhwas* field does not, like the *narbandh*, obtain its supply of water from a catchment area, and it will not fill unless the rainfall be sufficient. The embankments hold up the water, and weeds are cut and thrown in to float and decay, the process resulting in the formation of powerful organic acids which have a strong disintegrating action on the soil. The embankments of most *bandhwas* fields must be cut to let out the water.

Tagar bandhia embankments are not high enough and not sufficiently substantial to necessitate their being cut to let out the water. They are of little use in ensuring security of cultivation, and their main advantages are that they prevent scouring, and, also, that they do, in years of average rainfall, hold up a certain amount of water, help to secure a moist seed-bed, and render the field more productive than it would be otherwise.

Unembanked wheat land is described as *tagar*.

For rice land the position classes are :—

- (1) *Jhilan*, or low-lying land.
- (2) *Saman*, level land.
- (3) *Tikra*, high-lying land, from the surface of which the water speedily disappears.

Inferior land (*mutfarkot*) is not classed according to position, and garden land (*bari*) is divided into irrigated and unirrigated.

Having been classed according to soil, crop capacity, and position, land has further been distinguished, where necessary, as under :—

- (1) *Geunra*, land receiving the drainage of the village site.
- (2) *Abpashi*, irrigated land.
- (3) *Bharkila*, slopes off which the water drains so rapidly as to scour the soil and impair its fertility.
- (4) *Ujarha*, land damaged by wild animals.
- (5) *Bahra*, low-lying land situated, as a rule, in the best part of a *narbandh* field. Land in this position is extraordinarily fertile and very much prized.

Once more, taking the soil as a whole as 100, the distribution is as follows :—

Wheat land ...	42
Rice land ...	7
Inferior land ...	51

Land regularly cropped with wheat as a second crop after rice has been classed as wheat land. Two per cent of the whole classified area is *narbandh*, 23 per cent *bandhwas* and 10 *tagar bandhia*. Speaking generally, and with regard to the records of the past 96 years, provided the rainfall of August and September is favourable the *rabi* sowings in embanked land are safe even in comparatively dry years; otherwise, agriculture is dependent on the distribution and amount of the rainfall. Excess or deficiency may prove equally disastrous.

9. The scales of soil factors which have been employed will be found amongst the statements appended to this report. The foundations upon which these scales have been constructed require no discussion here. They have been argued at length in my preliminary reports, and a mere recapitulation of a mass of technical detail would not serve any useful purpose. I need only point out that it was, at one time, considered desirable to frame one set of factors for the whole District, but that this was found impossible. In the more advanced portions of the District, with their older civilization and older history of rents and more strenuous cultivation,

the poor soils and positions approximate in value more closely to the good soils and positions than they do in tracts where competition for land is not so keen. In framing scales the actual comparative market value of land as proved by facts has to be considered just as much as the opinions of the people and the results of crop experiments.

10. The village area was at Settlement 2,277,284 acres and, as now attested, it is 2,279,308* acres. The insignificant increase is due to the correction of the District boundaries and to the excision of cultivable land from reserved forest.

The occupied area at last Settlement was 1,413,670 acres, and it stands, as now attested, at 1,408,961 acres. In 1902-03 the unoccupied area had risen to 886,858 acres but, as the effect of bad seasons wore off, the area fell and is now 867,145 acres as against 860,628 acres at Settlement.

The area of new fallow at Settlement was 293,711 acres, and the area under crop was 1,053,899 acres. At this attestation these areas were 234,855 and 1,032,230 acres, respectively. The old fallow area which was 66,060 acres at Settlement rose to 141,876 acres at attestation. Most of this difference lies in the poorest lands of the jungle tracts, which require long resting fallows and very wet seasons. The following is a comparison of the areas under the important crops of the District:—

Crop.	Settlement area (in acres.)†	Attestation area (in acres.)	Increase or de- crease per cent.
Wheat	267,414	137,339	— 49
Birra	193,505	218,077	+ 13
Rice	171,083	141,874	— 18
Kodon	165,873	190,569	+ 20
Gram	79,347	62,179	— 22
Juar	13,877	37,032	+ 167
Til	37,031	73,053	+ 97
Linseed	43,313	50,784	+ 17
Masur	16,273	57,595	+ 254
Tur	12,581	12,387	— 2
Urd and Mung	11,678	18,000	+ 54
Maize	9,169	11,000	+ 20
Cotton	8,067	16,862	+ 88
Hemp	8,000	9,000	+ 12
Sugarcane	1,233	720	— 42
Garden	11,782	21,230	+ 80
Miscellaneous non-food Crops	20,057	41,276	+ 106
Minor food grains	71,415	21,530	— 70
	1,143,498	1,129,407	— 1

† NOTE.—The figures of last Settlement in the table are quoted from paragraph 20 of last Settlement Report of Khan Bahadur Aulad Hussain and do not agree with those given in Appendix IV (Cropped Area).

Taking the areas of last Settlement and of the present Settlement each as 100 the following are the percentages under the different crops:—

	At Settlement	At Attestation.		At Settlement.	At Attestation.
Wheat	23	12	Urd and Mung	1	1
Birra	17	19	Maize	1	1
Rice	15	13	Cotton	1	1
Kodon	15	18	Hemp	1	1
Gram	7	6	Sugarcane	...	...
Juar	1	3	Garden	1	2
Til	3	7	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	2	4
Linseed	4	4			
Masur	1	5	Minor food grains	6	2
Tur	1	1			
				100	100

*Includes 3,202 acres, area of Ryotwari villages.

The gross value of the field produce of the district at last Settlement was estimated by Khan Bahadur Aulad Hussain, on his increased value of gross produce. estimated outturns (*vide* paragraph 20 of his report), to be Rs. 1,26,14,985. We have in the last few years made a very large number of crop experiments in the light of which the standard outturns calculated for the District have been revised. If, in order to obtain a common basis of comparison, we adopt the revised standards and compare the value of the present gross produce of the District with that of Settlement, using for our present valuation the lowest average prices prevalent in villages, it is clear that there has been a great increase in the money equivalent. It must be remembered that rural prices have since last Settlement approached much nearer to the prices quoted at market centres and that the travelling Bania, or middleman, no longer has things his own way.

Crops.	Estimated outturn per acre.	Value rate.		Gross value.	
		At Settlement	At Present.	At Settlement	At Present.
	lbs.			Rs.	Rs.
Wheat	620	48 lbs. per Re.	32 lbs. per Re.	34,54,098	26,60,943
Birra	620	48 "	36 "	24,99,439	37,55,771
Rice	530	28 "	26 "	32,55,392	29,92,047
Kodon	300	60 "	32 "	8,29,365	18,70,959
Gram	560	50 "	40 "	8,88,686	8,70,506
Juar	400	50 "	36 "	1,11,016	4,11,457
Til	200	24 "	16 "	3,08,592	9,13,102
Linseed	250	24 "	17 "	4,51,177	7,46,823
Masur	500	44 "	30 "	1,84,920	9,59,917
Tur	400	50 "	40 "	1,00,648	1,22,870
Urad and Mung	350	44 "	30 "	92,893	2,10,000
Maize	350	55 "	40 "	58,348	96,250
Cotton	70	5 "	3½ "	1,25,538	3,37,240
Hemp	150	20 "	17 "	60,000	79,412
Sugarcane	...	Rs. 50 per acre.	Rs. 62-8 per acre.	61,650	45,000
Garden	...	" 20 "	" 25 "	2,35,640	5,30,750
Miscellaneous non-food crops	...	" 5 "	" 6-4 "	1,00,285	2,57,975
Minor food grains	350	50 lbs. per Re.	40 lbs. per Re.	4,99,905	1,88,388
Total				1,33,17,592	1,70,49,480 (+)28%

11. Wheat has always been the staple of the District. The ordinary cultivator divides the genus *Triticum* into two classes, *gehun* and *pissi*. This rough and ready classification is remarkably accurate and agrees with the two sub-species of *Triticum sativum* into which most of the wheats of the District actually fall, viz. :—

- (1) *Triticum sativum vulgare* including *pissi*, *mundi pissi* and *mudia*.
- (2) *Triticum sativum durum*, the *Macaroni wheats*, such as *kathia*, *kathi*, *jalalia* and *hansia*.
- (3) *Triticum sativum compactum*, or dwarf wheat, is represented by the variety known as *dhana gehun* which is but sparingly grown in the more jungly tracts. It is recognized by its very short ears which are almost awnless and its small round hard yellow grains which resemble the fruit of the coriander in shape. It is a hardy variety but difficult to grind.

Of class (1) the bearded *pissi* mostly grown in the district is *sikarhai*, a white chaffed bearded variety with a very lax head and big glumes. *Mundi pissi* is similar to bearded *pissi* in outward respects, except that the beard is missing. It is, however, harder, and less time is required to bring it to maturity ; it is, therefore, generally sown in heavy embanked soil which cannot be sown so early as the lighter soils. *Mundi* resists the attacks of black rust better than *sikarhai*, but, on the other hand, wild pig will finish off a crop of *mundi* before they touch the bearded variety in the adjoining field. Another distinct type is *mudiya*, a very late variety, with a soft yellow grain.

In the second class *jalalia* and *kathia* require good land and generous treatment, are very liable to rust, and possess a special attraction for wild animals. But the pale golden grain of *jalalia* is large and heavy and of excellent quality. Both varieties are stiffly bearded, and *kathia*, although of inferior quality, is hardy and drought-resisting. Large quantities of wheat, especially of *pissi*, are exported to Europe in a normal year. Most of this trade goes to England. *Pissi* is peculiarly suited to the British market as, although not such a 'strong' wheat as some of the best Canadian varieties, its grain is easy to grind and the flour is chalky white, producing a very white, nice textured loaf which (despite the 'Daily Mail' and 'Standard Bread') is in great popular demand at the present day in the United Kingdom. The best samples of *pissi* contain a high percentage of large soft white grains. Any shrivelled or heated grain or the presence of any hard yellow or red grains in the sample lower its value in proportion. So much is this the case that *Mundi pissi* which possesses a harder grain than *sikharhai* is reckoned as an admixture in a sample of *pissi*. In consequence trade samples of *pissi* from the Jubbulpore District, which frequently consist of a mixture of *sikharhai* and *mundi*, fetch, as a rule, a lower price than the fine *pissi* of the Seoni and Saugor Districts, which frequently contain 90 per cent or more of soft white grains. The hard wheats such as *jalalia* and *kathia* are not suitable for the English markets as they are hard to grind and give a bad coloured flour, but the former, especially if produced in sufficient quantity, would probably meet with a steady demand at favourable market rates in the countries of southern Europe for the manufacture of Macaroni, for which purpose it is eminently suited.

The amount of wheat seed varies with the soil. When *kabar* is ploughed the furrows are much closer together than they are in *mund*. This is the reason why as much as 120 lbs. of seed per acre is the quantity usually sown in *kabar* land, while 90 lbs. per acre is sufficient for *mund*. In *bandhwas* or *uksanari* fields (*uksanari* meaning that but one simultaneous operation is required for ploughing and sowing) cultivation is carried on with little exertion. Provided the embanked field fills well only one harrowing is given just before the monsoon sets in. During the rains the water is allowed to stand on the land until the month of September, when the water is let out through the *mogha*, which is either a *patka* sluice or a cut made in the embankment. When the water has entirely drained away and the soil is sufficiently dry one operation with the *nari* or seed plough is sufficient to complete the cultivation of the field. Wheat is not weeded, and the harvest takes place in March.

The cultivation of *tagar bandhia* and of unembanked lands is a more laborious business; the general method is to plough twice, then to harrow, and finally to sow with the *nari*. Wheat is sown in October and November; a common test as to whether the time of sowing has arrived is to place a piece of cotton steeped in *ghi* on the field. If the *ghi* solidifies during the night then the seed can safely be entrusted to the ground. But the local *purohit* has also to be consulted, and if the omens be unfavourable no sowing is attempted.

The greatest foe of wheat in embanked lands is rust. There are three kinds of rust, of which the first is the most common, but all have been noticed in the District in bad years. Black rust (*puccinia graminis*) is first indicated by the presence of dark red powdery spots on the stalk and lower leaves; then the spots, which are a collection of spores, are replaced by black spores which give the characteristic blackened appearance of wheat attacked by this disease. Black rust is a late variety, rarely appearing before the first week of February. Its spread is generally rapid if nights be cold and days cloudy. The other two kinds of rust are yellow rust (*puccinia graminis*) and orange rust (*puccinia triticini*). If an attack of rust be slight the grain is only a little shrivelled; but in bad cases no grain at all is developed. Smut (or *kundia* as it is called by the ryot) is another kind of fungus disease in which the ear produces instead of grain a number of black powdery spores. It is fairly frequent, but the damage caused by it, as compared with rust, is very slight. A bitter wind called the *tusar* will also shrivel the crop and is much dreaded.

"*Magh nachhattra barse asvara Kuanrai agia, Maghai tusara.*"

That is to say, heavy rain in September means *agia* (a weed pest) in the kodon and damage to the wheat from the *tusar* in January.

Wheat is frequently sown mixed with gram, the mixture being known as *birra*. Common proportions are, roughly, 30 per cent of gram and 70 per cent of wheat in *kabar* soil; in *mund* the proportion of gram may be 15 per cent, but no uniform practice determines the amount. Undoubtedly the crop which yields the best results on *kabar* is *birra*. Gram being a leguminous plant affords the supply of nitrogen which renders the wheat especially good. Wheat and linseed form another mixture. Wheat, linseed, and tiura, or wheat, gram, and tiura form a mixture known as *gajra*, the tiura being picked for fodder when green.

12. The varieties of rice are so numerous and the distinctions between them often so subtle that any attempt at exhaustive treatment would be futile.

Rice (*Oryza sativa*.)

Rice falls under two main heads:—

- (1) Early;
- (2) Late.

Rice lands are generally ploughed twice and harrowed once after the rains set in, though, should there be rain in January or February, the industrious take the opportunity of giving the soil a preliminary ploughing. The *jhura* or *boar* broadcast method of sowing is the most common. It involves the least labour and gives the poorest results. The *machawa* method is more complicated. The grain is soaked and then kept in a dark room until it germinates. After germination it is sown broadcast on a field expressly 'puddled' to receive it. The best method (and that least employed) involves transplantation (*ropa*) and more trouble than most cultivators care to incur. A plot of land, generally manured, is puddled and sown with rice. The cultivator then carefully prepares his fields to which the seedlings from the plot are transplanted. The yield is much increased by this method which, however, is generally only employed for the superior kinds of rice. Sowings are made from the beginning of the rains until the middle of August, and *machawa* seed is prepared shortly before the rains are expected to break. A few fields are ready for cutting in the middle of September, but the bulk of the harvest is reaped from October until the middle of November. Water is not allowed to stand on rice fields until the end of August when the *moghas* or cuts in the embankment are closed and an endeavour is made to keep the water in the fields at a constant depth of about a foot. A necessity is an ample and well distributed rainfall; for the crop is a prey rather to the unfavourable influences of the weather than to disease. In years of scanty rainfall caterpillars generally appear and play great havoc. A special kind of caterpillar which the cultivators call *ghormukhi* is the most fatal insect foe which rice possesses. In years when the rainfall is excessive and unevenly distributed, rice plants develop a disease called *phapha*, the symptoms of which are a yellow appearance followed by shrivelling. The rice plants attacked by this disease fail to come to ear. Rice fields are sometimes, but not generally, manured. The manure is spread over the fields in June and then ploughed in.

13. This staple crop is grown on almost every kind of soil and in favourable years yields remarkable outturns. The following varieties are found:—(1) *Bisbari*, (2) *Luma*, (3) *Basin*, (4) *Ledri*. The first two varieties have a large grain and are called *kodon*, the last two which have a smaller grain are called *kodeli*. The quantity of seed grain required per acre is from 15 to 20 lbs. The field is generally *bakhared* twice before sowing which takes place in June and July, the harvest being in November and December. The weed *agia* is a great enemy to this crop. But kodon is a strong virile millet requiring neither irrigation nor manure.

14. There are three varieties of gram: (i) *Haldia*, (ii) *Imalia*, (iii) *Parbatia*. *Haldia* is a yellowish, *Imalia* a red, and *Parbatia* a white grain. The last is seldom sown. The method of cultivation is similar to that of wheat, but not so much trouble is taken over

Gram (*Cicer arietinum*.)

the preparation of the land. Gram is sown both by means of the *nari* and broadcast. The amount of seed grain varies with the soil from 60 to 90 lbs. per acre. The green tops of the plants are gathered and eaten as a vegetable. 'Be sure and sow gram,' runs a rural saying, 'there may be empty pods but there will still be something for the pot.'

15. The riverain areas of the Nerbudda and Hiran known as the *kanthar*, fringe the black soil plain of the *Haveli*. In the north-east of the District there are well drained slopes in the country through which the rivers Mahanadi and Umrer take their course. In these tracts alone is juar important. Juar requires well drained soil, thriving best on sand loams. The amount of seed sown varies from 5 to 8 lbs. and depends mainly on the size that the plant, (which requires room), will attain on the various descriptions of soil. The *bakhar* is thrice run over juar lands before they are sown; twice before and once after the rains break. The seed is then sown and the land again *bakhared*. If the land be *kans* infested or covered with weeds it must be ploughed once or twice before the seed can be sown. The crop must be weeded in August, and sometimes requires a subsequent weeding. Sowings of juar are made in the beginning of July, and the harvest takes place in November and December.

Kans, *kundi*, and *agia* (*Striga lutea*) weeds are most dangerous to the juar plant. The crop is also liable to the diseases known as *dudua*, *bhinka*, *pungi*, and *kanhi* or smut. The first two diseases may be described as the water-logging of the plant's fabric owing to excessive rainfall; *pungi* is caused by minute insects. *Kanhi* or smut appears when the crop has reached maturity. A head of juar affected by smut appears of a curious lavender colour, and if touched will leave the smut on the hands. The *purwara*, a north wind blowing towards the end of October when the crop is in flower, often inflicts considerable damage. Juar is, generally speaking, neither irrigated nor manured, but it attains great perfection when grown on the small *bari* plots close to human habitations.

16. Of the area covered by *til* about five-eighths are under *kharif til*, and three-eighths under *rabi*.

Til (*Sesamum indicum*.)

Four or five varieties of *til* are grown in the Jubbulpore District :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) White, large seed. | } Kharif, sown in rains. |
| (2) White, small seed. | |
| (3) Red. | |
| (4) Black. | |
| (5) <i>Maghai</i> or <i>magheli</i> ,
dark brown seed. | } Rabi, sown in first half of September. |

White *til* fetches the highest price and black the lowest. *Til* is exported in large quantities to the south of France where it is mixed with olive oil to form the Lucca Oil of commerce. *Maghai til* frequently suffers from frost, if any occurs in December. It might with advantage be replaced by the grey seeded *maghai* grown in the Nagpur Division which is of better quantity and fetches a better price. Even on the poorest classes of soil broken up from a fallow of some five or six years a handsome outturn is obtained from the crop which is not grown on embanked fields and does not require much moisture. The land is well ploughed and *bakhared* before sowings are made. After the seed is in the ground the *bakhar* is inverted and run over the ground to press the seed home. This process is called *pahta*. Weeding is seldom necessary though the usual *kharif* weeds such as *duba kans*, *agia*, *gumni*, and *chunwaiya* are found with the crop.

The *kharif* varieties are sown in the months of June and July and cut in November; the *rabi* varieties are sown in August and up to the middle of September, and harvested in December and January. If rain does not fall soon after germination an insect called the *chidda* or *chitu* appears and works havoc. If too much rain falls a black insect called *mahu* destroys the leaves of the plant. The amount of seed grain required per acre is from 3 to 6 lbs.

17. Linseed is very largely exported, and were the crop not so delicate would be more extensively grown. There are two varieties and there is little to choose between them. The seed of the white flowered plant is a greyish white, that of the blue flowered variety is red. The latter is the most popular variety and is reputed to yield more oil and to be the harder of the two. But Dr. Leather's analysis shows that white seeded linseed has practically the same oil content as the red seeded variety; and it fetches a better price in the market. It may not, perhaps, be so hardy as the red seeded variety. Linseed is generally sown broadcast, and is found on almost every variety of soil except *sehra*. It is often sown in rotation with wheat. The amount of seed grain required is from 20 to 30 lbs. per acre. Being poisonous to cattle it is often seen as a protective border round other crops. This crop is very capricious in its early stages of growth, frequently germinating well but afterwards drying up when an inch or so high if an especially warm day occurs at this stage. It is a crop that requires long rotations as if sown frequently on the same land it does badly. Linseed is more susceptible to frost and rust than any other crop. The only variety of rust known to attack linseed in the Jubbulpore district is *Melampsora lini* which does not affect wheat.

18. Only one variety of masur is sown—the red. Masur is grown on low-lying land or in embanked fields and is often found as a second crop after rice. The amount of seed grain required per acre is about 60 lbs. Masur is sown both by means of the *nari* and broadcast. The *utera* or *chilka* method of sowing is sometimes employed; that is, in the case of fields where the rice crop is a late one masur is sown broadcast while the rice is still standing. Masur in embanked lands frequently suffers from the attacks of frost.

19. Sowings of *tur* are made in June and July and harvestings take place in February. But one variety is sown—the red—and about 5 or 6 lbs. of seed are required per acre. The variety being a late ripening one occasionally suffers from frost, especially in low-lying fields.

20. About one-quarter of the area under these crops is *rabi* sown. The *kharif* varieties are sown on poor soils, the *rabi* on soils retentive of moisture. The quantity of seed grain required per acre is about 8 or 9 lbs. The land is ploughed once and *bakhared* twice before the seed is sown broadcast. The *kharif* varieties are sown in the month of June and reaped in October and November. The *rabi* varieties are sown in the month of November and reaped in February. The crop is not grown in embanked fields and requires no weeding. It is neither manured nor irrigated.

21. Maize is a popular garden crop. It is sown in June and July and reaped in September and October. The seed is sown broadcast on the *bari*. No weeding is required.

22. Cotton is grown almost exclusively in the *kanthar* tracts of the Jubbulpore and Sihora tahsils, and is generally found mixed with *tur*. The crop requires weeding twice and is much damaged by heavy rain in October.

Barse swati sant bisant Chale na rehta, baje na tant.

"October's rain leaves the spinners wheel idle."

23. *San*-hemp is not really a hemp at all. There appears to be every chance that the cultivation of this crop will be largely extended as the qualities of the fibre gain more universal appreciation. The place of *san* as a fibre has been taken by jute, but experiments are now being made with a view to ascertaining the possibility of putting *san* fibre to uses for which jute is unsuited and the results will be awaited with interest. *San* must be very thickly sown and grown with the plants close together when cultivated for fibre. It is also valuable as a green soil manure.

24. Sugarcane is of no great importance at present. The methods of cultivation are primitive and the mill generally used is the mortar and pestle arrangement called the *kolhu*, or the wooden roller mills known as the *gundi* or *charkhi*. Until introduced at this Settlement not one iron mill existed in the District. An effort is now being made to encourage the growing of sugarcane, and we have formed some Co-operative Societies for the purpose and put them in touch with the Agricultural Department.

The Jubbulpore *gur* is of very inferior and dirty quality and people who want good *gur* use that imported from Betul and elsewhere. The straw coloured variety of cane is the only one that yields good *gur*. The large purple canes yield a watery and very inferior juice. The Otaheite cane, which was introduced into India by Sleeman in 1827 and was first planted in the Government Botanical Garden at Calcutta, belongs to the genus *Saccharum violaceum*. This cane, or rather its degenerate offspring, is the variety now regarded by the people as indigenous. They regard the comparatively worthless cane which is used for eating and which is really indigenous, as having been introduced by the English and they call all such cane *angresi*.

Sugarcane cultivation has much declined since the year 1868 when this crop covered an area of 3,496 acres.

25. An account of the improvement in communications and the progress of trade which has taken place since last Settlement Communications. would not, if given for the District as a whole, be appropriate for the purposes of this report, for in the three different tahsils for which preliminary reports were submitted (the present Patan tahsil was then included in the Jubbulpore tahsil), different degrees of progress have been made.

In the northern tahsil of Murwara a great impetus has been given to trade by the Katni-Bina Railway Extension which was opened for traffic on January 1st, 1899. Transit charges to Bombay have been cheapened by almost 25 per cent and daily quotations of Bombay rates are telegraphed to the Murwara merchants. Exports from Katni (which is the railway station of Murwara Town) average more than 1,500,000 maunds and imports about 1,300,000 maunds annually. These figures represent almost half the trade of the district. An extensive business is done in grain, *ghi*, condiments, *lac*, lime, and building stone. There are, close to the town, numerous limestone quarries and lime kilns, sandstone quarries, a fuller's earth mine, mills worked by water power for the manufacture of metallic paint, eight small flour mills, the large liquor distillery which holds the Government contract, and a porcelain factory. The extraction of alum from bauxite deposits promises to furnish yet another industry; and a Bombay syndicate, with Sir Sassoon David, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Sir Shapurji Broacha and R. D. Tata at its head, has just floated a company (capital Rs. 20 lakhs) for the purpose of making Portland cement at Katni. It is significant that the population of Murwara Town has far more than doubled since Settlement.

Road communications in this tahsil have been greatly improved: a good road now runs north-eastwards to Bijeraghogarh, and Barhi (still further east) is also connected by road. Roads from Murwara to Bargaon (in the western corner) and from Bijeraghogarh to Chandia, a railway station in the Rewah State, are under construction. There are now 1,500 carts in the tahsil as against 100 at Settlement. These improvements have greatly changed the circumstances of agriculture.

The trade centre of Sihora tahsil is Khitola, a market adjacent to the Sihora Railway Station. In this place there is a large and growing colony of dealers in agricultural and forest produce. Some of the export trade is removed by rail; but much more is sent down to Jubbulpore by road into the godowns of such great firms as Messrs. Ralli Brothers and Messrs. Louis Dreyfus. The East Indian Railway traverses the centre of the tahsil from north to south and was, of course, open long before last Settlement. But in 1893 the only metalled road was the Jubbulpore-Mirzapur road which runs parallel to the Railway. In outlying tracts a cart was regarded as a curiosity, traffic was suspended during

the rains, and bullocks and ponies were the means of transport. But a great deal of money has been spent in turning the recognized trade routes from rough tracts into good roads, open to wheeled traffic throughout the year. Trade centres are now linked with Khitola by means of excellent roads, and, whereas, there were in 1893 only 230 carts and 30 miles of good road in the tahsil the figures have risen to 1,309 and 130 respectively.

In the Jubbulpore tahsil (including Patan) a very important improvement has been the opening up of the backward tract which lies in the south-east by the construction of the narrow gauge Satpura line which connects Jubbulpore and Gondia. Only 62 miles of road have been added since Settlement; and the number of carts has risen from 1,050 to 1,468.

26. Exact statistics of the trade of the District as it was at last Settlement are not available. Khan Bahadur Aulad Hussein's estimate of the average annual value of the exports of field produce at the time he wrote his report (1895) was Rs. 31½ lakhs, on a cropped area one per cent only in excess of the present area. I have now two independent statements of the agricultural export trade to submit. The first of these is my own and is based on results obtained by an examination of statistics of rail-borne traffic carefully tested in the light of other statistics of area, outturn, prices, and trade at local centres. The second statement has been drawn up by Messrs. Ralli Brothers and is an average derived from their own records for the past three years, and for this I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. G. C. Evangelinidis:—

Present average value of field produce exported from the Jubbulpore District.

					Statement I.	Statement II.
					Rs. (in lakhs.)	Rs. (in lakhs.)
Wheat	...	...	...	...	20	20
Til	...	...	...	...	8¼	10
Linseed	...	...	...	...	7	8
Rape and other oilseeds (excluding til and linseed.)	...	...	...	...	4¼	5
Gram and other food grains	...	...	...	...	4¾	5
Total					44¾	48

The items given above cover the whole of the exports of field produce except *san*-hemp which represents a further half lakh. Messrs. Ralli do not deal in *san* and have been unable to get out figures for it. It is clear that there has been a very large increase in the value of the exports of field produce since last Settlement. It need only be added that Messrs. Ralli's figures are compiled from daily returns furnished by the agents, whom they have stationed in every market in the District. These returns state exactly what quantities are sold for export not merely to the firm, but to others as well.

The following items complete the list of average annual exports for which agriculture is responsible. Unfortunately Messrs. Ralli have been unable to help me as regards commodities outside their range of business. I have, however, taken every care to secure accuracy:—

				Rs.
Ghi	...	...	...	4½ lakhs.
Hides and skins	...	...	...	6½ "
Fruit	...	...	...	1 lakh.
Total				12 lakhs.

The average annual value of agricultural exports can safely be placed at Rs. 55—60 lakhs.

The export trade in myrabolams and lac is valuable, and malguzari income from these commodities is taken into account in revenue assessment. The export averages are:—

	Maunds.	Rs.
Myrabolams	... 100,000	1½ lakhs.
Lac	... 25,000	9½ „

Excluding from malguzari forest all areas recorded as "hill and rock" there remains an area of 136,816 acres of tree forest which is to the *total* area of Government forest as 2 is to 3. For mahua, *chironji*, gum, wax, wood and timber, no export figures are available. If, however, we leave these items entirely out of account and assume (quite unreasonably) that malguzari forest income is derived solely from lac and myrabolams, a moderate estimate of malguzari forest exports appears to be Rs. 2½ lakhs. This matter will be referred to once more when considering the *simai* assessment.

27. At last Settlement the rise in prices which had occurred since 1863 was enormous; so enormous, indeed, that little practical use of it could be made for purposes of assessment. There still, therefore, remains a large available margin even if no further advance in values had taken place. But, as will now be shown, prices have been steadily climbing.

In the practical work of assessment the officers responsible for last settlement paid particular attention to the course of prices in rural tracts with their different histories and unequal development. For many years past village prices have been approaching the level of export centres, and since settlement there has been marked progress in this direction.

The price basis adopted at last Settlement was by no means uniform; there were, for instance, four different price bases in the Murwara tahsil alone. In my numerous reports (a list of which will be found at page 56.), the threads of the story of the rise in prices have, in each case, been taken up at the point at which last Settlement left them. Here, it must suffice to state briefly the conclusions already arrived at and accepted, after discussion, both by the various Advisory Boards of official and non-official gentlemen and by the Administration.

THE MURWARA TAHSIL. MURWARA TOWN.

				At last Settlement (seers per rupee.)	At this revision (seers per rupee.)	Increase. Per cent.
Wheat	...	...	...	19	14.2	34
Rice	...	...	...	16	11.7	37
BIJERGHOGARH PARGANA (a).						
(i) Remote villages.						
Wheat	...	...	...	24	16.2	48
Rice	...	...	...	24	13.32	80
(ii) Villages convenient to Murwara.						
Wheat	...	...	...	21	15.14	39
Rice	...	...	...	21	12.50	68
OLD BARWARA GROUP (b).						
Wheat	...	...	...	19.50	15.6	25
Rice	...	...	...	17.81	12.3	45
OLD MURWARA GROUP (b).						
Wheat	...	...	...	15.25	12.8	19
Rice	...	...	...	17.25	12.3	40
OLD BILHERI GROUP (b) (c).						
Rice	...	...	...	20	12	67

- (a) The Pargana came under Settlement in 1289.
 (b) These Groups came under Settlement in 1892.
 (c) Rice is the only important crop in the group.

The important export crops of the Sihora tahsil are wheat, gram, linseed and masur. Khan Bahadur Aulad Hussein worked on a tahsil price basis covering the years 1885-86 to 1889-90. The basis now taken is an average of the years 1891-92 to 1908-09, excluding the exceptionally dear years of 1897-98, 1900-01 and 1907-08.

The conclusions accepted are given below :—

			Settlement price basis.	Present basis.	Increase.
					Per cent.
Wheat	...	...	18	15	20
Gram	...	...	25	19 44	29
Linseed	...	...	13 50	9 25	46
Masur	...	...	22	15	47

Out of this tahsil, as it stood when attested, the new tahsil of Patan has been carved. The whole tract consists of four natural divisions. The first of these is the *haveli*, or the great black soil plain which is in close touch with Jubbulpore City. The second is the *kanthar*, or the riverain area which lies on the edges of the alluvial plain along the Hiran and Nerbudda. Away from the *haveli* and the *kanthar* the whole of the rest of the tract, comprised in the old Jubbulpore tahsil, is covered by trap rock. The trap area, again, falls into two portions, the wild and rugged country of the Gonds to the north of the junction of the rivers Gour and Nerbudda, and the more fertile but broken country to the south of the junction.

The rise in prices which has taken place in the important produce of these four divisions of country is stated under :—

			Settlement basis (seers per rupee).	Present basis (seers per rupee).	Increase.
			<i>Haveli.</i>		Percent.
Wheat	...	...	18	13	38
Gram	...	...	24	17 ½	37
Masur	...	...	22	15	47
Linseed	...	...	13	8	63
			<i>Kanthar.</i>		
Wheat	...	...	As for <i>Haveli.</i>	...	...
Gram	...	...		...	...
Til	...	...		7	43
Juar	...	...		18	...
Cotton	...	...	2	1 ½	14
			<i>Broken trap.</i>		
Wheat	...	...	18	14	29
Gram	...	...	24	20	20
Til	...	...	10	7 ½	33
Kodon	...	...	18	13	38
Hemp	...	...	13	8 ½	53
			<i>Gond country.</i>		
Til	...	...	10	8	25
Kodon	...	...	18	13	38

Since settlement the value of all produce has greatly increased; and the *malguzari* jungles are far more lucrative possessions than they used to be. Mahua flower and mahua fruit, *ghi*, lac, wood, timber, all these have doubled in price since Settlement, while village imports, such as clothes and groceries, are cheaper by 20—30 per cent. Further information about the course of prices is to be found in my contributions on the subject to the District Gazetteer.

The people of the District. 28. The census results of 1901 and 1911 are as follows:—

1901	...	...	680,585
1911	...	...	745,892

According to the recent census the average number of persons per square mile is 191, varying from 234 in the Jubbulpore Tahsil and 230 in the Patan, to 173 in the Sihora and 153 in the Murwara Tahsils.

Jubbulpore and Patan are thus most closely populated and Murwara the most sparsely. The only towns of importance are the four tahsil head-quarters:—

Jubbulpore ...	Population	1,00,651
Patan ...	Do.	3,147
Sihora ...	Do.	5,432
Murwara ...	Do.	15,812

All these are steadily increasing in importance and wealth. The census shows that agriculture is the occupation of 65·27 per cent of the population. Landholders and tenants with their families contribute 41·53 per cent, farm servants 1·98 per cent, and field labourers 21·76 per cent.

29. *Malguzari*, or proprietary rights were a creation of the British Government at the 30 years Settlement of 1863. Save for certain old Lodhi and Raj-Gond families and a few descendants of former officials who hold on revenue-free or quit-rent grants bestowed by the Gonds or Marathas the connection of the proprietary classes with their villages is not of old origin. The records of the District show that prior to 1834 villages seldom remained long in the same hands. During the currency of the Settlement of 1834—1863 the village lessees or farmers of revenue could transfer their leases subject to Government approval and they were protected from ejectment. Yet, during this period, about 25 per cent of the villages changed hands, the common reason for transfer being indebtedness. Between 1863 and 1893 16 per cent of the villages in the District changed hands, and this percentage would have been much higher had it not been for the Court of Wards. Again, the general reason for transfer was indebtedness, in many cases the result of accounts running from the time when creditors were unable to get proprietary rights auctioned, and in just as many cases arising directly out of the joint family system with its inevitable divisions and sub-divisions of property. The total number of malguzars in the Jubbulpore District is now 7,159. These figures include, of course, holders of whole villages, shares, and fractions of shares. Brahmans constitute 36 per cent of the proprietary body, and next come Kurmis and Baniyas each with 13 per cent; then Gonds 11 per cent, and Rajputs 9 per cent. After these are Lodhis 4 per cent, Kayasths and Mohammadans each 3 per cent, Kalars 2 per cent. There remains only 6 per cent, and to this Christians, Sunars, Ahirs, Gosains, Telis, Bhats, and Kachhis all contribute.

In 1863 Brahmans and Gonds held between them 1,283 villages out of a total of 2,707 villages then included in the District. They now hold 1,203 villages (Brahmans 796 and Gonds 407) out of a total of 2,532. The Kurmis, Rajputs, Lodhis, Kayasths, and Baniyas held between them, in 1863, 784 villages. They now hold 1,055 villages, thus:—

Kurmis	...	...	228
Rajputs	...	...	201
Lodhis	...	...	112
Kayasths	...	...	103
Baniyas	...	...	411

At last Settlement Baniyas held 370 villages.

During the currency of the Settlement which has just expired 315 whole villages and 456 shares (equal to 179 villages) have been transferred for Rs. 33,55,530 or seventeen times the revenue of the village and shares transferred. Taking it that transfers represent 494 villages, we find that—

- (i) 180 village have been transferred by agriculturists to agriculturists.
- (ii) 15 villages have been transferred by non-agriculturists to agriculturists.
- (iii) 82 villages have been transferred by non-agriculturists to non-agriculturists.

These three classes of transactions thus cover 277 villages. The remaining 217 villages have been transferred by agriculturists to non-agriculturists. The net gain on the non-agriculturist side is thus 217 less 15, or 202 villages. I may explain that I have followed what appears to be the accepted distinction between "agriculturists" and "non-agriculturists." Thus the term "agriculturist" embraces landlords who are actively engaged in agriculture as their ancestors were before them. Such men have usually a money-lending business of more or less importance and sometimes they trade as well. But, even if the money-lending business or trade has become the main source of income, the *malguzar* remains an "agriculturist." The "non-agriculturist," on the other hand, comes of stock of another sort. His forefathers were men of business, and their desire to acquire landed interests arose (as M. Joseph Chailly has so accurately observed) chiefly from the fact that rights in land give to their possessor special social prestige.

The connection of many of our leading "non-agriculturist" landlords with their villages dates back a century or more, and to-day their credit in modern commercial circles is supported and maintained by their agricultural interests. Several of them are entitled to vote for the elected representative of the landholding classes who sits on the Viceroy's Council, and there is no doubt that they themselves attach great importance to their position as landlords. They find it difficult to understand the distinction between the "non-agriculturist" and the "agriculturist"; the more so, perhaps, because they may have in mind the teachings of the Bhagavat-Gita (Eighteenth Discourse, Verses 41 and 44):—

"To Brahmans, Kshattriyas, Vaishyas, and Shudras, O Parantapa, the duties have been distributed according to the qualities born of their own natures. Ploughing, protection of kine, and trade are the Vaishya duty, born of his own nature."

Whatever may be the arguments for and against restrictions on transfers of land and rights in land from "agriculturists" to "non-agriculturists" (and I do not propose to attempt any discussion of the subject here), the past history of this district proves, clearly enough, that changes in ownership have been frequent and continuous, while the material progress of the people as a whole has been rapid. The rise in the standard of living has not been confined to the "non-agriculturist" class; it is, on the contrary, most marked in the case of the cultivating and labouring classes.

The indebtedness of the *malguzars* of the District, as disclosed at attestation, amounts to Rs. 41,85,671, most of which is secured by mortgage. This gives an average of Rs. 585 for every proprietor. Sales, as we have seen, indicate that *malguzari* rights have brought, on an average, seventeen times the land revenue. But this multiple is unduly lowered by the fact that there was a decided slump in the market after the disappearance of the wheat boom and the appearance of the famines. A fair multiple, based on recent transactions, would certainly not be lower than twenty times the land revenue. Landlords have, then, raised loans amounting to about Rs. 42 lakhs, on property worth Rs. 220 lakhs, which cannot, I think, be considered to be at all an embarrassing state of affairs. It would be more ideal, perhaps, if there were no debts at all. But credit is a double-edged weapon; and it has not always been used for the destruction of the borrower who, without credit, would have been very badly off in many cases. There is plenty of room for improvement in one direction, of course; and that is in making the most economical and most beneficial use of credit. We may, perhaps, in the near future be able to do for the landlords

what we have commenced to do for their tenants and regulate their borrowings by means of co-operation. The scheme is a difficult one; but if landlords will only combine for the exercise of mutual discipline and protection in this vital matter, success is probable.

The condition of the proprietary body as a whole is 'good'; and in framing this opinion scrutiny has not only been directed to the broader aspects of the case but to details as well. Proprietors have been carefully graded in much the same way as tenants have been. The results of this process are shown below :—

Class.		Per cent.
A	...	41
B	...	29
C	...	25
D	...	5
		<hr/> 100 <hr/>

A class proprietors are rich; B class proprietors are men of considerable means; C class proprietors are able to pay their way; while the D class men are impoverished and in bad condition.

30. In Khan Bahadur Aulad Hussein's Settlement Report the number of tenants in the District was stated as 266,559. But these figures not only included actual holders but their families and relations as well. The *jamabandis* show that there were, in fact, no more than 65,208 individuals recorded in possession of holdings at Settlement. There are now 60,225, the decrease being due to the disappearance of people of the labouring classes (holding very small areas of land) who have forsaken agriculture, because, in these days of industry, work is easily found and wages are high. The average area held by a tenant was at last Settlement 18 acres and is now 19, the range being from 38 acres in the Gond country to 12 acres in the *haveli* tracts of Sihora. In the *haveli* of the Patan Tahsil holdings average 20 to 24 acres in extent. In the Murwara Tahsil the number of tenants has decreased from 19,000 to 17,377, or by 9 per cent. In the same tahsil the average size of a holding has risen from 21 to 22 acres. For the other three tahsils the figures are :—

	Sihora.	(+) or (—) per cent.	Jubbulpore.	(+) or (—) per cent.	Patan.	(+) or (—) per cent.
Tenants at Settlement ...	22,721	...	16,995	...	6,492	...
Tenants at present ...	21,373	—6	15,088	—11	6,387	—2
Average size of a holding at Settlement (in acres).	14	...	18	...	23	...
Average size of a holding at present (in acres).	15	+7	20	+11	22	+4

The changes indicated are spread very evenly over the District with the exception of the eastern part of the Jubbulpore Tahsil which constitutes the Gond country. The figures for the 195 villages of the Kundam and Baghrajji Groups (into which this wild tract is divided) are :—

	Kundam.	(+) or (—) per cent.	Baghrajji.	(+) or (—) per cent.
Tenants at Settlement ...	2,160	...	2,127	...
Tenants at present ...	1,656	—23	1,616	—24
Average size of a holding at Settlement (in acres)	28	...	19	...
Average size of a holding at present (in acres)	38	+36	28	+47

Below is an analysis of the castes of the tenantry of each tahsil and of the whole District :—

Castes.		Murwara.	Sihora.	Patan.	Jubbulpore.	District as a whole.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Brahmans	...	14	16	10	10	13
Kurmis	...	9	8	14	9	9
Gonds	...	10	8	8	30	14
Kachhis	...	5	6	5	5	5
Ahirs	...	8	5	3	4	5
Dhimars	...	5	2	8	5	4
Lodhis	...	6	16	18	10	12
Kols	...	3	3	1	2	3
Rajputs	...	5	4	11	2	5
Telis	...	5	2	1	2	3
Kalasi	...	2	1	...	1	1
Banias	...	2	1	1	1	1
Kayasths	...	1	1	1	...	1
Dahayats	...	2	2	6	4	3
Chamars	...	4	2	3	2	3
Luhars	...	2	...	...	1	1
Dhobis	...	2	1	1	1	1
Nais	...	2	1	2	1	1
Bharjias	...	2	2	...	2	2
Sunars	...	1	1	...	...	1
Musalmanas	...	1	...	1	1	1
Badhais	...	...	1	1	1	1
Gusains	...	...	...	1	...	...
Khangars	...	...	1	...	...	...
Others	...	9	16	4	6	10

In the Murwara Tahsil Brahmans and Kurmis are of most importance, and these, with the Rajputs and Telis generally, inhabit the best wheat-growing villages situated in the tract between Murwara and Bijeraghogarh and in the Bandha-lmiaj *haveli*. Gonds and Lodhis are mostly found in the west of the tahsil outside the former boundaries of the old Bijeraghogarh Pargana. Kachhis are found in numbers near Murwara which offers a good market for their potatoes, and Ahirs graze their cattle over the large areas of wild pasture land which lie in the south-east of the tahsil. In the Sihora Tahsil Brahmans, Kurmis, Kachhis, Rajputs, and Telis are most numerous in the black soil plain round Sihora itself with its fertile crops of embanked *rabi*. Lodhis predominate on the sandstone plateau which constitutes the north-western portion of the tahsil, and Gonds and Ahirs are found in the wilder tracts on the eastern and south-eastern borders.

The Patan Tahsil consists of two portions; the riverain area to the west where Lodhis are numerous, and the densely populated and closely cultivated villages of the *haveli* in which Brahmans, Kurmis and Rajputs form a substantial and wealthy tenantry with Gonds as their farm servants. To the east of Jubbulpore is the Gond country; to the south-east a more fertile tract where Lodhis are important. The rest of the tahsil is open country (with a slice of the true *haveli* to the north-west) in which, once more, Brahmans and Kurmis are important.

A feature of our Settlement procedure is the careful classification of each tenant according to his means and position. Rental arrears, debts, the nature of the land held, the number of cattle, ploughs, and carts owned, all these are ascertained and taken into consideration before each rent is fixed. Every tenant is placed in one of five grades; briefly, if he is a wealthy man (such as a well-to-do landlord or merchant, or a rich money-lender) he is A; if he is a substantial tenant, in circumstances and resources above average, he is B; if in ordinary average circumstances C; if in straitened and difficult circumstances D; and if absolutely broken down and living from hand to mouth or if a mere labourer, he is E. The table below summarizes the classification of the tenantry by grades as made at this Settlement. The "ordinary average circumstances" which place a tenant in the C class are by no means precisely the same all over the District. The

"ordinary average" is deduced from the standard of living and comfort prevalent in the tract; thus the C class tenant of Murwara is not, as a rule, so rich a man as the C class *haveli* tenant. In short, local standards of comparison are employed, because the efficient employment of a District standard would be impossible:—

Name of tahsil.	A	B	C	D	E
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Murwara ...	4	29	45	17	5
Sihora ...	2	16	47	28	7
Patan ...	2	12	43	33	10
Jubbulpore ...	2	10	44	14	30
Total for the District ..	3	18	45	22	12

In comment on the above figures I would like to point out that D and E class tenants are generally very small holders who work not only as cultivators but as hired labourers. These classes are of slight importance in respect of the total rent they pay and the area of land they hold. They have invariably been most leniently assessed. In the Murwara tahsil the average tenant owns 3 plough-cattle and 7 head of other cattle. The tahsil was, in former times, famous for its breed. To-day there is a very large export of *ghi*. In Sihora the average tenant owns 2 plough-cattle and 4 others, in Patan 3 plough-cattle and 4 others, and in Jubbulpore 2 plough-cattle and 3 others.

In *haveli* villages there is seldom any grazing, and hired labour and plough-cattle are employed. On all sides there is almost unlimited scope for progress in the matters of feeding and breeding cattle and the conservation and use of manure. The *ghi* industry is, to my mind, capable of enormous development on suitable co-operative lines. The care bestowed on cattle is not great; the people themselves know it, for two of their sayings express the matter very pithily: "Look at those bullocks," cawed the crow to his mate: "their owner gives them neither grass nor salt and us a dinner." And "It is the hunger of April that causes the ox to fall dead in the furrow."

The indebtedness of the tenantry has long been a matter of official comment. "This is a curious village, this Kumgo" wrote Mr. Cockerell, in 1819, "the whole cultivated with the patel's own ploughs. The patel gives his ploughmen 12 to 18 *khandis* annually and *pag pichhiowri* (a dress). Besides they have a field which is sown with the patel's seed, and the produce, less seed and interest is theirs. The whole village consists of the patel's family and ploughmen and two or three Dhimars. There is not even a carpenter. The patel must shave and say his prayers at Natwara. Now this man has managed this way for a very long time." Another of Mr. Cockerell's notes is instructive. "A very curious thing, which I was not before aware of, is," he says, "that in Kesrondh, Pondi and Dighori there is not a single cultivator who pays rent in money nor in produce. The whole of the produce belongs to the patel who feeds the cultivator gratis in the rains according to the number of his family and not according to the quota of his work. In the other eight months the cultivator is paid in kind for embanking, ploughing, sowing, weeding, watching, reaping, threshing and housing. Cattle and seed are supplied by the patel, but, if the cultivator have them, he is allowed a consideration." In 1827 Mr. Charles Fraser wrote: "I know that in villages held by *mohajans* they have claims on the cultivator which both parties are perfectly sensible can only run up to higher sums by the annual addition of compound interest and under the most favourable circumstances are not to be satisfied." In 1835 Major Low wished to introduce special measures for the relief of indebtedness. The records of the 30 years Settlement and of the Settlement which has just expired harp on the same string, the heavy debts of the cultivators. Not much more than ten years ago Mr. (afterwards Sir Bampfylde) Fuller introduced a scheme of debt conciliation which was only partially successful owing to the opposition made by creditors. And in his letter No. C-137 of the 5th July 1906 to the Chief

Secretary to the Administration, the Commissioner of Settlements stated clearly that, in his opinion, a settlement of rental accounts was necessary in order to give a fair chance to any new settlement that might be undertaken. "Arrears of rent," reported the Commissioner, "amount to Rs. 4,11,000 in the two tahsils of Sihora and Jubbulpore, or to 41 per cent of a single year's demand." But the Chief Commissioner, Mr. (afterwards Sir J. O.) Miller, did not, at that time, consider the institution of any special measures expedient.

Debts and rental arrears have received particular attention during the course of the operations now under report. In spite of all rules and executive orders on the subject, and notwithstanding legal safe-guards, there must always be large sums purporting to be arrears of rent so long as malguzars and tenants keep accounts as they do. If a cultivator is down in the landlord's books for debt, his annual payments are almost invariably appropriated, firstly, towards interest, secondly, towards principal, and thirdly, towards rent. When arrears of rent are about to become time-barred they are transferred to the head "principal debt." Given a heavy antecedent load of debt and long years of peace over which to practice this system of account (I have found the heaviest debts to be more than a century old), and the inevitable result must be to perpetuate a condition of affairs which, unless grappled with, will gradually sap all industry and lower the standard of cultivation. Why indeed, should a man do more than a minimum task if the result of his efforts (be they faint or be they determined) is, quite inevitably, the same? The policy which supports such a system is suicidal. Tenants, after all, are not like matches, to be struck and thrown away; and with the world getting smaller every day and the struggle for trade fiercer and fiercer landlords must do all they can to raise the standard of agriculture unless their own source of livelihood is to be extinguished. Soon after I had been posted to Jubbulpore as Settlement Officer many of the leading landlords of the District assured me that any measures which I might be able to propose for the relief of indebtedness and the strengthening of the economic position generally would have their careful consideration. As a preliminary measure I set myself to try and find out exactly where the tenant's shoe pinched. To this end I examined in full detail the circumstances and life history of more than 500 tenants taken at random from the villages I had to inspect. To be brief, I found that really heavy indebtedness was not the rule but the exception, that heavy debt was generally ancestral debt, that many tenants were quite free from debt, and that many more habitually borrowed at high rates of interest simply because they lacked thrift and regarded the money-lender as an indispensable adjunct. The causes of debt were, I found:—

- (i) Extravagance in ceremonial expenditure, on such occasions as marriages. This extravagance is very seldom desired by the person who has to find the money for it, but is forced upon him by the caste brethren who prescribe the scale of expenditure.
- (ii) Litigation in prosperous years when time hangs heavy and money is abundant.
- (iii) The gradual division and sub-division of holdings, or the overweighting of holdings under the joint family system. I found, as did the Irish Commissioners, that agricultural debt invariably arises from the point at which the holding becomes "uneconomic" or too small to meet the demands upon it.

Causes (i) and (ii) are avoidable; and for (iii) a temporary remedy, at least, is ready to hand if only families on congested holdings would split up and emigrate to Mandla where good cultivators are wanted.

Tradition dies hard, and many a tenant confessed to the unprofitable hoarding of money. But, in some respects, the times have changed and, with them, the habits of many of the cultivators in the *haveli*. A marriage feast in a modern *haveli* village is a pretentious affair and is not considered complete without the provision of liquor and the attendance of a "Band" on hire from Jubbulpore. There are two or three of these "Bands" in the city, and they consist, as a rule, of five or six performers dressed in old red tunics, and equipped with a cornet or two, a drum, a native instrument or so, and (perhaps) a small portable harmonium.

The trend of the rural mind is, however, still in the direction of simplicity; but a healthy public opinion would, if created, be of great benefit, and this and the arousing of a genuine desire for education are, I think, necessary to the future welfare of the District. It seemed to me, then, that the two things likely to do most good were (i) debt conciliation on strict business principles, and (ii) the introduction of co-operation and, especially, of co-operative credit. The next step was to explain my ideas to the landlords of the District and to obtain not only their support but their practical assistance as well. As regards debt conciliation, a very prominent part was taken by Seth Jiwandass, the son of the late Raja Gokuldass. This landlord set an example which was soon followed by others. The procedure was this. In order to make sure that operations would proceed on sound lines I conciliated debts in detail in a number of villages myself. It was carefully explained that the object in view was to strengthen, not to weaken, moral fibre; that debts were to be reduced within paying capacity; that reasonable interest only was to be demanded; that instalments were not to extend over a lengthy period of years, and that instalments once fixed were to be paid punctually. Not only accounts but the atmosphere wanted clearing. Once these principles were grasped, landlords were left to make their own settlements with debtors. Some landlords appointed *panchayats*; others did the work themselves. The results were tested and examined by myself and my Assistant Settlement Officer, Rao Sahib Sitaram Pandit, and if we had any suggestion to make, or if we found any alterations necessary, the landlords never refused to take necessary action. In addition to Seth Jiwandass (whose services in the matter were publicly acknowledged by Sir Reginald Craddock and rewarded by the bestowal of the title of Rai Bahadur), Diwan Bahadur Seth Ballabhdass, Mannulal Masurha, Rai Bahadur Biharilal Khazanchi, Rai Bahadur Bishan Datt Shukal, Ram Pershad Tiwari, Thakur Meharban Singh, Foujdar Arjun Singh, Pahar Singh, Raghunir Singh Beohar, and several others showed wisdom and liberality. Finally, indebtedness which, for the District, averaged Rs. 74 per tenant was cut down to Rs. 37 per tenant, or in other words a sum of Rs. 44,86,154 was reduced to Rs. 22,55,315, and debtors were left with a clear understanding of what had been done for them and what they had to do. With regard to the second scheme, namely, the introduction of co-operation, numerous difficulties presented themselves. The whole idea was new and foreign. Debt conciliation was not a fresh thing to men's minds, for the teachings of Sir Bampfylde Fuller had not been forgotten, but had been pondered over and much discussed. But the proposal to start co-operative banks and societies met with suspicion. Landlords saw in it the possibility of loss of power, prestige, and money; tenants pronounced it to be *taccavi* in disguise. There was no enthusiasm. My first attempts in the Jubbulpore and Murwara Tahsils were dismal failures, and I was told officially that there was little hope of success in the Jubbulpore District. But, in 1907, I made the acquaintance of Bishan Datt Shukal of Sihora, a landlord of standing as well as an educated gentleman, and in that year a small Central Bank, with ten members, was formed at Sihora. The Bank was to be an organizing, controlling, and financing institution designed to spread and foster co-operative credit. Starting with a capital of only Rs. 2,000 (which was all that could be raised, and with four small societies, the Bank was, by 1909, financing fifteen societies. Working capital had increased to Rs. 11,000. For a time I organized societies myself and taught others how to do so. But in 1910, the work made spontaneous progress. As I write this (in July 1912) the Bank is financing and guiding 224 societies, all within the Sihora Tahsil, with a total membership of 4,371. The paid staff employed by the Bank consists of a Manager, an Inspector, four clerks, and a peon. A dividend of 6 per cent has been paid for three years in succession, and the Bank and its rural societies have accumulated substantial reserves. Best of all, a system of small savings deposits is now becoming firmly established despite the intense suspicion with which the people at first regarded the idea of parting with the actual custody of money. Last year's turnover reached Rs. 5,00,000, and working capital is now Rs. 2,30,000. With Rai Bahadur Bishan Datt Shukal a number of able workers have been associated, notably Mr. Gurdin Misra, who is also at the head of a co-operative society for the production and sale of pure seed. This society works in direct co-operation with the Agricultural Department and has proved a great success. Between September and April last its turnover amounted to Rs. 1,50,000, and as it expands its work rural societies will greatly

benefit by it. The formation of this society has been the special care of Mr. Evans, Deputy Director of Agriculture.

The way once pointed out in Sihora was followed, considerably later, by Murwara and Jubbulpore. The Murwara Bank, under the energetic guidance of Mannoolal Masurha is a growing concern which now finances 32 societies with a total membership of 519. Its working capital is Rs. 16,656. The Jubbulpore Bank, still in its infancy, is being well managed by S. S. Bhargava, son of Rao Bahadur Beharilal Khazanchi, and finances 29 societies, membership 455, and working capital Rs. 26,564.

The figures below may serve to convey some idea of the effects of debt conciliation and the introduction of co-operation into the District as they are now to be seen. Into greater detail I cannot enter in this report; I need only state that there is abundant evidence that litigation has decreased and that moral and material progress of a substantial kind has been made. Moreover, the movement shows no sign of weakness, but is making rapid and independent progress:—

Rental arrears.

			Rs.
Before debt conciliation	...	...	4,11,000
After debt conciliation	...	...	1,80,332

Total debts of tenants.

Before conciliation	...	...	44,86,154
After conciliation	...	...	22,55,315

Average debt per tenant.

			Rs.
Before conciliation	...	...	74
After conciliation	...	...	37
Total number of tenants in District	...	...	60,225
Number of tenants enrolled in co-operative societies...	...	...	5,345
Percentage of tenantry enrolled as members	...	...	9 per cent.
Total number of villages in District	...	...	2,532
Number of village societies	...	...	285
Total co-operative capital now employed in District	...	...	2,70,981

A mass of information regarding the cultivating classes of the Jubbulpore District has already been contributed to and published in the Gazetteer.

Tenures.

31. The occupied areas of last Settlement and of this attestation compare thus:—

Tenures.	At announcement of last Settlement (area in acres).	At attestation (area in acres).	Increase or decrease per cent.
Sir and khudkasht	2,21,867	2,53,139	+ 14
Malik-makbuza	53,621	58,394	+ 9
Revenue free grantees	9,971	2,985	—70
Absolute-occupancy	2,32,338	2,01,142	—13
Occupancy	3,38,568	2,74,582	—19
Ordinary	5,35,195	5,99,761	+ 12
Muafi khairati	14,917	8,156	—45
Muafi khidmati	12,272	10,802	—12
Total	14,18,749	14,08,961	— 1

Taking these occupied areas each as 100 the percentages held in different rights are shown in proportion below :—

Tenures,			At announcement of last Settlement.	At Attestation.
			Per cent.	Per cent.
Sir and Khudkasht	...	...	16	18
Malik-makbuza	...	...	4	4
Revenue-free grantees	...	...	1	1
Absolute-occupancy	...	...	16	14
Occupancy	...	...	24	19
Ordinary	...	...	37	42
Muafi Kairati	...	...	1	1
Muafi Khidmati	...	...	1	1
Total			100	100

During the years 1863—1893 the area held as *sir* and *khudkasht* increased by 48,675 acres or 29 per cent. The growth of the *Sir and khudkasht.* home-farm area during the currency of the Settlement which has just expired is by no means abnormal; but it goes to show that land is regarded as an excellent investment whether returns are derived from direct cultivation or from rents paid by tenants of *sir*.

The *sir* area of last Settlement was 153,888 acres and the *khudkasht* area 67,979 acres; as now attested the areas are 166,463 and 86,676 acres, respectively. In general, the *sir* rights now declared for the first time have, except in one or two unimportant cases, accrued under Section 69 (2) (a) of the Land Revenue Act. Cases in which land has been broken up from waste are exceedingly rare and must be so in a District in which there is little or no scope for the further expansion of cultivation.

Malik-makbuza lands were originally held by ryots who were granted proprietary rights in their holdings in 1863. The connection of *Malik-makbuza area.* such ryots with the villages in which they cultivated was older than that of the village patel, or lessee. As originally granted, the *malik-makbuza* right extended over an area of 51,096 acres. At the announcement of last Settlement this area was increased to 53,621 acres, certain lands which had been reserved free of rent, prior to 1863 by transferors of village leases, and, subsequent to 1863 by village proprietors, being then, for the first time, recorded in *malik-makbuza* right.

During the currency of Settlement the doctrine of merger has operated to extinguish *malik-makbuza* rights purchased by village proprietors, as well as the rights of *malik-makbuzas* who have acquired full proprietary rights over villages in which their holdings are situated. On the other hand the addition to the *malik-makbuza* area of a very large number of small mango groves (held by *malik-makbuzas* but recorded under the head "revenue free," for term of Settlement only) has resulted in the increase of area now recorded in the *malik-makbuza* column.

The mango groves just referred to were recorded as revenue free at last Settlement. This fact swelled the *Muafi* Register of the *Revenue free grantees.* District to abnormal dimensions and the annual *muafi* check (which is demanded by law) was in consequence, rendered absurdly heavy. The entries in the Register have now been cut down from 3,532 to 330. But great care has been taken to deal liberally (under Article 211 of the Settlement

Code) with all groves from which any sort of public benefit is derived. As regards exempted holdings left on the Register the amount of revenue released is Rs. 7,561-10-7 distributed as under:—

			Revenue.		
			Rs.	a.	p.
I.—For life or lives	...	...	1,048	4	8
II.—For a fixed period	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Subject to definite and particular conditions	...	...	5,011	1	8
IV.—Subject to indefinite conditions or no conditions	...	...	1,502	4	3
Total	...	...	7,561	10	7

I have already given a detailed account of revenue free and quit-rent grants in the District Gazetteer.

The decline of 13 per cent in the absolute occupancy area has been brought about by lapse of rights on the death of tenants without heirs, by surrender, and in a number of cases by mere amendment of our records (without actual transfer) when rights have merged. Sales, both for cash and in lieu of debt, are responsible for the transfer of 11,237 acres, of which 5,369 (or less than 3 per cent of the settlement area) have gone to non-agriculturists.

The area held by occupancy tenants at the 30 years Settlement was 97,317 acres. Under the operation of the old 12 years rule this area had increased at last Settlement to 338,568 acres. The area has now fallen by 19 per cent; surrenders, sales to landlords and lapse on failure of heirs all being responsible for this result. An ordinary tenant possesses the legal right to purchase occupancy rights from his landlord on payment of $2\frac{1}{2}$ times his rent. The right has very rarely been exercised and this provision of law has had practically no effect. Ordinary tenants are, to all intents and purposes, "protected" tenants, and this they know and understand.

The area held by ordinary tenants has increased substantially by 12 per cent. The increase is general to the District as a whole and is not confined to particular areas.

There is no real decrease in the *muafi khairati* area. It is at practically the same level as at Settlement: but the record is obscured by the fact that under recent instructions (Secretariat letter No. 37—X-75-27, dated the 25th February 1910) issued after the announcement of the Settlement of two tahsils, *khairati* holdings in the rest of the District have been recorded either in occupancy or in ordinary right. These holdings are only held rent free at the pleasure of the malguzar and the rental valuation is not excluded from the village assets.

The area held in *khidmati* or village service right has declined by 12 per cent, the cause of this decrease being the abandonment of inferior land allotted to *mukaddam gomashtas* in lieu of cash remuneration. Proposals for the payment of *gomashtas* rarely err on the side of liberality and they do not always receive very careful scrutiny. The remedy lies in the hands of executive revenue officers.

32. I have already, in the District Gazetteer, written at length upon the Revenue History prior to last Settlement. various subjects which it has been usual to discuss in Settlement Reports, and amongst my contributions is to be found a history of the land revenue administration of the District from the earliest times. In this report I need do no more than introduce, as briefly as possible, the circumstances which produced the uneven assessment which has just expired.

The cession of this District along with other portions of the old Saugor and Nerbudda Territories dates from A. D. 1818. It is known that in the third

Century B. C. the plains and valleys of Jubbulpore were cultivated by Aryan Buddhists, and that by the fourth and fifth centuries of the Christian era the Gupta dynasty had introduced a simple revenue system. In the ninth century the country was in the hands of the Kalachuris or Haihayas, and the terms of a grant made by Raja Karnadeva bestow a village, within certain fixed boundaries, with all rights in land and water, mango and mahua trees, mines and quarries, and miscellaneous income. With the twelfth century arrived the rule of the Gonds, conducted, at first, from Garha which is to-day a village on the outskirts of Jubbulpore City. The Gond district of Jubbulpore was a wild and primitive region. Much of the land was covered with dense jungles, described by Abdul Fazl as the haunt of the wild elephant. The feudal system flourished and, unless united in rendering service to the paramount power, the Raja and the Thakur found amusement and occupation in harrying their weaker neighbours. Later, as the control of the central power became stronger, portions of territory were retained by the sovereign. These were generally managed by direct leases granted to the actual cultivators, without the intervention of middlemen; but, when the latter were employed they were displaced at pleasure as the interests of the state or the caprice of the local authorities dictated.

In 1564 A. D. the Gond power was shaken by the invasion of Asaf Khan, the Mughal Viceroy of Kara Manakpur. This invasion opened out the country to foreign immigration, and in the *Ain-i-Akbari*, Garha appears as a Division of the Government of Malwa. The Gonds continued to maintain a practical independence, though the suzerainty of the Delhi Emperor was recognized. From 1564 the Gond Raj tottered slowly to its fall in 1789, when the District passed into the hands of the Marathas of Saugor; and in 1798 Jubbulpore was given to Raghuji Bhonsla of Nagpur in return for aid rendered against Amir Khan, the famous Pindari. The Saugor Government was a weak one, and its policy was to court the goodwill of the Thakurs and Taluqdars whose possessions formed a complete cordon round the boundaries of the District. From these but little revenue was exacted, but in the more fertile areas the system of farming villages to middlemen, which was developed to a much greater extent by the Bhonslas, was gradually introduced. To whips succeeded scorpions; the revenue attitude of the Nagpur Government was one of most merciless exaction combined with utter disregard of any rights of tenure. Moreover, the period was one of great disorder. The Pindaris were loose and neither life nor property were safe. Time after time these robbers pillaged the residences of the Maratha officials and made bonfires of the records of Government.

It is no wonder that the District was impoverished when the British arrived on the scene. The field embankments were in a state of utter disrepair and the cultivating classes extraordinarily depressed. The inroads of Gond marauders had reduced large tracts to a state of desolation, the south-eastern portion of the District being altogether waste. In the most fertile villages the cultivators were, in actual fact, the bond slaves of the money-lender. Nor were the men who had been farmers of revenue much better off, for it was the Maratha procedure to set aside leases taken at the beginning of the year in favour of higher bidders whenever such might be forthcoming. Security there was none; for if the troops were in arrears then villages were handed over to them with a request to pay themselves, while Government officials developed the habit of seizing crops without any pretence of form or reason. On two separate occasions the revenue over large tracts was realized by the confiscation and sale of all the cattle to be found.

The first British Settlements were for short terms only and they followed the Maratha precedent of high demands and short collections. In 1835 a Settlement for 20 years was made by Major Low. In 1833 there had been great scarcity and in 1834 the district sustained a severe crop failure. Not only did the fields yield no spring harvest but there was no mahua and the high price of grain caused great distress, wheat selling for 8 seers to the rupee. These facts hastened a change of revenue policy, and the supreme Government determined that a moderate assessment of revenue should be made with due

allowances for vicissitudes of season. Major Low's revenue demand was just over 4½ lakhs of rupees, and writing in 1842 the Secretary to the Sadar Board of Revenue said : "The substantial happiness of the people and the security of the Government revenue have never been so marked as since the introduction of the 20 years Settlement." It is interesting to note, especially with reference to the recent proposals to revise the law of *dam dopat*, that Major Low was so much impressed by the grave indebtedness which weighed upon the cultivating classes that in the interests of tenants he made a definite proposal to the effect that "a clause should be inserted into each malguzar's lease binding him to take no more than 12 per cent interest on all money transactions."

When, in 1854, Major Low's Settlement came under revision it was not expected that any general enhancement of the revenue demand would result, more especially as the share of assets to be left to the malguzar was in future to be one-half and not one-third. As enquiries proceeded it soon became apparent that no enhancement could be looked for in the best and oldest *haveli* villages, but elsewhere there had been general progress and a reasonable increase could be expected. The work of Settlement progressed well until the middle of 1857 when the Mutiny brought it to an abrupt conclusion for two years. For upwards of eight years the Settlement Department struggled on and sometimes even slumbered, but in 1861 the first regular survey of the District was completed (except the Bijeraghogarh Pargana which was not finished till 1866) and in November, 1862 "the Settlement Officer, the Assistant Settlement Officer and the Deputy Collector all marched out into the interior of the District in different directions." In the end the revenue demand was fixed for the District at Rs. 6,05,404. The Settlement was to run for 20 years, from the 1st July 1867 in the case of the Bijeraghogarh Pargana and for 30 years, from the 1st July 1863, for the rest of the District.

The years between 1863 and 1893 were exceedingly prosperous and when the time for revision arrived the District had greatly changed. Cultivation had increased by 35 per cent, the rent roll had advanced from Rs. 8,86,394 to Rs. 13,08,386, and the proprietary home-farm from 168,000 to 217,000 acres. Wholesale prices of the chief staples had risen from 100 to 200 per cent at the most moderate computation. Between 1873 and 1893 the area under wheat in the Jubbulpore District rose from a little over 300,000 to nearly 500,000 acres. Much of this increase was due to steady and genuine progress; but the great demand for Indian wheat which suddenly arose when the granaries of the country were tapped by the railway resulted in a boom which not only induced men to sow wheat on soil of absolutely unsuitable quality but created a fever of speculation and competition for land. Just such excitement was roused amongst the farmers of England during the Continental wars when high prices contributed to the cultivation of many a piece of land which had never known the plough before and has never known it since.

Prior to the Settlement of 1895 rent fixation formed no part of the task of the officers who settled the District. Their duty was to make an estimate of the village assets in order to make a settlement between Government and the proprietors, the latter being left to settle rents with the tenants. It was not until 1898 that the law gave power to the Settlement Officer to reduce ordinary rents and, at the outset, it was expected that the settlement of the *haveli* tract would be effected on the basis of the existing ordinary rental the rents of the protected classes of tenants being moderately raised. Nor was the necessity for reducing ordinary rents apparent. Seasons had been good and trade brisk, and rents had been easily paid. Yet it was in dealing with ordinary rents that the crux of the Settlement arose. In the rich *haveli* villages, which contribute half the revenue of the whole District malguzars had raised ordinary rents very freely. In many cases they had fixed ordinary rents which might be paid in good years but would certainly prove unrealizable in bad. But no reduction could be effected without the consent of the malguzars; and this, unfortunately, was not always forthcoming. Some landlords, indeed, were sensible enough to see that a reduction of inflated assets was a measure designed to protect the revenue-payer, and a sum of Rs. 37,700 was eventually knocked off the rental of 6,433 holdings scattered over 882 *haveli* villages.

The history of rents and revenue in the Bijeraghogarah Pargana, which constitutes the most important Part of the Murwara Tahsil, is peculiar. The Pargana was formerly subject to the Rajas of Panna and is part of a slice of territory which was granted, in the year 1780 A. D., by Raja Chhatra Sal to a soldier of fortune named Beni Hazuri. When the British first entered Bundelkhand this *jagir* was held by Beni Hazuri's son, Durjan Singh, who eventually contrived to secure for himself a *sansad* in which no mention of the Panna Suzerainty was made. Durjan Singh died, and in 1831 a bitter dispute between his sons Bishan Singh and Prayag Das led to a partition of their inheritance. The two small states of Maihar and Bijeraghogarah thus came into existence. The latter fell to Raja Prayag Das. When Beni Hazuri obtained his *jagir* he found himself in possession of a sparsely populated frontier territory most of which was covered with jungle. Here and there were to be found traces of an extremely ancient civilization long extinct. Cultivation was of the poorest order consisting only of roughly tilled lands producing crops of the small millets. Across the border the enemy kept a strong garrison posted at Bilehri. Such hamlets as existed were few and situated far apart, serving to shelter men whose chief business in life was to raise that breed of pack bullock for which alone their country was known. The monotony of existence was broken by bands of marauding Gonds.

With the growth of British influence the affairs of Central India commenced to settle themselves and, by the time that his Gond neighbours had been reduced to some sort of order, Durjan Singh had succeeded in establishing a system of Government. Accordingly, the territory which fell to the share of Raja Prayag Das carried with it a recognized and established right to collect annual tribute from village communities. In 1831, however, or a little more than eighty years ago, the revenue on the Bijeraghogarah roll consisted of such items as a pair of bullocks from this village, a number of jars of *ghi* or a quantity of mahua from that. Cultivation had made little advance, wheat was not grown, and land improvement was unthought of. So harsh were the rigours of existence that poor Brahmans put their hands to the plough and ate flesh. Prayag Das had no easy task in urging his subjects along the path of progress. He not only had to supply the tools and funds wherewith to effect improvements but he had to bestow presents and honours on those who could be induced to work. Coin was very scarce in the Pargana and most payments were made in kind. Moreover, the Raja was, in actual fact, a partner in nearly every field growing wheat, poppy, or sugarcane, the cultivation of which he had himself introduced. There was one means, and one only, by which Prayag Das could secure an adequate income for himself and his state, and that was by the acceptance of *bhag* or a share of the produce. The share which the Raja generally took, was one-third from Brahmans and one-half from others. Under Prayag Das Bijeraghogarah prospered greatly and, after a reign of a eighteen years, he was succeeded by his minor son, Sarju Pershad, whose affairs were controlled for a time by the Superintendent of Nagod.

The careful system of grain rent collection designed by Prayag Das, the smooth working of which depended on able personal supervision, was abandoned by Sarju Pershad as too troublesome. Instead, villages were allotted to favourites, or leased annually to the highest bidder. Revenues were paid in cash and spent in extravagance. Tenant right did not exist, the paying capacity of the ryot was exploited to the full, and it is no matter for surprise that old records of 1867 mournfully refer to "scanty cultivation and the depressing effects of the late native rule."

Sarju Pershad joined in the rebellion of 1857, met with a crushing defeat near Katni, and finally died in exile. The Bijeraghogarah Pargana was then declared forfeit and annexed to Jubbulpore.

When it became the duty of the Settlement Officer to fix rents and to make those rents the basis of his assessment of revenue, the extreme unsuitability of grain payments became apparent, for they not only involved insecurity of assets but were unpopular with the tenantry.

Since the days of Prayag Das certain curious methods of rental assessment had gradually secured recognition. These methods are comprehensively termed the "*bhag* system." Under this system, which still possesses some lingering vitality, the ryot renders a share of his produce, which ranges from one-fifth to one-third, and even to one-half, according to the ryot's caste or status or the power of the malguzar to extort. Assessment was formerly made on the produce in two different ways known as *kan kut* and *agora*. It was left to the malguzar to decide which of the two best suited his convenience. If the procedure was to be *kan kut* the malguzar or his agent convened a *panchayat*. The kotwar generally appeared as *sarpanch*; his colleagues were tenants indebted to and subject to the influence of the malguzar. The crop was inspected as it stood in the field and an estimate of the outturn was made. It is superfluous to add that the procedure was hard on the tenant. If the malguzar decided to employ the *agora* method the tenant was allowed, under supervision to cut his crop and convey it to the threshing floor. There (as the malguzar's share had to be determined by measurement of the cleaned produce) the sheaves had to remain under the eye of a watchman appointed by the malguzar, though paid by the tenant, and threshing and winnowing had to be deferred until the malguzar or his agent chose to attend.

Three measures of capacity are still to be found in the Pargana. Each is called a *kuro*; but, whereas the Baghel *kuro* is 4 seers, and the Bijeraghogarh *kuro* $3\frac{1}{2}$ seers, the *mazduri kuro* or measure employed for the payment of ploughmen is only $2\frac{3}{4}$ seers, and this may explain why the modern ploughman generally stipulates for his wages in cash. Twenty *kuros* always go to one *khandi*. It was a customary part of the *agora* procedure to ascertain the outturn in *khandis* with a *mazduri kuro* and then to measure out the number of *khandis* due to the malguzar with a Baghel or Bijeraghogarh *kuro*. By means of this simple expedient the *Bhag* rent became heavier than ever.

Village prices are generally low at harvest time and, as the system of *bhag* developed, there came to be occasions on which it suited the convenience of a landlord to receive his rent in cash rather than in grain. Accordingly, custom proceeded to confer on malguzars the option of demanding payment either in money or in kind. Acceptance of cash payment, however convenient in other respects, was not of most advantage to the malguzar when grain was cheap. To meet this difficulty malguzars combined to impose special rates according to which the tenant could be compelled to commute. Between the Scylla of *kan kut* and the Charybdis of *agora* the tenant was placed in a most unenviable position. But the troubles of the *bhag* holder were not confined to the vexatious methods just described, for he was subject, as part of his contract, to yet another exaction in the shape of *harika*, nominally a tax on his ploughs but really a poll-tax fixed with regard to his rights in mahua and lac and his income from sources other than agriculture. As might be expected the same custom which sanctioned the continuance of *bhag* methods sanctioned their evasion by every possible means and swindling was common.

When the operations of last Settlement were commenced in 1888 the cultivators of Bijeraghogarh were loud in their complaints about *bagh* oppression, and it was clear to Government that the dubious methods of the system were inimical to prosperity and progress. The rents of all tenants in possession were therefore fixed in cash; landlords were bound not to demand grain rents from such tenants by a stipulation in the record of rights; and the *bhag* system was declared to be officially defunct. During the past decade there has been some tendency in the Pargana towards a revival of the *bhag* system, and again, at this revision, all rents have been fixed in cash.

At last Settlement the task of commuting *bhag* rents into cash was a difficult one. The object aimed at was not to raise the existing rent but fix its money equivalent; extremely low estimates of outturn were framed, and rents in the Murwara Tahsil were left at a very low pitch.

(1) After the enhancement of rents which had not risen at all, or insufficiently, (2) the reduction of excessive ordinary rents and (3) the commutation of *bhag* rents, the rental of the District was raised from Rs. 13,08,386 to Rs. 13,59,828, an increase of less

The effect of the Settlement
of 1891—1894.

than 4 per cent. The valuation of the proprietor's home-farm was based on the ordinary rent-rate for land of similar description and advantages but account was also taken of sub-rents and the rents paid by lessees of home-farm land. These rents ran high, and, in many cases, the result was a decidedly stiff assessment of home-farm. As regards plot proprietors, or *malik makbuzas* it must be mentioned that these were originally cultivators of older standing than the *patels* who were declared at the Settlement of 1865 to be proprietors of the villages they held in lease. The original grant of *malik-makbuzas* rights was accompanied by a quite nominal assessment, and at last Settlement, although the payments of plot proprietors were raised considerably, the rates adopted for the valuation of their land were not half the rates fixed for tenants. The assessment of *siwai* or miscellaneous income left a most liberal margin to *mal-guzars*. The results of last Settlement are summed up in the following table :—

	Assets of 1865.	Assets of 1895.
	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue from <i>malik-makbuzas</i> ...	24,780	56,937
Cash rental ...	8,86,394	13,59,828
Rental value of home-farm, service and privileged land ..	2,82,102	5,11,005
Siwai ...	27,212	40,124
Total ...	12,20,488	19,67,894

Former revenue.	Revised revenue.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of assets taken as revenue.
Rs.	Rs.		
6,08,260	10,01,059	65	51

The acreage incidence of the revised revenue on the cultivated area was Re. 0-11-11 as against Re. 0-10-4 at the 30 years Settlement. The acreage incidence of the revised tenancy rental was Re. 1-3-8.

33. The revised Settlement came into force with effect from the 1st July 1891 in the Bijeraghogharh Pargana, and from the 1st July 1893, and the 1st July 1894, in the rest of the District. It expired in 1905 and 1906; but the making of the present Settlement was not commenced until November 1906. The revised rents and revenue had no sooner come into force than a phenomenal series of crop failures commenced. In 1893 the wheat crop was reduced to half average by excessive rain. In 1894, and again in 1895, the same cause almost entirely destroyed the *rabi* crops. This wet cycle was followed by a dry one which shifted the area of the greatest damage to the *kharif* villages where the people had least power of resistance. The year 1896, though bad enough, was followed by the famine of 1897. In 1898 there was an improvement, but 1899 was most unfavourable. These climatic disasters caused severe and continuous losses which told heavily on the resources of the people. Rents fell into arrears, land fell out of cultivation, seed became scarce and debts accumulated. The incidence of the land revenue on the cropped area rose from Re. 0-14-0 to Re. 1-0-0, while inferior crops were substituted for wheat over considerable areas of genuine wheat-growing lands. Suspensions and remissions of rents and revenue were liberally granted; but after the famine of 1897 the Commissioner of the Division reported that a scheme of temporary abatement was necessary in the villages which had been worst affected. It soon became evident that this scheme did not go far enough, and accordingly fresh measures were devised granting some further temporary abatements and some substantial reductions for the term of Settlement. After the disastrous season of 1899 still further steps had to be taken to prevent the Settlement from breaking down altogether. Another scheme of reduction was prepared which embraced all villages in which the revised revenue exceeded the former revenue by more than 46 per cent, and under it considerably more than

half a lakh of rupees was knocked off the revenue assessments of 618 villages. The final result of all these measures was the reduction of rents and revenue for the term of Settlement in more than half the villages of two tahsils. In the third tahsil, that of Murwara, the Settlement rents and revenue remained.

At last Settlement, in fine, some rents were fixed by the Settlement Officer and others could not legally be so fixed. Some landlords allowed the Settlement Officer to reduce rents and others did not, and thus revision left two different levels of assessment. After a short time, owing to seasonal calamities, abatements both of rent and revenue were given in certain cases defined by arbitrary standards, and these abatements were based on cropping calculations of only temporary value. No other course could be taken in summary proceedings carried hastily through in a period of great stress. A little later, further reductions of rent and revenue were made in villages selected by an arbitrary test. In the course of my preliminary enquiry into affairs as they stood in 1906 I showed, in very detailed reports, how extraordinarily uneven the pressure of rents, of home-farm valuation, and of revenue had become. Not only was the Settlement of 1895 wrecked by bad seasons but the fabric of that Settlement was ripped up by the schemes of revision which succeeded it.



PART II.

34. Map correction, as a rule, precedes the procedure of attestation. But at this revision of the Jubbulpore Settlement maps have been corrected, boundaries reconciled, and re-survey carried out where necessary by the Settlement Officer and his staff. The reasons which had delayed the commencement of re-settlement had also led to the postponement of map correction; and on satisfying himself that correction on an extensive scale was wanted the Settlement Commissioner decided to entrust the work to my staff leaving it to me to see that the necessary steps were taken to ensure the accuracy of the records. Careful attestation was, therefore, directed to the efficiency of the patwari staff. Men who were weak in survey were put through a course of training; and, in the end, the whole work was completed by the patwaris and the attesting Inspectors. Thus to the usual business of attestation was added the task of map correction. No village map was accepted as a basis for assessment until it had been carefully and systematically tested. I cannot but explain that the work of Settlement was rendered more arduous by this procedure. The credit of successful accomplishment is entirely due to Party Officers and attesting Inspectors who, aided by the patwari staff, proved themselves, with very rare exceptions, to be able and deserving officers of Government.

The figures below concern the progress of attestation :—

Year.	Attested by Inspectors.		Inspected by Party Officers.		Inspected and passed by the Settlement Officer.	
	Number of villages.	Square miles.	Number of villages.	Square miles.	Number of villages.	Square miles.
1906-07	328	624	272	540	207	381
1907-08	585	790	554	706	501	669
1908-09	846	1,192	898	1,263	500	705
1909-10	770	955	800	1,052	1,090	1,314
1910-11	3	...	8	...	234	492
Total	2,532	3,561	2,532	3,561	2,532	3,561

The District was brought under Settlement on November 3rd, 1906, and the collection of staff, and training and organization occupied most of the first field season. It was not until well into 1907 that Inspectors were fully competent to attest. In 1907-08 the crops failed owing to the abrupt termination of the rains and this necessitated the institution of detailed village enquiries and measures to combat distress. Lists of the poor and incapable had to be prepared, and when the distribution of gratuitous relief commenced in January, 1908, most of my staff was no longer available for Settlement work. The crops of 1908-09 were good, prices ruled high, and progress was unimpeded. The season of 1909-10 was also favourable, but unfortunately plague was bad and patwaris could not be brought to Jubbulpore. Four offices were opened in the Sihora tahsil for the vernacular work, and special arrangements were made for the staff of the English Office in Jubbulpore. Towards the end of February plague appeared in the Sihora tahsil, and in March in the Jubbulpore and Patan tahsils. Some of my field staff and a number of my best office hands contracted the disease and died. In 1910-11 operations were somewhat hampered by census work, while in 1911-12 plague and rust in the wheat had to be contended with. While attestation was in progress the work was tested and inspected from time to time by the Settlement Commissioner, both in the field and in office. I also had the privilege of touring with Sir Reginald Craddock on two separate occasions, and during his tour the Chief Commissioner inspected the Settlement work and tested it in detail.

35. It has already been shown that the Murwara tahsil has made great progress since Settlement. Communications have been much improved, the demand for labour is great, industrial progress has been marked, and prices have risen high. Further, the cropped area has increased by 5 per cent, the area under the valuable winter crops being 11 per cent greater than at Settlement. These considerations alone would justify rental enhancement of a very substantial nature. But to them must be added certain facts concerning the present pitch of sub-rents and the market value of tenancy land. It should be explained, first of all that, despite the provisions of the Tenancy Act, the common practice not only in the Jubbulpore District but all over the Provinces is to regard occupancy and ordinary holdings as freely transferable and saleable. Mortgages of such holdings are common. In collecting the statistics regarding sales and sub-leases which are given in this report, the greatest care has been taken to secure reliability. Sales for actual cash only have been accepted for record, after complete verification, and no sub-rent has been entered unless it has been paid regularly over a term of years. Cash sub-rents are rare in the Murwara tahsil. Land sub-leased is generally held on *bhag*, the sub-tenant paying one-third or more of his produce. Attestation disclosed that about 20,000 acres are regularly sub-let. As for sales 17,489 acres had changed hands during the currency of settlement for a total cash consideration of Rs. 1,70,400. The annual rental of the land sold amounted to Rs. 13,117; and to this was added interest for one year at 12 per cent on the sale price (taking the investment in land as yielding, at least, the lowest rate of interest current on loans). An economic rental of Rs. 33,565 was thus obtained, yielding an average rate of Re. 1-14-8. Briefly, the economic rent-rate was found to be 156 per cent in excess of the actual rent-rate. The statistics below set forth the results of the revision of rents and *malik-makbuza* payments in the Murwara tahsil:—

	At last Settlement.		At this Attestation.		As now revised.		Increase per cent in cash rental.
	Amount.	Acreage rate.	Amount.	Acreage rate.	Amount.	Acreage rate.	
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Malik-makbuza ...	7,340	0 6 7	7,446	0 6 8	11,268	0 10 2	51
Absolute-occupancy.	65,564	0 10 1	57,220	0 10 3	71,782	0 12 11	25
Occupancy ...	63,532	0 8 8	56,046	0 8 10	70,746	0 11 1	26
Ordinary. ...	71,825	0 7 1	66,803	0 7 11	96,783	0 8 10	45
Total for tenants ...	2,00,921	0 8 5	1,80,069	0 8 10	2,39,311	0 10 5	33

As I shall demonstrate a little later on these rents still represent a much lighter pressure than the rents of the southern tahsils. This difference could not be avoided at this Settlement, for to have gone further in the direction of equalizing would have been to incur the risk of doing too much at once.

The figures just given may convey the impression that there has been a heavy enhancement of ordinary rents; and the exact meaning of the statistics must be explained.

During the currency of Settlement a considerable area held on cash rent reverted to *bhag*, and the *bhag* rents were altogether omitted by patwaris from the recorded rental. A good deal of land had also been taken up by tenants paying no rent for it. After making the necessary allowances on these two counts the additions made by actual enhancement are only 24 per cent in the case of occupancy and 16 per cent in the case of ordinary tenants, while the addition to the all-round tenancy rental is 21 per cent.

Soil class for soil class, the pressure of ordinary tenants' rents is the greatest. Between ordinary and absolute occupancy and occupancy rents (which are both practically at the same level) there is now, soil class for soil class, only 6 per cent difference in rental pressure; but *malik-makbuza* payments although enhanced from Re. 0-6-8 to Re. 0-10-2 are still, soil class for class, 17 per cent below

the level of ordinary tenants' rents. How the *malik-makbuza* class originated and that the original assessment was a purely nominal one has already been narrated in this report. It need only be pointed out once more that the *malik-makbuza* is not a privileged holder, but a ryot like the rest, who was given a proprietary right in consideration of exceptionally long tenure. As the *malik-makbuza* has to pay cesses his assessment may, with justice, be a little lower than that of a tenant.

In accordance with the wishes of the Administration, as conveyed in the Settlement Commissioner's letter No. C-41 of the 7th of February 1907, the small groups formed at last Settlement were abolished and in their place four large groups formed as follows :—

(1) Kanti	...	...	113 villages.
(2) Bijeraghogarth	...	...	79 do.
(3) Barhi	...	...	136 do.
(4) Murwara	...	...	243 do.

Throughout the tahsil villages have been placed in grades according to their resources and the progress they have made since settlement. In the A class have been placed villages of great resource and stability; in the B class villages which have made good progress and are in a large measure protected by field embankments; in the C class are placed villages which are much in the same condition as at Settlement; while the D and E classes are confined to villages which either owing to poorness of soil or to total dependence on the rainfall are in an unsatisfactory condition. In fixing village rates due weight has been attached to the grading. The table below shows how villages have been graded according to the groups in which they are situated :—

Serial No.	Name of group.	A	B	C	D	E	Total.
1	Kanti	18	38	30	16	11	113
2	Bijeraghogarth	30	27	17	2	3	79
3	Barhi	5	75	36	17	3	136
4	Murwara	13	146	62	16	6	243
	Total	66	286	145	51	23	571

It will be seen that 62 per cent of the villages in the tahsil fall in the A and B classes, 25 per cent in the C class, and only 13 per cent in the D and E classes. It may be added that this grading has been very carefully made at the village-to-village inspections which formed part of the Settlement Officer's work. In each case the history of the village since Settlement has been scrutinized in great detail. In the Barhi and Murwara groups, which are somewhat inferior, rental pressure has now been left at a slightly lower pitch than in Kanti and Bijeraghogarth.

The Sihora tahsil.

The result of rental assessment in the Sihora tahsil is summed up below :—

	At last Settlement.		At this Attestation.		As now revised.		Increase per cent. in cash rental
	Amount.	Acreage rate.	Amount.	Acreage rate.	Amount.	Acreage rate.	
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Malik-makbuza	22,375	1 2 10	22,996	1 0 4	33,263	1 7 11	45
Absolute occupancy	94,521	1 10 6	84,111	1 10 2	1,01,106	1 15 8	20
Ordinary	1,51,891	1 12 3	1,18,985	1 10 7	1,37,957	1 14 11	16
Ordinary	2,01,862	1 6 0	1,83,494	1 5 9	2,12,425	1 4 7	16
Total for tenants	4,48,274	1 8 9	3,86,590	1 7 11	4,51,488	1 9 3	17

It has already been shown that in this tahsil also communications have greatly improved while the value of the products of agriculture is now much in excess of that at last Settlement. Before revision the pitch of absolute-occupancy rents was 20 per cent and the pitch of occupancy rents 15 per cent below the level of the pressure of the ordinary rental. Soil class for soil class the rate of *malik-makbuza* payments was *less than half* the rate being paid by ordinary tenants. As now revised *malik-makbuza* payments have been enhanced by 45 per cent, but they have still been left 22 per cent below the revised ordinary level. Between the pitch of absolute occupancy and ordinary rents and of occupancy and ordinary rents the revised rentals represent, soil class for soil class, differences of 8 per cent and 6 per cent respectively; while, soil class for soil class, the pressure of the ordinary rental, as revised, is only 5 per cent in excess of the pressure existing before revision. It follows that most of the present increase in rental is the result not of a general policy of enhancement but of that further equalization of pressure which was indicated to the Government of India in the Inception Report for the district. But, here again, as in Murwara, the statistics just given are misleading as regards the addition resulting from actual enhancement. Deducting sums obtained by fixation for lands held on *bhag* without rent, the actual enhancements are disclosed as :—

			Per cent.
Absolute occupancy	...	...	20
Occupancy	...	...	14
Ordinary	...	...	9
All-round	...	...	13

Turning to an examination of the market value of land in this tahsil it may be stated that 12,535 acres, rent Rs. 29,631, were found to be regularly sub-leased for a sum of Rs. 47,136. Working out an economic rent-rate on the same lines as in the Murwara Tahsil it was found that 4,012 acres, rent Rs. 7,891 had been sold for a cash consideration of Rs. 1,55,975, which indicated that the level of economic rents was 237 per cent higher than the level of the existing rental.

The tahsil has been divided into the following assessment groups:—

					Soils in percentages.		
					Good.	Medium.	Poor.
1. Lamkana	...	190 Mahals	...	...	72	14	14
2. Sihora	...	237 "	...	...	53	19	28
3. Umaria	...	222 "	...	...	45	16	39
4. Bahoriband	...	208 "	...	...	8	37	55

Detailed examination of the villages in these groups produced the following results :—

Name of group.		A	B	C	D	E	Total.
Lamkana	...	73	67	44	6	...	190
Sihora	...	27	97	101	11	1	237
Umaria	...	18	88	93	21	2	222
Bahoriband	...	...	6	66	105	31	208
Total		118	258	304	143	34	857

For the tahsil as a whole 14 per cent of the villages are A class, 30 per cent B class, 35 per cent C class, 17 per cent D class and 4 per cent E class.

In the groups of Lamkana and Sihora rental pressure, soil class for soil class, has been left equal ; while in Umaria and Bahoriband pressure is lighter than in Lamkana or Sihora by 20 per cent and 30 per cent respectively. It will be seen that full allowance has been made not only for the quality of the group but for the quality of individual villages within the group.

In the Patan tahsil it was found that 18,341 acres, rent Rs. 43,911, were habitually sub-let for Rs. 69,993. It was found also that 4,525 acres, rent Rs. 10,520, had been sold for Rs. 1,70,999, thus pointing to an economic level 195 per cent higher than the pitch of the existing rental. There had been no real improvement in respect of communications in this tahsil for they were already good at Settlement, but a marked advance was noted in the value of produce. The policy approved by the Administration contemplated no general enhancement of ordinary rents. *Malik-makbuza* payments and absolute occupancy and occupancy rents were to be raised towards the ordinary level. The table below exhibits the result of the revision of rents in the Patan Tahsil :—

	At last Settlement.		At this Attestation.		As now revised.		Increase per cent in cash rental.
	Amount.	Acreage rate.	Amount.	Acreage rate.	Amount.	Acreage rate.	
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Malik-makbuza ...	15,346	1 15 6	13,902	1 12 3	17,788	2 4 6	28
Absolute-occupancy	87,044	2 7 4	70,229	2 5 9	84,587	2 13 8	20
Occupancy ...	1,10,072	2 9 4	73,054	2 5 9	86,022	2 12 7	18
Ordinary ..	1,84,392	2 13 10	1,70,224	2 6 0	1,87,628	2 10 1	10
Total for tenants ..	3,81,508	2 10 10	3,13,507	2 5 11	3,58,237	2 11 6	14

Malik-makbuza payments have now been left 18 per cent below the level of the soil class incidence of the ordinary rental, while absolute-occupancy and occupancy rents are also below that level by 15 per cent and 13 per cent, respectively.

Deducting the amounts obtained by commutation and fixation (for "without rent" and *muafi khairati* lands), the additions due to actual enhancement are :—

	Per cent.
Absolute-occupancy ...	20
Occupancy ...	16
Ordinary ...	4
All-round ...	10

The groups of the Patan Tahsil are :—

(1) Nunsar	... 114	Mahals.
(2) Hiran	... 152	
(3) Patan	... 143	

Detailed examination of the villages in these groups gives the following results :—

Name of group.	A	B	C	D	E	Total.
Nunsar ...	91	23	116	10	2	114
Hiran ...	118	24	4	...	...	152
Patan ...	...	21	...	...	...	143
Total ...	209	68	120	10	2	409

In the Nunsar and Patan groups rental pressure has been left practically equal, for both these groups are alike and consist almost uniformly of black embanked soil. The Hiran group contains a large number of riverain villages situated on the sloping lands to be found towards the rivers Hiran and Nerbudda. This group has a special revenue history of its own. It was formerly held by Lodhi Thakurs who forced rents up to a pitch which was still further raised by the introduction of the cultivation of *al* (madder) on an extensive scale in the early days of British Administration. In good years the group is exceedingly fertile, but, owing to the absence of embankments, it requires a full rainfall for the *kharif* crops, a late rainfall for *rabi* sowings, and winter rains to secure a really satisfactory *rabi* harvest. Competition for land is keen, and this and previous history are responsible for the present pitch of rents in the group which is, soil class for soil class, 13 per cent in excess of the pitch of rents in the groups of Nunsar and Patan despite the fact that reductions of rent amounting to Rs. 652 have been made at this settlement. Reasons to justify reduction on a greater scale could not be found.

The Jubbulpore tahsil.

The effect of rental revision in the Jubbulpore tahsil is exhibited in the following table :—

	At last Settlement.		At this Attestation.		As now revised.		Increase per cent in cash rental.
	Amount.	Acreage rate.	Amount.	Acreage rate.	Amount.	Acreage rate.	
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Malik-makbuza ...	11,876	1 5 0	12,590	1 3 8	20,286	1 15 10	61
Absolute-occupancy.	64,829	1 12 11	54,904	1 12 9	68,895	2 4 8	25
Occupancy ...	103,631	1 1 10	75,713	1 1 3	92,363	1 5 2	22
Ordinary ...	1,60,665	0 15 11	154,249	0 12 9	177,216	0 14 6	15
Total for tenants ...	3,29,125	1 2 2	284,866	0 15 8	338,474	1 2 5	19

The sub-rental of an area of 15,871 acres, rent Rs. 37,158, was found to be Rs. 58,850. Sales of land had been exceedingly rare in the poor groups of Kundam, Baghraji, East Bargi and West Bargi. But in the Barela, Sadar and Singaldip Groups 3,519 acres, rent Rs. 6,783, had been sold for Rs. 1,66,991.

Malik makbuza payments though raised from Re. 1-3-8 to Re. 1-15-10 an acre are still, soil class for soil class, seven per cent below the ordinary level, while occupancy rents are also nine per cent below that level. Absolute occupancy rents have, however, been raised almost up to the ordinary level. Excluding the amounts gained by commutation and fixation for without rent and rent free land the additions due to actual enhancement are :—

	Per cent.
Absolute-occupancy ...	25
Occupancy ...	21
Ordinary ...	8
All-round ...	15

The Jubbulpore tahsil is divided into seven assessment groups :—

	Number of Mahals.
1. Singaldip ...	103
2. Kundam ...	108
3. Baghraji ...	87
4. East Bargi ...	112
5. West Bargi ...	120
6. Barela ...	97
7. Sadar ...	152

The villages in each group have been graded as under :—

Name of group.	A	B	C	D	E	Total.
Singaldip ...	38	49	16	...	...	103
Kundam ...	...	...	12	66	30	108
Baghrajī ...	...	4	9	35	39	87
East Bargi ...	2	15	64	25	6	112
West Bargi ...	...	12	40	48	20	120
Barela ...	1	24	42	18	12	97
Sadar ...	37	59	47	8	1	152
Total ...	78	163	230	200	108	779

The Singaldip group contains rich, level, embanked wheat land, peculiarly secure. Kundam and Baghrajī are wild and jungly tracts inhabited by Gonds. Population is sparse and cultivation uncertain. The two Bargis, though superior to Kundam and Baghrajī, are much intersected by hills and rivers. The opening of the Satpura branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway has, however, already done much to assist development. The eastern portion of Barela resembles Kundam and Baghrajī, but to the west and south-west are some rich villages. The Sadar group consists of villages round the city of Jubbulpore.

Summary of results of rent revision.

36. The results of rent revision for the District are set forth under :—

	At last Settlement.		At this Attestation.		As now revised.		Increase per cent in cash rental.
	Amount.	Acreage rate.	Amount.	Acreage rate.	Amount.	Acreage rate.	
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Malik-makbuza ...	56,937	1 1 0	56,934	0 15 7	82,605	1 6 10	45
Absolute occupancy	3,11,958	1 5 6	2,66,464	1 5 2	3,26,370	1 10 2	22
Occupancy ...	4,29,126	1 4 3	3,23,798	1 2 11	3,87,088	1 6 7	20
Ordinary ...	6,18,744	1 2 6	5,74,770	1 1 2	6,74,052	1 1 9	17
Total for tenants ..	13,59,828	1 3 8	11,65,032	1 2 5	13,87,510	1 4 7	19

If we exclude additions due to mere commutation and fixation (for without rent and *muafi khairati* land) the amounts gained by actual enhancement over the District as a whole are :—

	Rs.	Per cent.
Malik-makbuza ...	25,671	45
Absolute occupancy ...	59,660	22
Occupancy ...	58,359	18
Ordinary ...	46,077	8
All-round ...	1,64,096	14

The acreage rates of representative soil classes before revision and as now revised are given in the table below :—

		Wheat land.							Rice land.		Minor crops.		
		Kabar I.	Kabar II.	Mund I.	Mund II.	Domatta.			Domatta.	Sehra.	Mutfarkat.		
		Bandwas.	Bandwas.	Bandwas.	Bandwas.	Nerbandh.	Bandwas.	Tagar Band-dhia.	Saman.	Saman.	Domatta.	Patarua.	Bhatua.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Murwara.	Before revision	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 13 0	1 14 0	1 5 0	0 13 6	0 13 6	0 8 3	0 4 6	0 2 3
	As now revised	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 6 0	2 4 0	1 9 2	1 0 2	1 0 2	0 9 11	0 5 5	0 2 8
Sihora	Before revision	0 0 0	3 12 0	3 3 0	3 13 0	0 0 0	2 8 0	1 11 6	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 12 6	0 5 0	0 2 6
	As now revised	0 0 0	4 3 2	3 8 0	3 2 5	0 0 0	2 12 10	1 14 10	1 6 5	1 6 5	0 14 0	0 5 7	0 2 10
Patan	Before revision	4 8 7	4 2 0	3 11 5	3 4 10	0 0 0	2 14 2	2 7 7	1 10 5	1 10 5	1 3 10	0 0 0	0 0 0
	As now revised	5 1 5	4 10 0	4 2 7	3 11 2	0 0 0	3 3 10	2 12 5	1 13 7	1 13 7	1 6 2	0 0 0	0 0 0
Jubbulpore.	Before revision	0 0 0	3 2 0	2 13 0	2 8 0	0 0 0	2 3 0	1 14 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 15 0	0 7 6	0 3 9
	As now revised	0 0 0	3 10 0	3 4 2	2 14 5	0 0 0	2 8 7	2 2 10	1 7 2	1 7 2	1 1 5	0 8 8	0 4 4

It is clear that rental pressure in the Murwara tahsil is still below that in the rest of the District.

37. But for the schemes of revision and abatement, the effects of which have been described at length in my previous reports, the reduction of excessively high ordinary rents would have been an important feature of this Settlement. But much of the ground in this direction had already been covered, and after careful scrutiny the following reductions only have been found necessary.

Rent reduction.

		Rs.
Sihora	tahsil	...
Patan	"	...
Jubbulpore	"	...
Total		3,281

38. The valuation of home-farm made at last Settlement pressed somewhat heavily on landlords. At this Settlement the home-farm has invariably been valued at the rate employed for fixing rents. In fact, in the groups mentioned under, the assessment placed on the home-farm is, soil class for soil class, below the rate of the ordinary rental, while in no group has that rate been exceeded.

Name of group.

Percentage by which soil class valuation of home-farm is lighter than soil class valuation of tenancy land.

Barhi	...	...	6
Murwara	...	...	10
Lamkana	...	...	9
Sihora	...	...	16
Umaria	...	...	3
Barhoriband	...	...	18
Nunsar	...	...	5
Hiran	...	...	16
Patan	...	...	9
Singaldip	...	...	9
East Bargi	...	...	22
West Bargi	...	...	15
Barela	...	...	9
Sadar	...	...	10

The valuation of the home-farm at the sanctioned rates amounts to Rs. 5,76,486, and the valuation adopted (after allowances on account of money spent on land improvements) is Rs. 5,70,889, which gives a rate of Rs. 2-4-1 an acre as against the all-round tenancy acreage rate of Re. 1-4-7. It will be understood that the home-farm consists of picked land.

39. *Siwai* income includes receipts from various miscellaneous sources; from mango groves, for instance, from tanks in which *siughara* (or water nut) is cultivated or from rents of melon patches on the sand of river beds. But it mainly represents income from *malguzari* forest. It is only in tracts where there is much jungle that *siwai* income is, at present, of real importance. To ascertain the exact amount is not possible. Few landlords keep regular accounts; and where accounts exist there is seldom any guarantee that they are correct. Concealment of income is not unknown. Patwaris are of little help for they are naturally reluctant to make an enemy of a landlord. If a reasonable assessment is to be made the Settlement Officer must make a thorough inspection of the jungle and so gain an idea as to its resources. Local enquiries, a knowledge of trade, and some experience of forest conditions are also necessary. The main sources of income in the District are:—

Sources.	Income taken as assessable at last Settlement.	Estimate of present actual income.	Amount now taken as assessable.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lac	11,359	25,227	19,189
Harra	4,347	5,830	5,405
Iron furnaces	593	346	272
Mahua	6,038	14,521	12,889
Grass and grazing	3,395	13,182	13,006
Daharia	2,826	...	...
Singhara	4,809	6,088	5,690
Fuel and timber	4,089	5,186	5,029
Mangoes	182	510	417
Melon beds	359	619	483
Ferries	65	291	234
Bazar dues	6	422	...
Miscellaneous	1,166	1,961	1,495
Total	40,124	74,183	64,109

Increase, 60 per cent in the income taken as assessable.

Some of the items mentioned above call for comment.

The assessment of *lac* has been greatly facilitated by the fact that almost every *lac patera* [as the groves of *palas* (*Butea frondosa*) upon which the insect is propagated are termed] is regularly leased out.

This custom of leasing the trees is an old one in this District and it was commented on by Sleeman (Trans. Agricultural and Horticultural Society, India, 1838, volume VI, pages 47-51).

Lac upon the Kusam (*Schleichera trijuga*) is not found in the *malguzari* jungles of the District, the only variety exported being the common garnet *lac*. The lessee is very frequently a Bhumia or other low caste Hindu or, rarely, a Mahomedan. The sticklac is purchased by the travelling agents of firms at low rates which yield a comparatively small return to the lessees. There is but one valuable crop during the year which matures in the cold weather; for the dry months and the hot winds are against the summer crop. The *lac pateras* vary greatly in productive power. Where the situation is well sheltered and water is at hand, the crop is very much more plentiful than in plantations situated in exposed positions. And the differences in situation are reflected in the very wide range of prices paid for leases. These prices go as high as four annas a *palas* tree (liberal deductions being made for small or stunted and inferior trees) and as low as twenty *palas* trees to the rupee. Everything depends upon the position, according as it does or does not confer shelter from the hot winds of summer and the bitter *tosar* wind of winter, and on the size and vigour of the trees. The more vigorous the trees the more sap; the more sap the more nourishment for the female insects and the better the crop. Religious prejudice is against direct dealing in the business because the collection of *lac* involves the destruction of insect life. But a great expansion of *lac* production would be easy and profitable. As things stand at present the most is not being made of a very valuable asset.

The value of *harra* (or myrabolams) has suffered from the introduction of cheap chemical dyes.

The income which a *malguzar* receives from iron furnaces takes the shape of dues received from smelters who carry on their business in his forest. Iron smelting was at one time a very important industry in the tract which borders the south east of the Sihora Tahsil and the north east of the Jubbulpore Tahsil. But the native product has given way to the imported article and there is, in my opinion, no hope of any real revival in the trade. The method of smelting is by means of the small blast furnace. The general method of refinement is to re-smelt the bloom in a small open hearth and then to beat it out with hammers on an anvil. After refinement the ore is formed into round cakes in which shape it is put on the market. The annual average outturn of iron for the seven years ending with 1908 varied from 300 to 400 tons. The price for unrefined iron is about Re. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-0-0 per maund, or 20 to 26 seers the rupee, and for refined iron Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3 per maund, or 13 to 16 seers the rupee. To estimate the profits of the furnace owner is a difficult matter and the only conclusion that can be arrived at is that the industry affords a living wage, though sometimes but a precarious one, and that the profits are poor as the trade is unpopular.

Mahua has become an article of great importance and during the season is used as food by the poor. It is sent to the Katni distillery for the making of country liquor and is also exported in large quantities. The price of *mahua* has practically doubled since last Settlement. I have been particularly lenient as regards the *mahua* of tracts in which the aboriginal population is important.

In villages close to Jubbulpore grass and grazing are now so valuable that cultivation is frequently neglected. Most of the increase under grass and grazing has, however, been obtained by assessment of the extensive grass reserves held by the Jubbulpore Municipality.

Daharia is money received by the *malguzar* from tenants in consideration of his undertaking to provide fireworks and the like on festival occasions. It is really a sumptuary allowance sanctioned by old custom. But it can not be considered as *siwai* income: and this view has been accepted by the Administration. Similarly, the collection of bazar dues is contrary to the provisions of the village record-of-rights and has, therefore, not been taken into account.

In justification of the *siwai* assessment it may be stated that the gross income derived from the 221,028 acres of Government forest in this District amounts to Rs. 47,450 or Re. 0-3-5 per acre. The *malguzari* forest area (tree forest, scrub jungle and grass) covers 485,651 acres. And the *siwai* profits which I have calculated for this area amount to Rs 55,790 or Re. 0-1-10 per acre.

40. The assets as now announced are compared below with the assets of last settlement:—

Description of assets.	At last Settlement.	As now Announced.	Increase per cent.
<i>Malik-makbuza</i> payments and revenue of <i>milkiyat sirkar</i> land.	Rs. 56,937	Rs. 82,605	46
Cash rental ...	13,59,828	13,87,510	2
Rental value of <i>sir khudkasht</i> and land held by privileged tenants.	5,11,005	5,99,609	17
<i>Siwai</i> income ..	40,124	64,109	60
Total ...	19,67,894	21,33,833	8

The announced assets exceed the Settlement assets by Rs. 1,65,939 or 8 per cent. The composition of the announced assets is as follows:—

<i>Malik-makbuza</i> payments and revenue of <i>milkiyat sirkar</i> land	...	4
Cash rental	...	65
Rental value of <i>sir, khudkasht</i> and land held by privileged tenants	...	28
<i>Siwai</i> income	...	3
Total	...	100

41. So far as *malik-makbuza* lands are concerned malguzars have no claim to proprietary profits and merely occupy the position of agents for collection of the revenue. The announced *malik-makbuza* payments (including a sum of Rs. 2,019 on account of *milkiyat sirkar* land) amount to Rs. 82,605. The amount left to malguzars as drawback is Rs. 12,462 or 15 per cent.

42. The present assessment of revenue has been made in strict accordance with the principles laid down by the Chief Commissioner from time to time. The fertility and the security of the village, the condition and number of the proprietary body, and the history of the village since last Settlement have all been considered in detail. Bearing in mind that it is desirable to approximate as closely as possible to a half assets assessment in every case the guiding principle has been to raise fractions below half assets and to lower fractions above half assets. The mere fact that revision would result in an increase of *malguzari* income has not been accepted as a reason for raising the percentage of assets taken as revenue. If, however, the fraction of assets taken at last Settlement was low on account of personal considerations which have since disappeared,—for instance, if struggling resident proprietors have given way to money-lending absentees,—then the fraction has been raised to suit present conditions. An exceptionally low revenue fraction was sometimes taken at last Settlement simply to avoid too large and too sudden an enhancement in revenue; in such cases it has been considered right to raise the fraction. But in every *mahal* in which the fraction of revenue taken at last Settlement has been raised justification for the step has been given in detail in the Village Assessment Note which is laid before the Chief Commissioner for his orders. In general, wherever a reasonable prospect of benefiting a deserving landlord existed lenient treatment has been accorded, care being taken to avoid loss of revenue in the case of hopelessly indebted people who were about to lose their villages. The following table gives the percentages of *malguzari* assets now taken as compared with similar statistics for last Settlement :—

	At last Settlement.		As now taken	
	Number of mahals.	Percentage of total number of villages.	Number of mahals.	Percentage of total number of villages.
Per cent.				
Below 50	...	1,154	43	1,032
At 50	...	522	20	843
At 51-55	...	852	32	686
At 56-60	...	100	4	82
Above 60	...	26	1	11

It will be seen that the trend of Settlement has been towards the universal application of the half assets principle. In the 11 mahals, which are assessed at more than 60 per cent of assets, the revenue is absolutely nominal, and consists in each case of sums of either Rs. 5 or Rs. 10. The present assessment of revenue is contrasted in the following table with the revenue as it stood (i) at last Settlement and (ii) immediately before this revision :—

Name of tahsil.	At previous Settlement.	Before this revision.	As now announced.	Increase per cent of column 4 over column 2.	Increase per cent of column 4 over column 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Murwara	1,34,053	1,34,248	1,65,875	24	24
Sihora	3,53,296	3,04,915	3,50,369	5	15
Patan	3,02,711	2,76,233	3,15,045	4	14
Jubbulpore	2,30,999	2,09,051	2,67,394	16	28
	10,01,059	9,24,447	*10,99,683	10	19

*Includes Rs. 55 on account of melon bed cultivation.

The revenue of last Settlement was assessed at 51 per cent on the gross assets, the *malguzari* revenue absorbing 50 per cent of the *malguzari* assets. As now announced the composition of the revenue is as follows :—

	Rs.
At 50 per cent of the <i>malguzari</i> assets	... 10,29,485
<i>Malik-makbuza</i> and <i>milkiyat sarkar</i> revenue	... 70,198
Total	... 10,99,683

The gross revenue as now announced exceeds the detailed forecast made by the Administration on the three separate Tahsil Reports which were submitted by Rs. 13,423, or only one per cent.

43. The enhancement of rents (excluding commutation and fixation on Effects of revision on income of proprietors. *muafi khairati* land, but including fixation on without rent land) has yielded a sum of Rs. 2,09,462. The increase in revenue amounts to Rs. 1,75,236. Thus the net gain to the *malguzars* is Rs. 34,226 as detailed below :—

	Rent enhancement.	Revenue enhancement.	Net gain to the <i>malguzars</i> .
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Murwara	46,076	32,627	(+) 13,449
Sihora	67,887	45,454	(+) 22,433
Patan	40,644	38,812	(+) 1,832
Jubbulpore	54,855	58,343	(—) 3,488
Total	2,09,462	1,75,236	(+) 34,226

44. There are only 16 villages in all in which the revised revenue exceeds the existing revenue so substantially as to cause a large and sudden reduction in the *malguzars*' income. In these progressive enhancement has been granted, thus :—

Name of tahsil.	First stage.	Second stage.	Final.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Murwara	115	135	150
Sihora	550	640	640
Patan	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	1,635	2,000	2,085
Total	2,300	2,775	2,875

45. The revenue assigned to *muafidars*, etc., amounts to Rs. 68,320 and the net revenue realizable will be Rs. 10,31,363.

46. The District is famous for its embanked land, and the first impulse of a *malguzar* or tenant wishing to improve his land is to embank it for wheat. Small sums are also expended on repairs to tanks, but the area irrigated is small, and the people have not yet realized the capabilities of irrigation so fully as to be ready to borrow money for the construction of tanks. The total amount advanced in land improvement

loans by Government between 1883 and 1906-07 was Rs. 90,605, and of this amount nearly Rs. 50,000 were granted without interest during the famines of 1896-97 and 1899-1900.

Since last Settlement the system of field embankments has been extended over an area of 13,449 acres, fresh works being generally confined to the Sihora and Murwara Tahsils where there is still much scope for land improvement.

The very substantial works of embankment carried out by Rao Bahadur Beharilal Khazanchi in his villages in the Umari Group of the Sihora Tahsil may be specially mentioned as an example of successful enterprise. Although these were actually completed prior to last Settlement they have been exempted from enhancement on account of improvement for the term of this Settlement also (Secretariat letter No. 1698, dated April 12th, 1901). Exemptions from enhancement on account of improvement have been granted (under standing orders) wherever they have been earned and the sums thus released are as follows :—

	Rs.
Home-farm	... 6,236
Malik-makbuza	... 228
Absolute-occupancy	... 1,025
Occupancy	... 1,37
Ordinary	... 2,422
Total	... 11,048

Government, on its part, has not been idle. Since last Settlement no less than fifteen Government irrigation works have been constructed and these serve and protect areas that were formerly peculiarly exposed to a failure of the rainfall. I give a list of these works with their cost :—

Work.	Area protected (in acres.)	Cost.
	Acres.	Rs.
<i>Murwara Tahsil.</i>		
Pali	425	22,968
Pubra	840	37,488
Niwar	1,872	61,324
Piprodh	2,000	40,657
Bhartala	750	13,492
Hardwar	540	14,598
Khitoli	5,750	72,660
<i>Sihora Tahsil.</i>		
Bichua	1,894	50,273
Sakarwara	2,100	90,673
Kisgi	823	39,038
Silpuri	1,700	63,012
Parachital	830	20,679
<i>Jubbulpore Tahsil.</i>		
Badera Kalan	3,930	1,09,370
Tinduni Panagar	1,000	34,955
Jubbulpore	2,200	68,272
Total	26,654	7,39,459

The works situated in the Murwara Tahsil were constructed after assessment and no estimate of indirect revenue was made. The amount of indirect revenue to be credited to the Irrigation Department is, in the Sihora and Jubbulpore Tahsils, as follows :—

Sihora Tahsil.

	Rs.
Bichua	... 345
Sakarwara	... 170
Kisgi	... 40
Silpuri	... 380
Parachital	... 325

Jubbulpore Tahsil.

Badera Kalan	}	...	1,027
Tinduni Panagar		...	943
Jubbulpore		...	943
Total		...	3,230

47. At last Settlement two forms of *wajib-ul-arz* were sanctioned. The first form was for the Bijeraghogarah Pargana; the second was for the rest of the District. But, twenty-three years ago, the *pargana* was considered as territory the peculiar conditions of which demanded separate treatment. The circumstances of Bijeraghogarah have changed since then and now closely resemble those of the country which has been under British rule since 1818. It has been easy to draw up a single *wajib-ul-arz* for the whole of the District. The form adopted and sanctioned by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is appended to this report. As regards established custom its provisions make no change.

48. The creation of the office of patwari, or village record-keeper and accountant, dates back to ancient times. But it was not until 1855 that the present system of regular circles was introduced and a scale of remuneration framed. In 1884 the whole system passed under review and the patwari circles were demarcated afresh. Malguzars were bound to contribute towards patwaris' pay sums which were paid into the treasury and thence disbursed. At last Settlement the patwari cess levied from malguzars was fixed at 5 per cent of the Government revenue and tenants were required to pay 3 pies in every rupee of rent. Under this arrangement patwaris received Rs. 48,500, or, on an average, Rs. 9-14-0 per mensem per patwari. In 1906 the cost of the patwari establishment was taken over by Government.

Under recent orders the pay of patwaris has been raised and a minimum remuneration of Rs. 10 per mensem fixed. The system of annual rewards has been replaced by the grant of a good conduct allowance of Rs. 2 per mensem to 40 out of the 403 patwaris in the District. The position of the patwari staff at last Settlement and at present is contrasted below :—

Remuneration per annum.	Number of patwaris.	
	At last Settlement.	At present.
Rs.		
200	21	8
150	68	79
120	111	316
110	37	...
100	170	...
Total ..	407	403

The number of patwaris was reduced from 407 to 403 in 1901 when it was found possible to do away with four circles in the Sihora Tahsil. The patwaris on Rs. 200 per annum are the surviving recipients of personal allowances granted in 1884 when some men lost pay by the reformation of circles. Under recent orders the entertainment of paid candidates for permanent employment is possible; and this is a great improvement and helps recruiting. But, in my opinion, the pay of a patwari is still so low that he must, as a rule, supplement it by cultivation or other means. Too rigid an insistence on the observance of the rules which restrict the cultivation of patwaris causes the loss of good and competent men.

49. With regard to the position of kotwars the principle adopted at the thirty years Settlement was that the malguzars should themselves be responsible for the village watch and ward. Kotwars were accordingly left as the servants of the malguzars and with no clearly defined duties. They were secured (by an entry in the *wajib-ul-arz*) in the possession of some rent-free service land supplemented by certain fees from the village community. This policy resulted in failure, for it was found impossible to enforce the responsibility of malguzars for the performance of the duties of a rural police.

Eventually, kotwars were brought under the control of the district authorities, and their position and duties were expressly laid down by the rules made in 1891 under Section 147-A of the Land Revenue Act.

The kotwars of the District are generally hereditary servants of the Dahayat or Mehra castes, and, at the thirty years Settlement, they were remunerated by malguzars and tenants in fixed quantities of grain. This practice was, however, abolished at last Settlement owing to the scale of payment having become inadequate. Discontent amongst the kotwars had rendered them apathetic in respect of their duties. At this Settlement the whole question of kotwars has been considered in accordance with the instructions contained in Appendix II of the Settlement Code. Tenants' contributions range from three pies to one anna per rupee of rental. If the malguzar has no home-farm, or if the rental value of his home-farm does not amount to more than one-third of the tenancy rental, he pays one-fourth of the kotwar's remuneration. In villages in which the rental value of the malguzar's home-farm exceeds one-third of the tenancy rental, the malguzar's share is fixed (at the same rate as tenants are paying) on the rental value of his home-farm. The rental value of the service land held by the kotwar is deducted from the amount of the malguzar's contribution.

The effect of revision on the remuneration of kotwars may be seen from the figures below :—

		Number of kotwars.	
		Prior to revision.	After revision.
Below Rs. 48	...	1,448	353
At " 48	..	34	250
Above " 48	...	239	1,119
Total	...	1,721	1,722

The material position of the kotwar has thus been greatly improved. For one-fifth of the kotwars it has not been possible to secure a remuneration of Rs. 48 per annum even at the maximum contribution rate of one-anna per rupee. Such cases have occurred where a circle consisting of small and poor

villages could not be enlarged. In no cases, however, has the remuneration been left below Rs. 36. In one village only (Teori of the Bahoriband Group) have non-agriculturists been required to contribute towards payment of the kotwar in accordance with Article 290 of the Settlement Code. The fact is that, in villages, non-agriculturists as a separate class are hardly to be found except as members of the labouring classes. Substantial men, even though traders, have almost invariably landed interests of one sort or another and pay as agriculturists.

At last revision the total amount of the kotwar's remuneration was fixed at Rs. 69,811, or Rs. 40-9-0 per kotwar. The rate was, however, lowered by the proceedings which followed the Settlement and, just prior to this revision, almost half the kotwars in the District were getting less than Rs. 36 per annum. As now left the average remuneration is Rs. 51.

Ryotwari villages.

50. There are seven *ryotwari* villages in this District. The assessment sanctioned for these is shown below :—

Serial No.	Name of village.	Occupied area.	Unoccupied area which is fit for cultivation.	Assessment placed on occupied area.		Assessment placed on unoccupied area.	
				Revenue.	Rate per acre.	Revenue.	Rate per acre.
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Mahagawan	335	...	101	0 4 10	...	...
2	Deogawan	379	8	99	0 4 2	1	0 2 0
3	Umarpani	326	96	108	0 5 4	20	0 3 4
4	Rampur	208	6	269	1 4 8	6	1 0 0
5	Katanga	254	2	155	0 9 9	2	1 0 0
6	Mahagawan	327	36	167	0 8 2	9	0 4 0
7	Ganga Saugor	14	...	54	3 13 9	...	...
	Total	1,843	148	953	0 8 3	38	0 4 1

All these villages have, for the first time, been declared at this Settlement as regularly settled *ryotwari* villages (*vide* Notifications Nos. 345 of the 18th May 1911 and 255 of the 13th May 1912).

Village No. 1 (Mahagawan) lies in the Bijeraghogharh Group of the Murwara Tahsil. It was formerly held by one of the widows of the rebel Raja Prayag Dass (whose estate was confiscated) and, on her death, was taken by Government. Nos. 2 and 3 (Deogawan and Umarpani) are situated in the jungly tract of the Sihora Tahsil. The areas comprised in these villages were disforested in 1896.

Nos. 4 and 5 (Rampur and Katanga), which are situated in the vicinity of Jubbulpore, were as far back as 1820 held by Gonds, but they have been shown as Government property ever since 1845. No. 6 (Mahagawan) lies in the West Bargi Group of the Jubbulpore Tahsil. The area was originally excised from Government forest for the purposes of cultivation and leased out to the *malguzar* of the adjoining village (of the same name) at Rs. 50 per annum. In accordance with instructions contained in Secretariat letter No. C-7, dated the 8th April 1911, the village has now been surveyed and regularly settled as a *ryotwari* village. The *malguzar* of Mahagawan has been appointed *patel* with a commission of six annas in the rupee. No. 7 (Ganga Saugor) lies within the boundaries of the Jubbulpore Municipality. The occupied area of this

village has been settled on *ryotwari* principles, the waste land being recorded as *nazul* and left to the management of the Municipal Committee, Jubbulpore, (Secretariat letter No. 936—XI-4-201, dated the 24th November 1911).

In all these villages existing *malik-makbuzas* and absolute-occupancy tenants have been granted the special right of *ryot malik* under Section 67-E (4) of the Land Revenue Act, and patels have been appointed on suitable commissions.

The Gaon Kaida (or rules regulating the rights and privileges of ryots in *ryotwari* villages) forwarded to the Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division, under Mr. Slocock's endorsement No. 393—XI-21-6, dated the 20th July 1907, have been applied.

The term of Settlement for these few *ryotwari* villages is the same as that for the several tahsils in which they are situated.

51. The position of *inferior proprietors* was originally assigned to the holders of villages situated within areas assigned to *talukdars* as a measure of protection against any claim by the *talukdar* or *superior proprietor* to absolute ownership. These inferior proprietors were generally relations of the *talukdars* and held for maintenance, but, in some cases, the status was granted to deserving lessees who had earned a title to their villages by founding or improving them. At the thirty years Settlement there were 60 villages in which dual rights existed and there are now 54. *Malikana* is the annual tribute paid by inferior to superior proprietors. This is fixed afresh at each settlement and the figures below show the results of the present revision:—

Name of tahsil.	Number of villages.	Malikana at last Settlement.	Malikana as sanctioned and announced.
		Rs.	Rs.
Murwara	24	1,291	1,578
Sihora	22	815	835
Patan	3	303	313
Jubbulpore	5	234	291

The amount of *malikana* has only been increased where the income of the inferior proprietor has also been increased by re-settlement. Where the proportion of *malikana* to village profits was unusually high at last Settlement a reduction has been made.

52. The status of *protected thekedar* is defined in Section 65-A of the Land Revenue Act and it exists in only 11 villages. At this Settlement only one application for protection has been received and, in this case, a lessee who has kept his village (mauza Tinsa of the West Bargi Group) together during the famines has been given this special status.

53. There has been one appeal only against the assessment of revenue and in this case the *malguzar* deliberately put land out of cultivation between attestation and announcement. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner rejected the appeal. In a petition to the Administration regarding the duty of clearing the line between *malguzari* and Government forest Mr. Cook, who is well able to voice public opinion, has stated that "the Settlement is, on all sides, admitted to be lenient and just." While claiming no special immunity from that capacity for making mistakes which the Latin Grammar assures us is the human attribute, I can certainly say that no efforts have been spared to make the new Settlement deserve this description. The valuation of the home-farm as now made at tenancy rates has given great satisfaction. The incidence of revenue on income, which had become very severe in some cases and absurdly light in others, has

been equalized; and in the treatment of *siwai* I have done my best to impose a light assessment and to leave large margins. Personally, I regard the *siwai* margin as the buffer between the revenue incidence and the malguzar's income. At this Settlement the springs have been fashioned for the special benefit of the malguzar, and I hope they will help to protect him from the shocks of bad seasons. As regards tenants and their new rents not a single appeal was submitted from the Murwara and Sihora Tahsils, and the rents have been easily collected. Forty appeals came from the Jubbulpore and Patan Tahsils, and one has been successful. Unfortunately the new rents have not yet been tested in Jubbulpore and Patan, for the *rabi* crop of 1911-12 was affected by rust and suspensions and remissions of rents and revenue were made. If I may be permitted to say so, prompt and liberal remissions in years of crop failure will be found to be the key to the smooth working of the Jubbulpore Settlement. Where rents are substantial, and even full as is the case in the most fertile villages of this District, suspensions are apt to lead to economic evils by adding to the heavy demands which the succeeding crop has to meet and in this way they induce debt and increase difficulties.

PART III.

Term of Settlement.

54. The new Settlement has been made for a term of twenty years:—

Name of tahsil.	Date of commencement of revised Settlement.	Date of termination of revised Settlement.	Period.
Murwara	... 1st July 1909 ...	... 30th June 1929 ...	20 years.
Sihora	... " " 1910 ...	... " " 1930 ...	Do.
Patan	... " " 1911 ...	... " " 1931 ...	Do.
Jubbulpore	... " " 1911 ...	... " " 1931 ...	Do.

55. The cost of Settlement has been Rs. 3,37,610. The sum includes the cost of map correction. The area to which the expenditure relates is 3,561 square miles, and upon this the cost per square mile works out at Rs. 94-12-11 as against Rs. 113 for the last Settlement. The operations would have been much cheaper but for the dislocation caused by three outbreaks of plague, the distress of 1907-08, and the recent census which necessitated the entertainment of extra staff; and they would have been far more expensive, as the Settlement Commissioner is aware, had it not been for the fact that attestation was carried on continuously. Time lost during 1907-08 and delays caused by plague could only be made up by keeping staff in the field throughout the year, and the manner in which the men responded to the demands made on them deserves the fullest recognition.

Wages of contractors (which in a place like Jubbulpore must necessarily be high), office rent, the construction of temporary offices, and the grant of headquarters allowance to patwaris have all contributed to raise expenditure. The gain in land revenue has been shown to be Rs. 1,75,236 and the cost will thus be met in less than two years.

56. It remains only to speak of the work done by my staff. As Settlement Officer I have been assisted by a staff of about five hundred men, including patwaris. The average patwari, aggravating though he may be at times, is astonishingly industrious and surprisingly competent.

The best patwaris were made Attesting Inspectors and did excellent and accurate work which has been recognised by permanent promotion, while the rank and file acquitted themselves with great credit. True, harassed by the prevalence of plague and cholera, and by the extreme difficulty of obtaining house accommodation in Jubbulpore, the men once came out of the vernacular office on strike for more pay and shorter hours; and two or three of the ring-leaders had to pay the penalty. But the brunt of the work of re-settlement was met, and very well met, by the patwari staff.

At the head of the Attesting Inspectors were Revenue Inspectors in the regular line. The best of these were made Assistant Settlement Superintendents and were placed in charge of Attestation and Map Correction Parties. The work done by Messrs. Ganesh Pershad, Udaichand and Dwarka Pershad as Party Officers was very good. All these have since received well earned promotion. Mr. Madho Martand did valuable work as Settlement Superintendent and he has been promoted to the post of Chief Auditor of Co-operative Societies.

As Assistant Settlement Officers Messrs. Kaluram Pachoray and Chhaganlal worked for a time; but Mr. Pachoray's health unfortunately broke down and Mr. Chhaganlal went to the Damoh Settlement, where an experienced Assistant was required. Mr. Channulal joined in 1908 and remained until announcement had been completed; his work was thorough and painstaking and his outturn large. Mr. Beharilal Nema came in 1909 and did satisfactory work in announcement.

My grateful acknowledgments are specially due to Rao Sahib Sitaram Pandit who joined the Settlement in 1907 and speedily earned promotion to the rank of Extra-Assistant Commissioner. Throughout the ten years during which I have, in one capacity or another, worked with him, I have always found him to be an untiring and zealous worker and a thoroughly loyal and trustworthy subordinate. His title of Rao Sahib has been earned by continuously hard and good work.

The whole of the map correction and attestation of the District was completed under my supervision; and by the time I went on furlough in September 1910, Rent-rate Reports had been submitted for the whole District and the rents and revenue of the Sihora and Murwara Tahsils had been announced, and also collected in the latter tahsil. The assessment of the Jubbulpore and Patan Tahsils was made by my successor, Mr. A. E. Mathias, who was Settlement Officer from October, 1910, until the 29th February, 1912. In July, 1912, I was re-posted to the District to write this report and wind up the Settlement.

57. In his review of Khan Bahadur Aulad Hussain's Report on the last settlement Sir Reginald (then Mr. Craddock) wrote:—

Conclusion.

"Operations for making a fresh Settlement for twenty years will commence in 1903, or four years hence. By that time it is devoutly to be hoped that a succession of normal years will have restored prosperity to the District, the recuperative powers of the people will have been gauged, and the time will be a suitable one for once again overhauling the rights and rents of the tenantry. In the meantime the revised Settlement may be confirmed, subject to any abatements which the enquiries now set on foot may show to be necessary. Inasmuch as the procedure adopted for the abatement operations must of necessity be a summary one, it is essential both in the interests of the people and of Government, that the assets and revenue demand of the District should pass under revision before many years are over. The current Settlement was effected when the District was at the height of its prosperity: to make a new Settlement now would be to assess it at the height of its depression. At the close of the current short-termed Settlement it should be possible to revise it on a fair mean between the two extremes." I believe that it will be generally admitted that a fair mean has been found. The incidence of the revenue was at last Settlement 12 annas per cultivated acre, and just before this Settlement Re. 0-11-8; as now fixed it is Re. 0-13-11. But the trend of the new Settlement can best be ascertained by examining the relations which rents and revenue bear to the value of the gross field produce as that value stood in 1895 and as it stands now. The rents and home-farm valuation of last Settlement absorbed 14.48 per cent of the value of the gross produce and the revenue 7.52 per cent. The corresponding figures for this Settlement are 12.14 and 6.45 per cent. The Settlement was undertaken, to use Sir J. O. Miller's words, "for administrative reasons," foremost amongst which stood the urgent necessity of smoothing away the inequalities and confusion in assessment to which so many various causes had contributed. How the task was accomplished has been explained, as briefly as possible, in this report; and if the further administrative work done in debt conciliation and the introduction of co-operative credit contributes to the happiness and comfort of the people I am glad that as Settlement Officer, the opportunity was afforded me of carrying it through.

J U B B U L P O R E :

H. R. CROSTHWAITE,

The 15th September 1912.

Settlement Officer.



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LIST OF APPENDICES TO THE FINAL REPORT.

JUBBULPORE DISTRICT.

Number of Append- ices.	Description of contents.
I	Details of revenue demand prior to re-settlement.
II	List of Reports referred to in paragraph 27.
III	Area in cultivation classed according to soils, positions, etc.
IV	Cropped area classified according to crops.
V	Details of village areas.
VI	Details of holdings.
VII	Details of malik-makbuzas' and tenants' payments.
VII-A	Incidences (acreage and unit), before and after revision, with detailed percentage enhancement.
VII-B	
VII-C	
VIII	Siwai income.
IX	Details of annual value of sir, khudkast and land held by privileged tenants.
X	Total estimated enhanced income.
XI	Assessment proposals and comparisons.
XII	Increase in revenue and assets, etc., over the present, etc.
XIII	Distribution of revised revenue between malik-makbuza and malguzari lands.
XIV	Net revenue increment for regularly settled area.
XV	Ryotwari Forms B, C and D.
XVI	Scale of soil factors for the Murwara Tahsil.
XVII	Scale of soil factors for the Sihora Tahsil and for the Kundam and Baghrajji Groups of the Jubbulpore Tahsil.
XVIII	Scale of soil factors for the Patan and Jubbulpore Tahsils, excluding Kundam and Baghrajji Groups.
XIX	Wajib-ul-arz.



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APPENDIX I.—Details of Revenue Demand prior to re-settlement.

Serial No.	Name of group.	At previous Settlement.	Before revision of Settlement.
1	2	3	4
MURWARA TAHSIL.		Rs.	Rs.
1	Kanti	31,256	31,478
2	Bijeraghogarh	27,125	27,309
3	Barhi	32,546	32,511
4	Murwara	43,126	42,950
Total for the Tahsil ...		1,34,053	1,34,248
SIHORA TAHSIL.			
1	Lamkana	1,21,696	1,14,244
2	Sihora	1,09,714	96,660
3	Umaria	58,063	35,502
4	Bahoriband	43,823	40,509
Total for the Tahsil ...		3,33,296	3,04,915
PATAN TAHSIL.			
1	Nunsar	94,816	88,190
2	Hiran	90,364	82,838
3	Patan	1,17,531	1,05,205
Total for the Tahsil ...		3,02,711	2,76,233
JUBBULPORE TAHSIL.			
1	Singaldip	68,540	62,574
2	Kundam	6,060	5,581
3	Baghrajji	8,003	7,076
4	East Bargi	21,870	20,079
5	West Bargi	20,246	18,446
6	Barela	26,025	22,613
7	Sadar	80,255	72,682
Total for the Tahsil ...		2,30,999	2,09,051
TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT ...		10,01,059	9,24,447

APPENDIX II.

List of Reports referred to in paragraph 27.

- (1) Report on the prospects of the re-settlement of the Murwara Tahsil.
 - (2) Report on the prospects of the re-settlement of the Jubbulpore and Sihora Tahsils.
 - (3) Preliminary Report for the Jubbulpore District.
 - (4) Do. do. Murwara Tahsil.
 - (5) Do. do. Sihora Tahsil.
 - (6) Do. do. Jubbulpore and Patan Tahsils.
 - (7) Rent-rate Report on the Kanti Group.
 - (8) Do. do. Bijeraghogharh Group.
 - (9) Do. do. Barhi Group.
 - (10) Do. do. Murwara Group.
 - (11) Do. do. Lamkana Group.
 - (12) Do. do. Sihora Group.
 - (13) Do. do. Umaria Group.
 - (14) Do. do. Bahoriband Group.
 - (15) Do. do. Nunsar Group.
 - (16) Do. do. Hiran Group.
 - (17) Do. do. Patan Group.
 - (18) Do. do. Singaldip Group.
 - (19) Do. do. Kundam Group.
 - (20) Do. do. Bagharji Group.
 - (21) Do. do. East Bargi Group.
 - (22) Do. do. West Bargi Group.
 - (23) Do. do. Barela Group.
 - (24) Do. do. Sadar Group.
 - (25) Assessment Report on the Kanti Group.
 - (26) Do. do. Bijeraghogharh Group.
 - (27) Do. do. Barhi Group.
 - (28) Do. do. Murwara Group.
 - (29) Do. do. Lamkana Group.
 - (30) Do. do. Sihora Group.
 - (31) Do. do. Umaria Group.
 - (32) Do. do. Bahoriband Group.
 - (33) Do. do. Nunsar Group.
 - (34) Do. do. Hiran Group.
 - (35) Do. do. Patan Group.
 - (36) Do. do. Singaldip Group.
 - (37) Do. do. Kundam Group.
 - (38) Do. do. Baghraji Group.
 - (39) Do. do. East Bargi Group.
 - (40) Do. do. West Bargi Group.
 - (41) Do. do. Barela Group.
 - (42) Do. do. Sadar Group.
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APPENDIX III.—Area in cultivation classed

Name of Assessment Group.	Soil class.	Wheat								
		Narbandh.						Bandh		
		Ordinary.	Geora.	Irrigated.	Barakka.	Ujarha.	Bahra.	Ordinary.	Geora.	Irrigated.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
		MURWARA								
I.—Kandi.	Mund I	2	...	...	...	...	...	235	3	...
	Do. II	193	...	...	...	...	4	412	4	...
	Domatta	1,512	15	...	...	196	108	1,706	55	2
	Sehra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patarua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		1,707	15	...	...	196	112	2,353	62	2
II.—Bijraghogarh.	Mund I	221	...	...	...	1	3	372	...	...
	Do. II	271	10	...	...	1	12	986	...	...
	Domatta	2,734	80	...	...	36	112	2,229	60	...
	Sehra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patarua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		3,226	90	...	...	38	127	3,587	60	...
III.—Barhi.	Mund I	45	...	...	...	...	1	113	...	...
	Do. II	264	1	...	...	...	4	728	17	...
	Domatta	1,442	29	...	94	21	27	2,019	104	...
	Sehra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patarua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		1,751	30	...	94	21	32	2,860	121	...

according to soils, positions, &c.

Land.

Tagar.				Tagar bandha.							Tagar.		
Geona.	Bharkila.	Ujaha.	Bahra.	Ordinary.	Geona.	Irrigated.	Geona.	Bharkila.	Ujaha.	Bahra.	Ordinary.	Geona.	Irrigated.
13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
TAHSIL.													
...	1,239	3	...	...	...	...	...	395	...	...
...	2,116	12	...	...	...	...	...	1,244	...	...
2	...	95	2	4,174	172	3	7	...	142	...	1,385	20	I
...	44	24	2	1	...	2	...	4	I	...
...
...
...
...	28	...	...
...
2	...	95	2	7,573	211	5	8	...	144	...	3,056	21	I
...	1,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	...	...
...	I	2,317	4	...	...	...	...	...	706	2	...
...	...	59	2	4,856	179	2	...	...	38	...	2,344	53	I
...	42	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
...
...
...
...	1	...	...
...
...	...	59	1	8,294	184	2	...	...	38	...	3,159	55	I
...	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...
...	1,118	8	1	...	...	...	...	654	2	...
...	1	51	5	3,029	104	2	1	...	50	...	1,535	49	5
...	67	9	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	I
...
...
...	27	...	...
...
...	1	51	5	4,378	121	3	1	...	50	...	2,268	52	6

APPENDIX III.—Area in cultivation classed

Name of Assessment Group.		Soil class.	Wheat Land.—(Concld.)				Rice				
			Tagar.—(Concld.)			Jhilan.				Sa	
			Geonra.	Bhakila.	Ujaha.	Ordinary.	Geonra.	Ujaha.	Ordinary.	Geonra.	Irrigated.
1	2	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
		MURWARA									
I.—Kandi.	Mund I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Domatta	...	...	1	128	74	1	18	1,677	89	...
	Sehra	...	...	...	...	44	10	10	1,843	138	1
	Patarua	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	68	8	...
	Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	1	128	119	12	28	3,588	235	1
II.—Bijraghogarh.	Mund I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. II	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Domatta	...	...	...	11	47	10	5	2,001	167	...
	Sehra	...	...	...	...	28	7	3	1,589	178	1
	Patarua	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	30	2	...
	Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	12	77	17	8	3,620	347	1	
III.—Barhi.	Mund I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Domatta	...	...	1	81	44	3	...	2,572	161	1
	Sehra	...	...	...	...	101	35	10	3,650	155	3
	Patarua	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	111	5	...
	Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	1	81	146	38	10	6,333	321	4

according to soils, positions, &c.—(Contd.)

Land.										Garden Land.		Minor Crops.		Total.
Main.				Tikra.										
Geona.	Barkila.	Ujarha.	Geona.	Ordinary.	Geona.	Irrigated.	Ujarha.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Mustard.	Geona.			
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47		
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
TAHSIL. — (Contd.)														
...	188	...	2,065		
...	4,536	3	8,524		
...	...	107	5	91	3	...	5	...	...	23,965	51	35,812
4	...	192	...	316	16	...	17	...	...	1,200	10	3,879
...	...	5	...	36	2	...	...	...	...	19,268	56	19,445
...	7,389	36	7,425		
...	67	...	67		
...	28		
...	115	1,379	...	...	1,494		
4	...	304	5	443	21	...	22	115	1,379	56,613	156	78,739		
...	74	...	1,954		
...	485	17	4,813		
...	...	93	...	88	4	...	4	...	...	11,002	88	26,205
...	...	70	...	105	10	...	6	...	...	1,695	27	3,766
...	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	14,080	110	14,235
...	3,419	81	3,500		
...	7	2	9		
...	1		
...	190	948	...	...	1,138		
...	...	164	...	203	14	...	10	190	948	30,762	325	55,621		
...	3	...	360		
...	1,237	9	4,043		
...	...	45	...	208	10	...	5	...	...	23,820	213	35,732
...	...	36	...	542	12	...	30	...	...	3,020	97	7,787
...	50	3	...	...	...	...	42,144	279	42,593		
...	9,503	26	9,529		
...	27		
...	146	2,345	...	...	2,491		
...	...	81	...	800	25	...	35	146	2,345	79,727	624	102,562		

APPENDIX III.—Area in cultivation classed

Name of Assessment Group.	Soil class.	Wheat								
		Narbandh.						Bandh.		
		Ordinary.	Genra.	Irrigated.	Phakla.	Ujona.	Bakra.	Ordinary.	Genra.	Irrigated.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
MURWARA										
IV.—Murwara.	Mund I	13	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...
	Do. II	381	4	...	...	...	2	1,130	3	52
	Domatta	4,349	83	...	...	73	72	2,931	90	2
	Sehra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patarua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	4,743	87	...	...	73	74	4,097	93	54
Total for the Tahsil		11,427	222	...	94	328	345	12,897	336	56
SIHORA										
I.—Lambana.	Kabar II	91	...	...	...	...	...	25,663	225	...
	Mund I	509	1	...	...	...	...	9,578	210	...
	Do. II	602	2	...	...	5	1	7,639	139	2
	Domatta	419	20	...	...	11	5	4,107	78	5
	Sehra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patarua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1,621	23	...	...	16	6	46,987	652	7
SIHORA										
II.—Sihora.	Kabar II	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,937	40	...
	Mund I	69	...	...	...	...	...	9,016	67	...
	Do. II	551	...	...	...	25	1	16,999	173	...
	Domatta	795	11	...	...	3	2	6,154	229	24
	Sehra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patarua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,415	11	...	...	28	3	34,106	509	24	

according to soils, positions, &c.—(Contd.)

Land.													
was.				Tagar bandhia.							Tagar.		
Geonra.	Bharkila.	Ujarla.	Bakra.	Ordinary.	Geonra.	Irrigated.	Geonra.	Bharkila.	Ujarla.	Bakra.	Ordinary.	Geonra.	Irrigated.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
TAHSIL—(Contd.)													
...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...
...	1,915	...	2	...	...	...	...	1,713	11	11
...	...	11	6	8,259	360	58	9	...	28	1	5,784	376	24
...	148	28	...	...	...	...	...	68	36	...
...
...
...
...
...	18	...	...
...
...	...	11	6	10,360	368	60	9	...	28	1	7,600	423	35
2	1	216	16	30,605	904	70	18	...	260	1	16,083	551	43
TAHSIL													
...	...	312	...	743	10	...	...	...	13	...	98	1	...
...	...	67	...	1,425	27	...	...	3	4	...	302	3	...
...	...	20	...	2,691	42	...	...	...	17	...	465	...	...
...	...	43	...	3,061	83	8	...	...	21	...	188	1	...
...	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...	3	...	...
...
...	...	442	...	7,940	164	8	...	3	55	...	1,056	5	...
...	...	64	...	59	1	...	...	...	9	...	10	...	...
...	...	144	...	1,055	5	...	...	...	23	...	178	...	...
...	2	177	...	6,549	49	43	...	2	69	...	1,973	6	...
...	...	55	...	9,180	421	75	11	2	159	...	2,291	32	2
...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
...	26	...	...
...
...	2	440	...	16,848	476	121	11	4	260	...	4,478	38	2

APPENDIX III.—Area in cultivation class

Name of Assessment Group.	Soil class.	Wheat Land.—(Contd.)								
		Tagar.—(Contd.)				Jhilan.				
		Geonra.	Bharkila.	Ujarha.	Ordinary.	Geonra.	Ujarha.	Ordinary.	Geonra.	Irrigated.
		26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
MURWARA										
IV.—Murwara.	Mund I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Domatta	...	...	38	50	4	...	4,593	205	...
	Sehra	...	...	...	69	3	3	7,083	253	...
	Patarua	...	...	...	3	1	...	547	31	...
	Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	38	122	8	3	12,223	489	...
Total for the Tahsil		...	2	259	464	75	49	25,764	1,392	1
SIHORA										
I.—Lambana.	Kabar II	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mund I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Domatta	...	...	1	112	18	...	2,776	187	1
	Sehra	...	...	...	17	1	...	1,603	124	...
	Patarua	...	...	...	1	...	...	47	6	...
	Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	2	130	19	...	4,426	317	2
II.—Sihora.	Kabar II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mund I	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. II	...	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	...
	Domatta	...	...	65	72	30	5	3	2,634	199
	Sehra	...	...	...	...	45	4	7	2,314	118
	Patarua	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	185	28
	Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	73	94	78	9	11	5,133	345	...

according to soils, positions, &c.—(Contd.)

and.													
				Tikra.				Garden Land.		Minor Crops.			
an.													
Geonra.	Bharkila.	Ujarha.	Geonra.	Ordinary.	Geonra.	Irrigated.	Ujarha.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Muttarkat.	Geonra.	Total.	
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
AHSIL.—(Concltd.)													
...	104	
...	506	1	5,731	
3	...	65	...	880	30	...	4	...	...	17,805	179	46,377
1	...	40	...	4,757	181	...	3	...	...	5,085	76	17,834
1	1,421	81	...	...	...	...	57,741	550	60,376	
...	16,062	76	1138	
...	1	...	1	
...	18	
...	249	2,025	...	...	2,274	
5	...	105	...	7,058	292	...	7	249	2,025	97,200	882	148,853	
9	...	654	5	8,504	352	...	74	700	6,697	264,302	1,987	385,775	
AHSIL.—(Contd.)													
...	27,157	
...	13	...	12,142	
...	1,766	11	13,402	
1	...	17	...	113	4	...	4	...	...	3,532	47	14,875
...	...	20	...	192	10	...	7	...	...	794	22	2,820
...	21	3	...	...	...	...	4,657	124	4,859	
...	1,468	34	1,502	
...	3	
...	170	361	...	...	531	
1	...	37	...	326	17	...	11	170	361	12,230	238	77,291	
...	2,120	
...	9	...	10,584	
...	940	2	27,573	
...	...	27	...	202	4	...	10	...	...	7,183	78	29,962
...	...	35	18	488	15	...	6	...	...	1,383	12	4,453
...	183	9	...	...	...	...	17,559	160	18,129	
...	4,521	41	4,562	
...	25	...	25	
...	26	
...	315	534	...	...	849	
...	...	62	18	873	28	...	17	315	534	31,620	293	98,283	

APPENDIX III.—Area in cultivation classed

Name of Assessment Group.	Soil class.	Wheat								
		Narbandh.						Bandh		
		Ordinary.	Geonva.	Irrigated.	Blackia.	Ujarha.	Bahra.	Ordinary.	Geonva.	Irrigated.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
III.—Umaria.		SIHORA								
Kabar II	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	3,469	...	...
Mund I	...	104	2	...	...	...	...	8,631	27	...
Do. II	...	270	...	...	...	13	...	7,798	68	1
Domatta	...	200	2	...	...	39	2	5,245	110	32
Sehra
Patarua
Bhatua
Barra
Kachhar
Bari
Total	...	584	4	...	...	52	2	25,143	205	33
IV.—Bahoriband.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mund I	...	34	...	...	...	...	3	52	...	...
Do. II	...	124	15	...	...	...	7	1,193	...	...
Domatta	...	963	9	...	...	86	26	3,810	34	...
Sehra
Patarua
Bhatua
Bari
Total	...	1,121	24	...	...	86	36	5,055	34	...
Total for the Tahsil	...	4,741	62	...	...	176	41	111,291	1,400	64
I.—Nunsar.		PATAN								
Kabar I	724	8	...
Do. II	8,116	94	3
Mund I	24,142	190	21
Do. II	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	8,437	203	6
Domatta	44	4	...
Patarua
Bhatua
Kachhar
Bari
Total	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	41,013	499	30

according to soils, positions, &c.—(Contd.)

Land.													
was.				Tagar Bandhia.								Tagar.	
Geonra.	Bharila.	Ujarla.	Bahra.	Ordinary.	Geonra.	Irrigated.	Geonra.	Bharila.	Ujarla.	Bahra.	Ordinary.	Geonra.	Irrigated.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
TAHSIL.—(Concl'd.)													
...	115	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
...	...	38	...	899	2	...	...	...	4	...	117	2	...
...	...	93	...	1,900	13	...	...	...	36	...	304	1	...
...	...	98	...	6,084	143	56	...	...	157	...	567	5	...
...	168	22	...	...	...	26	...	54	1	...
...
...
...
...	3	...	...
...
...	...	229	...	9,166	181	56	...	...	223	...	1,050	9	...
...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
...	1,852	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	...	...
I	...	130	...	12,446	361	38	45	...	226	...	3,032	45	3
...	422	18	23	5	...	41	...	278	7	3
...
...
...
1	...	130	...	14,774	379	61	50	...	267	...	3,621	52	6
1	2	1,241	...	48,728	1,200	246	61	7	805	...	10,205	104	8
TAHSIL.													
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	331	3	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	...
5	1,659	10	1	...	...	...	...	299	2	...
1	1,935	48	3	...	...	...	...	2,198	4	9
1	28	3	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...
...
...
...
...	3	...	...
...
7	3,994	64	4	...	...	...	...	2,571	7	9

APPENDIX III.—Area in cultivation classed

Name of Assessment Group.	Soil class.	Wheat Land.—(Consid.)			Rice					
		Tagar.—(Consid.)			Jhilan.			Sa		
		Geonra.	Bharbhila	Ujaha.	Ordinary.	Geonra.	Ujaha.	Ordinary.	Geonra.	Irrigated.
1	2	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
PATAN										
III.—Umaria.	Kabar II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mund I	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. II	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Domatta	...	...	114	32	1	3	1,582	59	8
	Sehra	...	...	28	33	3	1	2,146	112	3
	Patarua	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	5	...
	Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Borra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	156	65	4	4	3,815	176	11
IV.—Bahoriband.	Mund I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Domatta	...	2	51	23	...	2	2,208	68	1
	Sehra	...	5	21	67	1	1	5,478	223	3
	Patarua	...	...	...	5	...	1	785	54	...
	Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	7	...	72	95	1	4	8,471	345	4
	Total for the Tahsil	7	73	324	368	33	19	21,845	1,183	40
I.—Nussar.	Kabar I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mund I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. II	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Domatta	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	...
	Patarua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	11	...	...	...	...	9	1	...

according to soils, positions, &c.—(Contd.)

Land.								Garden land.		Minor Crops.		Total.
				Tikra.								
Geonra.	Bharkla.	Ujarba.	Geonra.	Ordinary.	Geonra.	Irrigated.	Ujarba.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Mufarkat.	Geonra.	
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
TAHSIL.—(Contd.)												
...	3,600
...	9,827
...	2,350	9	12,868
...	7	...	...	156	5	...	...	...	...	6,919	65	21,691
...	20	...	...	436	17	...	17	...	...	1,560	76	4,723
...	5	...	...	32	2	...	2	...	...	13,139	136	13,408
...	2,299	26	2,325
...	56	...	56
...	4
...	63	1,120	...	...	1,183
...	22	...	...	624	24	...	19	63	1,120	26,323	312	69,085
...	148
...	47	...	3,544
...	...	18	...	1,428	14	...	6	...	...	6,073	53	31,190
...	...	59	...	9,272	218	1	87	...	...	5,959	79	22,271
...	...	9	...	1,587	168	...	11	...	...	36,709	580	39,909
...	11,490	54	11,544
...	245	1,399	...	...	1,644
...	...	86	...	12,287	400	1	104	245	1,399	60,273	766	110,250
1	32	185	18	14,110	469	1	151	793	3,414	130,451	1,609	355,509
...	284
...	8,563
...	21	...	26,390
...	1,338	30	14,260
...	183	2	330
...	304	1	305
...	2	...	2
...	3
...	57	87	...	...	144
...	57	87	1,848	33	50,281

APPENDIX III.—Area in cultivation class

Name of Assessment Group.	Soil class,	Wh.								
		Narbandh.						Ban.		
		Ordinary.	Geonra.	Irrigated.	Blackila.	Ujarha.	Bahra.	Ordinary.	Geonra.	Irrigated.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
II.—Hiran.										
Kabar II	3,882	18	...
Mund I	4,012	14	...
Do. II	970	51	...
Domatta	...	11	...	...	...	40	...	499	62	...
Sehra
Patarua
Bhatua
Barra
Kachhar
Bari
Total	...	11	...	...	...	40	...	9,363	145	...
III.—Patan.										
Kabar I	1,504	46	...
Do. II	21,636	157	11
Mund I	16,715	300	1
Do. II	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	2,011	66	1
Domatta	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	259	16	...
Patarua
Kachhar
Bari
Total	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	42,125	585	21
Total for the Tahsil	...	100	...	...	...	40	...	92,501	1,229	51
I.—Singaldip.										
JUBBULPOR										
Kabar I	287	17	...
Do. II	10,086	296	1
Mund I	12,579	313	...
Do. II	3,280	158	...
Domatta	184	31	...
Sehra
Patarua
Kachhar
Bari
Total	26,416	815	2

according to soils, positions, &c.—(Contd.)

land.

wari.					Tagar bandhia.						Tagar.			
Geonra.	Bharkia.	Ujarha.	Bakra.	Ordinary.	Geonra.	Irrigated.	Geonra.	Bharkia.	Ujarha.	Bakra.	Ordinary.	Geonra.	Irrigated.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
TAHSIL.—(Concl'd.)														
...	853	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	...	...
...	2,856	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,196	...	...
...	1,540	10	...	...	...	2	...	5,347	16	...	
...	...	48	...	581	175	7	...	...	95	...	12,750	131	5
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	269	8	...	
...	
...	...	48	...	5,830	185	7	...	...	97	...	19,683	155	5
...	97	12	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	...	
...	2,192	45	18	...	...	...	...	120	3	...	
4	3,109	66	10	2	...	...	...	1,063	13	...	
...	1,498	72	1	...	...	...	...	3,006	33	...	
...	284	32	4	...	...	...	...	2,670	20	1	
...	
...	189	...	...
...	
4	7,180	227	33	2	...	...	...	7,051	78	2	
11	...	48	...	17,004	476	44	2	...	97	...	29,305	240	16	
TAHSIL.														
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	276	18	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	2	
...	1,215	62	...	...	...	...	...	204	13	1	
...	1,781	93	...	...	...	...	...	1,184	15	...	
...	301	45	...	...	...	...	...	448	9	...	
...	
...	
...	9	...	...
...	
...	3,579	218	...	...	...	...	...	1,857	42	3	

APPENDIX III.—Area in cultivation classes

Name of Assessment Group.	Soil class.	Wheat Land.—(Consid.)			Rice					
		Tegar.—(Consid.)			Jhillan.			S		
		Geonra.	Bhartila.	Ujatha.	Ordinary.	Geonra.	Ujatha.	Ordinary.	Geonra.	Irrigated.
		26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
1	2	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
		PATANA								
II.—Hiran.	Kabar II	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mund I	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. II	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Domatta	...	...	773	...	...	...	18	5	1
	Sehra	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
	Patarua	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
	Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	4	827	...	...	...	33	5	1
III.—Patan.	Kabar I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mund I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Domatta	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	4	...
	Patarua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	1	...	...	4	4	...
Total for the Tahsil		...	15	827	1	...	...	46	10	1
		JUBBULPURI								
I.—Singaldip.	Kabar I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mund I	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Domatta	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	5	3
	Sehra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patarua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	1	2	2	1	...	1	5	3

according to soils, positions, &c.—(Contd.)

land.								Garden land.		Minor Crops.		Total.
man.				Tikra.								
Geonra.	Bharkila.	Ujatha.	Geonra.	Ordinary.	Geonra.	Irrigated.	Ujatha.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Mufarat.	Geonra.	
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
TAHSIL.—(Concl.)												
...	4,876
...	289	10	8,379
...	3,077	5	11,058
...	...	4	...	13	5	...	2	...	...	35,108	565	50,898
...	12
...	...	1	...	15	1	...	2	...	...	3,805	38	3,865
...	93	...	93
...	12	...	12
...	291
...	136	603	...	...	739
...	...	5	...	28	6	...	4	136	603	42,384	618	80,223
...	1,671
...	24,187
...	440	27	81,754
...	1,822	65	8,601
...	9,557	172	13,051
...	2,221	24	2,245
...	189
...	169	345	...	...	514
...	169	345	14,040	288	72,212
...	...	5	...	28	6	...	4	362	1,035	58,272	939	208,716
TAHSIL.—(Contd.)												
...	310
...	10,697
...	34	...	14,422
...	391	23	6,925
...	I	I	...	...	...	...	794	10	1,838
...	4	...	4
...	657	9	666
...	9
...	13	43	...	...	56
...	I	I	...	...	13	43	1,880	42	34,927

APPENDIX III.—Area in cultivation classed

Name of Assessment Group.	Soil class.	Wheat								
		Narbandh.						Bandh		
		Ordinary.	Geonra.	Irrigated.	Bhakka.	Ujarha.	Bakra.	Ordinary.	Geonra.	Irrigated.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
JUBBULPORE										
II.—Kundam.	Mund I	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	5	...
	Do. II	...	17	5	...	5	...	156	2	...
	Domatta	...	37	7	...	13	...	455	52	...
	Sehra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patarua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	54	12	...	18	...	649	59	...
III.—Baghraji.	Kabar II	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	...	...
	Mund I	...	...	...	...	...	...	353	2	...
	Do. II	...	...	...	...	...	...	729	7	...
	Domatta	...	14	...	...	7	...	440	4	...
	Sehra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patarua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—East Bargi.	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	14	...	...	7	...	1,643	13	...
	Kabar II	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,665	14	...
	Mund I	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,189	25	...
	Do. II	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,620	37	...
	Domatta	...	85	...	...	...	3	588	37	1
	Sehra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patarua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	85	...	...	...	3	6,062	113	1

[illegible]

APPENDIX III.—Area in cultivation classed

Name of Associa- ment Group.	Soil class.	Wheat Land.—(Consid.)			Rice					
		Taqar.—(Consid.)			Jhilan.			Sa		
		Geona.	Bharatia.	Ujania.	Ordinary.	Geona.	Ujania.	Ordinary.	Geona.	Irrigated.
		26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
JUBBULPORE										
II.—Kundam.	Mund I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. II	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Domatta	...	4	150	...	...	...	176	32	...
	Sehra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
	Patarua	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	26	...
	Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	4	154	...	...	...	270	63	...
III.—Baghesaji.	Kabar II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mund I	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. II	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Domatta	...	...	410	1	...	...	88	5	...
	Sehra	...	...	7	1	...	...	39	9	...
	Patarua	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	6	...
	Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—East Bargi.	Kachhar	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	431	2	...	...	148	20	...
IV.—East Bargi.	Kabar I	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mund I	...	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. II	...	...	339	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Domatta	...	...	1,197	3	...	...	63	37	...
	Sehra	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
	Patarua	...	...	...	1	...	...	25	3	...
	Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—East Bargi.	Kachhar	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	1,635	4	...	...	90	41	...

according to soils, positions, &c.—(Contd.)

Land.								Garden Land.		Minor Grops.		Total.
Man.				Tikra.								
Geonra.	Bhartila.	Ujarha.	Geonra.	Ordinary.	Geonra.	Irrigated.	Ujarha.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Mustafkas.	Geonra.	
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
TAHSIL—(Concl'd)												
...	48
...	23	...	553
...	493	50	...	...	...	...	2,834	58	8,934
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	607	104	...	...	...	...	8,320	366	9,517
...	17,394	261	17,655
...	15,204	30	15,234
...	14	1,366	...	...	1,380
—	—	—	—	1,100	155	...	...	14	1,366	43,775	715	59,325
...	151
...	648
...	105	...	1,616
...	...	2	...	201	17	...	1	...	...	2,071	14	6,165
...	...	5	...	83	8	...	8	...	...	106	4	359
...	...	1	...	263	16	...	11	...	...	4,716	16	5,050
...	5,456	26	5,492
...	20,248	3	20,251
...	12
...	54	1,173	...	...	1,227
...	...	8	...	547	41	...	20	51	1,173	32,712	63	40,971
...	2,092
...	8	...	4,020
...	341	...	7,110
...	...	3	...	125	29	1	9	...	...	6,920	44	14,742
...	7	1	...	...	...	...	9	4	24
...	...	1	...	132	26	...	18	...	...	11,296	64	11,566
...	6,143	31	6,174
...	2,620	3	2,623
...	194
...	93	705	...	...	798
...	...	4	...	264	56	1	27	93	705	27,337	146	49,343

APPENDIX III.—Area in cultivation classed

Name of Assessment Group.	Soil class.	Wheat								
		Narbandh.						Bandh		
		Ordinary.	Coona.	Irrigated.	Bhaskia.	Ujarha.	Isahra.	Ordinary.	Coona.	Irrigated.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
V.—West Burgh.	Kabar I	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Do. II	...	...	...	...	...	...	758	2	...
	Mund I	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,586	18	...
	Do. II	9	...	...	...	...	...	867	92	...
	Domatta	...	...	...	...	...	...	283	36	3
	Sehra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patarua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		9	...	...	...	...	...	3,496	148	3
VI.—Barcla.	Kabar I	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
	Do. II	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,569	2	...
	Mund I	14	16	3	...	23	...	3,537	119	...
	Do. II	24	9	...	...	4	2	3,111	44	...
	Domatta	110	2	...	...	1	2	971	83	...
	Sehra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patarua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		148	27	3	...	28	4	9,192	248	...
VII.—Sadar.	Kabar I	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	4	...
	Do. II	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,076	111	...
	Mund I	320	...	...	...	...	...	10,073	145	21
	Do. II	52	...	...	...	...	...	2,121	9	2
	Domatta	50	...	...	...	...	7	1,905	72	56
	Sehra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patarua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		422	...	...	...	...	7	22,310	341	79
Total for the Tahsil		732	39	3	...	53	14	69,768	1,737	85
Total for the District		17,000	323	3	94	597	400	266,457	4,702	257

according to soils, positions, &c.—(Contd.)

Land.													
was,				Tagar Bandhia.							Tagar.		
Geonra.	Bharkla.	Ujaha.	Bakra.	Ordinary.	Geonra.	Irrigated.	Geonra.	Bharkla.	Ujaha.	Bakra.	Ordinary.	Geonra.	Irrigated.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
...
...	204	1	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...
...	...	35	...	675	4	...	...	...	28	...	290	...	...
...	...	55	...	1,036	29	14	5	...	79	...	2,807	4	...
...	...	39	...	401	44	...	4	...	65	...	1,745	33	1
...
...
...
...
...	196	...	...
...
...	...	129	...	2,316	7 ¹	14	9	...	172	...	4,760	57	1
...
...	124	1	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...
...	...	57	...	1,229	22	...	...	...	63	...	12	2	...
...	...	78	...	1,586	32	...	...	...	77	...	2,117	9	...
...	...	88	...	825	92	1	...	...	65	5	1,498	41	...
...	15	1	...
...
...
...	4	...	...
...
...	...	223	...	3,764	147	1	...	...	205	5	4,277	53	...
...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	...	731	20	...	...	...	4	...	217	4	...
...	...	12	...	2,637	29	5	...	...	11	...	674	6	...
...	...	6	...	1,445	22	1	...	...	11	...	464	2	1
2	...	54	2	4,040	126	42	3	...	60	...	569	3	...
...	314	9	...	...	...	7	...	48	...	...
...
...
...
...	70	...	...
...
2	...	82	2	9,175	216	48	3	...	91	...	2,042	15	1
2	...	937	...	25,415	861	74	14	...	1,210	8	26,409	312	13
16	3	2,437	19	121,752	3,440	434	95	7	2,372	9	82,002	1,207	80

APPENDIX III.—Area in cultivation classed

Name of Assessment Group.	Soil class.	Wheat Land—(Concld.)			Rice					
		Tagar.—(Concld.)			Jhila.			Sa		
		Geonra.	Blackia.	Ujaha.	Ordinary.	Geonra.	Ujaha.	Ordinary.	Geonra.	Irrigated.
1	2	16	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
V.—West Bargi.	Kabar I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mund I	2	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. II	5	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Domatta	2	...	365	1	...	...	121	52	...
	Sehra	...	...	...	2	...	...	82	17	...
	Patarua	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	19	...
	Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		9	...	510	3	...	...	240	88	...
VI.—Barola.	Kabar I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mund I	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. II	...	5	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Domatta	...	3	104	6	3	...	315	153	...
	Sehra	...	...	...	2	...	...	253	44	...
	Patarua	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	56	...
	Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	8	262	8	3	...	677	253	...
VII.—Sadar.	Kabar I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mund I	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. II	...	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Domatta	...	...	69	32	...	1	1,092	80	6
	Sehra	...	...	2	55	4	28	2,048	85	...
	Patarua	...	...	...	2	...	...	16	3	...
	Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachhar	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	3	98	89	4	29	3,156	168	6
Total for the Tahsil		9	16	3,092	103	8	29	4,582	618	9
Total for the District		16	106	4,502	194	116	97	52,237	3,223	61

according to soils, positions, &c.—(Concl'd.)

Land.								Garden Land.		Minor Crops.		Total.
M.B.				Tikra.								
Geonra.	Bharilia.	Ujarha.	Geonra.	Ordinary.	Geonra.	Irrigated.	Ujarha.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Mutlakat.	Geonra.	
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
...	2
...	987
...	34	...	2,701
...	2,651	37	7,526
...	...	I	...	231	27	...	I	...	...	12,422	381	16,258
...	60	5	...	...	...	...	296	20	482
...	219	47	...	5	...	...	11,089	360	11,776
...	6,700	74	6,774
...	1,890	...	1,890
...	196
...	43	708	...	...	751
...	...	I	...	510	79	...	6	43	708	35,082	872	49,343
...	4
...	1,727
...	30	...	5,771
...	591	9	7,812
...	...	12	...	132	62	...	7	...	...	4,788	86	9,455
...	...	9	...	46	6	...	...	...	...	304	5	685
...	...	I	...	95	55	...	...	...	...	7,878	189	8,383
...	5,576	37	5,613
...	152	...	152
...	4
...	169	466	...	...	635
...	...	22	...	273	123	...	7	169	466	19,319	326	40,241
...	147
...	9,173
...	364	4	14,302
...	1,571	8	5,730
...	...	5	...	112	3	...	...	...	...	3,947	58	12,396
...	...	42	...	500	8	...	I	...	...	2,230	15	5,396
...	23	1	...	...	...	...	5,251	29	5,325
...	1,066	2	1,068
...	243	...	243
...	84
...	646	425	...	...	1,071
...	...	47	...	635	12	...	I	646	425	14,672	116	54,935
...	...	82	...	3,330	467	I	61	1,032	4,886	174,777	2,280	323,085
10	32	926	23	25,972	1,294	2	290	2,887	16,032	627,802	6,815	1,267,085

APPENDIX IV.—Cropped area

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.	At present Settlement.							
		Wheat.	Birra.	Rice.	Linseed.	Kodon.	Gram.	Others.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
									MURWARA
1	Kanti	4,631	4,384	5,132	3,764	11,346	6,658	28,041	63,956
2	Bijeraghogah	11,778	3,605	4,622	4,909	13,038	1,086	9,298	48,336
3	Barhi	6,627	3,233	5,933	4,457	30,825	4,184	21,141	76,460
4	Murwara	15,237	7,849	18,560	8,230	37,818	3,442	22,833	113,974
	Total for the Tahsil	38,273	19,071	34,307	21,360	93,027	15,370	81,318	302,726
									SIHORA
1	Lamkana	5,179	38,546	14,092	1,443	4,123	3,886	13,837	81,106
2	Sihora	20,318	24,989	14,349	3,483	10,861	1,813	16,976	92,794
3	Umaria	3,405	19,603	13,450	1,688	8,778	5,102	14,994	67,020
4	Bahoriband	9,803	7,694	20,563	6,532	20,822	894	12,699	78,807
	Total for the Tahsil	38,705	90,832	62,254	13,151	44,584	11,695	58,526	319,727
									PATAN
1	Nunsar	13,301	23,829	4,577	3,214	186	1,992	5,938	53,037
2	Hiran	5,996	10,743	3,784	2,483	915	10,381	47,620	81,922
3	Patan	12,226	21,906	9,433	3,100	615	7,751	24,836	79,867
	Total for the Tahsil	31,523	56,478	17,794	8,797	1,716	20,124	78,394	214,826
									JUBBULPORE
1	Singaldip	9,173	16,435	3,512	1,642	377	910	4,711	36,760
2	Kundam	1,264	2,264	1,916	545	19,163	1,162	11,725	38,039
3	Baghraji	1,096	1,964	1,709	517	13,325	1,594	10,410	30,645
4	East Bargi	3,163	5,666	3,849	841	8,388	2,623	23,658	48,188
5	West Bargi	1,593	2,888	2,140	805	10,392	3,972	23,108	44,898
6	Barela	4,576	8,201	3,666	1,285	6,385	1,505	10,788	36,406
7	Sada	7,973	14,278	10,727	1,811	2,212	3,224	16,967	57,192
	Total for the Tahsil	28,838	51,696	27,519	7,476	60,242	14,990	101,367	292,128
	Total for the District	137,339	218,077	141,874	50,784	199,569	62,179	319,585	1,129,407

classified according to Crops.

Compare as at last Settlement.											
Double-cropped.	Net area under crop.	Wheat.	Birra.	Rice.	Linseed.	Kodon.	Gram.	Others.	Total.	Double-cropped.	Net area under crop.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
TAHSIL											
3,917	60,039	8,681	3,594	7,413	3,236	11,850	5,420	20,610	60,804	4,281	56,523
3,904	44,432	12,113	1,140	7,505	1,518	8,818	1,083	9,887	42,054	2,516	39,538
4,558	71,002	7,571	2,172	11,601	2,525	24,692	4,094	19,047	71,702	4,539	67,163
9,259	104,715	21,378	3,376	31,344	9,919	24,007	2,752	19,944	112,720	7,092	105,628
21,638	281,088	49,743	10,282	57,863	17,188	69,367	13,349	69,488	287,280	18,428	268,852
TAHSIL											
10,070	71,036	14,060	37,049	11,533	3,014	4,218	3,579	8,840	82,293	7,585	74,708
9,063	83,731	36,902	15,812	15,560	4,918	8,107	1,554	13,809	97,691	9,598	88,093
10,059	56,961	8,668	18,551	13,171	2,269	10,337	6,115	11,346	70,457	8,515	61,942
6,745	72,062	23,677	1,455	35,553	6,571	19,289	852	7,562	94,959	10,251	84,708
35,937	283,770	83,307	73,867	75,826	16,792	41,951	12,100	41,557	345,400	35,949	309,451
TAHSIL											
4,424	48,613	36,839	7,842	3,491	1,428	169	1,281	2,026	53,976	3,675	50,301
3,847	78,075	17,059	14,100	2,837	2,019	1,597	19,979	24,519	82,110	2,661	79,449
9,377	70,490	25,326	22,810	4,403	1,381	1,072	10,727	9,635	75,354	5,328	70,026
17,648	197,178	79,224	44,752	10,731	4,838	2,838	31,987	37,080	211,440	11,664	199,776
TAHSIL											
3,332	33,428	11,047	18,191	2,674	568	333	205	2,629	35,647	2,064	33,583
2,175	35,864	5,712	2,004	2,191	662	18,634	880	11,702	41,785	1,825	39,960
2,232	28,413	3,298	3,517	2,230	512	12,103	1,808	9,536	33,004	2,102	30,902
3,290	44,898	4,719	13,212	2,617	735	6,230	6,301	12,335	46,149	2,573	43,576
1,372	43,526	2,281	8,481	1,928	468	7,009	6,542	13,430	40,139	1,455	38,684
3,107	33,299	7,713	9,579	3,479	562	5,331	1,851	7,049	35,564	2,000	33,564
6,446	50,746	20,371	9,620	12,444	1,028	2,073	4,310	14,419	64,265	8,714	55,551
21,954	270,174	55,141	64,604	27,563	4,535	51,713	21,897	71,100	296,553	20,733	275,820
97,177	1,032,230	267,415	193,505	171,983	43,343	165,869	79,333	219,225	1,140,673	86,774	1,053,899

APPENDIX V.—Details of

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.	Occupied Area.				
		Area in cultivation.			Area out of cultivation, waste and fallow of more than three years.	Total area occupied.
		Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
						MURWARA
1	Kanti ...	60,039	18,700	78,739	10,935	89,674
2	Bijeraghogarth ...	44,432	11,189	55,621	4,392	60,013
3	Barhi ...	71,902	30,660	102,562	18,752	121,314
4	Murwara ...	104,715	44,138	148,853	27,277	176,130
	Total for the Tahsil ...	281,088	104,687	385,775	61,356	447,131
						SIHORA
1	Lamkana ...	71,036	6,255	77,291	3,025	80,316
2	Sihora ...	83,731	14,552	98,283	5,131	103,414
3	Umaria ...	56,061	12,724	69,685	4,259	73,944
4	Bahoriband ...	72,062	38,188	110,250	14,542	124,792
	Total for the Tahsil ...	283,790	71,719	355,509	26,957	382,466
						PATAN
1	Nunsar ...	48,613	1,668	50,281	1,478	51,759
2	Hiran ...	78,075	2,148	80,223	7,695	87,918
3	Patan ...	70,490	1,722	72,212	2,105	74,317
	Total for the Tahsil ...	197,178	5,538	202,716	11,278	213,994
						JUBBULPORE
1	Singaldip ...	33,428	1,499	34,927	1,297	36,224
2	Kundam ...	35,864	17,461	53,325	11,750	65,075
3	Baghrajji ...	28,413	12,558	40,971	8,148	49,119
4	East Bargi ...	44,898	4,445	49,343	6,478	55,821
5	West Bargi ...	43,526	5,817	49,343	5,897	55,240
6	Barela ...	33,299	6,942	40,241	4,691	44,932
7	Sadar ...	50,746	4,189	54,935	4,024	58,959
	Total for the Tahsil ...	270,174	52,911	323,085	42,285	365,370
	Total for the District ...	1,032,230	234,855	1,267,085	141,876	1,408,961

Village Areas.

Unoccupied area.					
Groves.	Tree forest.	Scrub jungle and grass.	Under water, hill and rock and covered by roads and buildings.	Total area unoccupied.	Total area.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
TAHSIL.					
13	4,351	18,555	21,219	44,138	133,812
29	201	8,536	12,303	21,069	81,082
16	9,179	33,335	18,874	61,404	182,718
80	17,424	41,281	43,379	102,164	278,294
138	31,155	101,707	95,775	228,775	675,906
TAHSIL.					
130	1,909	14,984	23,794	40,817	121,133
177	5,902	17,744	32,385	56,208	159,622
130	16,953	40,533	46,668	104,284	178,228
79	24,284	37,614	57,000	118,986	243,778
516	49,048	110,875	159,856	320,295	702,761
TAHSIL.					
8	338	4,618	2,802	7,766	59,525
10	1,926	14,801	19,179	35,916	123,834
65	445	9,177	4,224	13,911	88,228
83	2,709	28,596	26,205	57,593	271,587
TAHSIL.					
55	...	3,128	2,163	5,346	41,570
5	15,037	15,357	16,782	47,181	112,256
38	10,951	16,458	24,382	51,829	100,948
26	8,869	19,824	16,812	45,531	101,352
18	11,247	23,308	15,437	50,010	105,250
10	6,927	15,741	8,425	31,103	76,035
123	873	13,841	14,645	29,482	88,441
275	53,904	107,657	98,646	260,482	625,852
1,012	136,816	348,835	380,482	867,145	2,276,106

APPENDIX V.—Details of

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.	Area irrigated.			Number of irrigation wells.	Number of artificial tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough cattle.
		From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.				
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
								MURWARA
1	Kanti ...	10	58	68	144	...	5,644	12,436
2	Bijeraghogarth ...	...	160	160	202	2	3,443	8,523
3	Barhi ...	...	117	117	282	42	6,258	14,400
4	Murwara ...	...	229	229	131	...	8,713	17,765
	Total for the Tahsil	10	564	574	759	44	24,058	53,124
								SIHORA
1	Lankana ...	...	160	160	109	23	4,920	10,464
2	Sihora ...	72	381	453	211	1	6,020	13,463
3	Umaria ...	48	88	136	78	6	5,111	10,107
4	Bahoriband ...	24	387	411	247	8	6,818	14,446
	Total for the Tahsil	144	1,016	1,160	645	38	22,869	48,480
								FATAN
1	Nunsar ...	...	58	58	74	4	2,226	4,685
2	Hiran ...	...	63	63	16	1	3,248	7,669
3	Patan ...	2	143	145	105	...	2,735	5,637
	Total for the Tahsil	2	264	266	195	5	8,209	17,991
								JUBBULPORE
1	Singaldip ...	...	5	5	7	8	1,020	4,153
2	Kundam ...	...	14	14	19	...	2,087	4,450
3	Baghrajil ...	...	15	15	26	...	1,785	3,401
4	East Bargi ...	1	73	74	48	...	2,899	5,444
5	West Bargi ...	...	49	49	26	...	2,196	4,078
6	Barela ...	...	122	122	70	...	2,555	5,320
7	Sadar ...	...	483	483	430	20	3,137	6,843
	Total for the Tahsil	1	761	762	626	28	16,579	33,689
	Total for the District	157	2,605	2,762	2,225	115	71,715	153,284

Village Areas.—(Concl'd.)

Compare as at former Settlement.

Occupied area.					Total area.	Total area irrigated.	Number of irrigation wells.	Number of artificial tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough cattle.
Area in cultivation.			Old fallow.	Total.						
Under crop.	New fallow.	Total.								
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
TAHSIL.—(Concl'd.)										
56,523	31,507	88,030	5,127	93,157	133,031	73	62	...	4,184	9,631
39,538	21,442	60,980	613	61,593	81,731	85	50	..	2,653	6,359
67,163	56,500	123,663	6,204	129,867	183,299	11	171	...	5,502	13,839
105,628	56,901	162,529	15,484	178,013	278,688	171	105	17	8,867	21,180
268,852	166,350	435,202	27,428	462,630	676,749	447	388	17	21,216	51,009
TAHSIL.—(Concl'd.)										
74,708	5,803	80,511	1,425	81,936	121,815	186	120	160	6,868	10,913
88,093	11,462	99,555	2,261	101,816	159,684	362	242	1	6,950	14,857
61,942	8,374	70,316	1,070	71,386	178,712	102	50	...	5,079	10,214
84,708	33,171	117,879	9,893	127,772	244,462	287	201	...	7,867	19,226
309,451	58,810	368,261	14,649	382,910	794,673	937	613	161	26,764	55,210
TAHSIL.—(Concl'd.)										
50,301	754	51,055	1,376	52,431	59,533	99	87	42	3,110	6,214
79,449	3,331	82,780	5,584	88,364	123,552	83	13	...	3,752	7,506
70,026	1,449	71,475	1,607	73,082	87,832	176	133	1	3,521	6,934
199,776	5,534	205,310	8,567	213,877	270,917	358	233	43	10,353	20,654
TAHSIL.—(Concl'd.)										
33,583	2,073	35,656	924	36,580	41,507	41	12	4	1,782	3,643
39,960	21,003	60,963	2,190	63,153	112,491	6	16	...	1,935	3,787
30,902	10,045	40,947	1,987	42,934	100,950	27	8	...	1,826	3,757
43,576	8,139	51,715	3,163	54,878	101,216	63	42	...	2,611	4,744
38,684	10,124	48,808	1,480	50,288	105,084	33	31	...	1,825	3,460
33,564	8,223	41,787	1,819	43,606	73,925	61	20	...	2,583	5,200
55,551	3,410	58,961	3,853	62,814	89,772	858	92	2	3,909	7,948
275,820	63,017	338,837	15,416	354,253	624,945	1,089	221	6	16,471	32,539
1,053,899	293,711	1,347,610	66,060	1,413,670	2,277,284	2,831	1,455	227	74,834	1,59,412

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.			Held by malguzars.			
				As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
							MURWARA
1	Kanti	...	...	9,624	3,202	12,826	1,391
2	Bijcraghogarh	...	...	7,536	2,558	10,094	789
3	Barhi	...	...	9,382	4,642	14,024	1,011
4	Murwara	...	...	12,261	7,465	19,726	1,218
	Total for the Tahsil	...	...	38,803	17,867	56,670	4,409
							SIHORA
1	Lamkana	...	...	14,633	5,611	20,244	2,227
2	Sihora	...	...	14,403	6,796	21,199	2,137
3	Umaria	...	...	8,465	5,317	13,782	728
4	Bahoriband	...	...	8,663	4,784	13,447	810
	Total for the Tahsil	...	...	46,164	22,508	68,672	5,902
							PATAN
1	Nunsar	...	...	14,422	7,452	21,874	1,384
2	Hiran	...	...	12,898	8,204	21,102	2,038
3	Patan	...	...	19,188	9,567	28,755	2,471
	Total for the Tahsil	...	...	46,508	25,223	71,731	5,893
							JUBBULPORE
1	Singaldip	...	...	10,389	4,665	15,054	1,246
2	Kandam	...	...	1,183	1,032	2,215	155
3	Baghrajji	...	...	1,886	1,169	3,055	303
4	East Bargi	...	...	5,253	3,184	8,437	833
5	West Bargi	...	...	4,487	3,613	8,100	730
6	Barela	...	...	4,679	2,723	7,402	802
7	Sadar	...	...	7,111	4,692	11,803	1,269
	Total for the Tahsil	...	...	34,988	21,078	56,066	5,338
	Total for the District	...	...	166,463	86,676	253,139	21,542

Details of Holdings.

Held by malik-makbusas.		Held by revenue free-grantees.		Held by absolute-occupancy tenants.		Held by Occupancy tenants.		Held by tenants of superior class in ordinary tenant right.
Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TAHSIL.	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
650	3,706	...	...	2,290	19,740	3,123	21,839	15,346
568	4,484	12	329	1,964	16,288	2,004	10,909	8,050
479	4,614	...	...	1,642	19,452	3,103	26,886	24,764
838	4,974	6	116	3,667	33,965	6,095	41,923	29,872
2,535	17,778	18	445	9,563	89,445	14,325	101,557	78,032
TAHSIL.								
1,336	5,111	32	189	2,223	14,015	3,684	16,126	6,298
1,557	7,139	165	713	2,063	11,393	4,588	18,945	11,595
1,332	4,566	102	264	1,247	4,222	3,414	11,141	11,252
974	5,685	25	144	2,889	21,754	4,966	25,483	20,217
5,199	22,501	324	1,310	8,422	51,384	16,652	71,695	49,362
TAHSIL.								
295	1,462	22	83	685	7,814	1,006	7,374	3,108
378	3,939	10	95	1,160	11,555	1,651	12,791	7,061
290	2,464	2	51	1,047	10,406	1,407	10,793	3,605
963	7,865	34	229	2,892	29,775	4,064	30,958	13,774
TAHSIL.								
265	961	4	15	572	5,682	847	5,662	2,124
25	221	1	7	68	938	451	15,392	8,990
106	660	...	...	98	446	463	5,888	7,336
118	786	2	9	856	6,609	1,802	13,103	7,412
174	1,558	...	...	350	3,954	923	9,201	5,893
156	1,108	...	...	607	4,733	1,203	8,867	6,173
1,184	4,956	124	970	1,213	8,176	8,240	12,059	5,428
2,028	10,250	131	1,001	3,764	30,538	7,929	70,372	43,356
10,725	58,394	507	2,985	24,641	201,142	42,970	274,582	184,524

APPENDIX VI.—

Seri No.	Name of Assessment Group.			Held by ordinary tenants.		Held by rent-free or by privileged tenants.		Total occupied area to agree with column 7 of Table V.
				Number of holdings.	Area.	As grant from malguzars.	In lieu of service.	
1	2			16	17	18	19	20
					Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
								MURWARA
1	Kanti	...	...	3,109	15,271	611	335	89,674
2	Bijeraghogah	...	...	2,808	9,109	416	334	60,013
3	Barhi	...	...	5,192	30,553	703	318	121,314
4	Murwara	...	...	7,979	42,651	1,072	1,831	176,130
	Total for the Tahsil	...	...	19,088	97,584	2,802	2,818	447,131
								SIHORA
1	Lamkana	...	...	5,231	16,173	1,241	919	80,316
2	Sihora	...	...	7,907	29,734	1,625	1,071	103,414
3	Umaria	...	...	7,398	27,069	1,170	478	73,944
4	Bahoriband	...	...	7,696	35,312	1,318	1,432	124,792
	Total for the Tahsil	...	...	28,232	108,288	5,354	3,900	382,466
								PATAN
1	Nunsar	...	...	1,415	9,737	...	307	51,759
2	Hiran	...	...	3,455	30,675	...	700	87,918
3	Patan	...	...	3,029	17,717	...	526	74,317
	Total for the Tahsil	...	...	7,899	58,129	...	1,533	213,994
								JUBBULPORE
1	Singaldip	...	...	1,593	6,378	...	348	36,224
2	Kundam	...	...	2,073	36,764	...	348	65,075
3	Baghraj	...	...	2,427	31,523	...	211	49,119
4	East Bargi	...	...	3,183	19,110	...	355	55,821
5	West Bargi	...	...	3,873	26,099	...	435	55,240
6	Barela	...	...	2,827	16,332	...	317	44,932
7	Sadar	...	...	3,517	15,030	...	537	58,959
	Total for the Tahsil	...	...	19,493	151,236	...	2,551	365,370
	Total for the District	...	...	74,712	415,237	8,156	10,802	1,408,961

Details of Holdings.—(Concl'd.)

Compare areas at former Settlement.

Held as sir and khudkast.	Held by malik-makbutas.	Held by revenue-free grantees.	Held by absolute-occupancy tenants.	Held by occupancy tenants.	Held by ordinary tenants.	As grant from malguzars.	In lieu of service.	Total area occupied.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
TAHSIL.—(Concl'd.)								
12,030	3,795	252	22,643	24,503	30,138	612	424	94,397
10,391	4,386	598	19,289	11,397	15,305	420	361	62,147
15,079	4,878	181	24,306	32,244	52,151	793	369	130,001
17,964	4,705	457	37,667	48,924	64,750	1,254	2,317	178,038
55,464	17,764	1,488	103,905	117,068	162,344	3,079	3,471	464,583
TAHSIL.—(Concl'd.)								
18,479	4,282	1,167	15,124	18,610	22,521	1,406	1,040	82,629
18,828	5,743	2,124	12,787	23,012	38,178	1,958	1,140	103,770
11,644	4,004	869	4,653	13,534	34,863	1,204	536	71,397
12,527	4,984	810	24,576	30,848	51,131	1,432	1,563	127,871
61,478	19,013	4,970	57,140	86,004	146,693	6,090	4,279	385,667
TAHSIL.—(Concl'd.)								
16,755	1,600	321	8,980	9,803	14,116	601	338	52,514
17,900	3,941	277	14,381	18,591	31,603	793	718	88,204
23,861	2,259	292	12,077	14,222	18,699	691	586	72,687
58,516	7,800	890	35,438	42,616	64,418	2,085	1,642	213,405
TAHSIL.—(Concl'd.)								
13,262	721	284	6,602	6,993	8,078	456	360	36,756
1,712	246	40	1,618	21,475	37,237	386	444	62,158
2,761	603	53	708	8,027	30,074	496	220	42,942
6,795	766	34	7,517	16,862	21,826	645	432	54,877
5,784	1,499	50	4,416	12,417	25,228	499	491	50,384
6,784	1,011	88	5,261	11,115	18,562	469	339	43,629
9,311	4,198	2,074	9,733	15,991	20,735	712	594	63,348
46,409	9,044	2,623	35,855	92,880	161,740	3,663	2,880	355,094
221,867	53,621	9,971	232,338	338,568	535,195	14,917	12,272	1,418,749

NOTE.—The figures at Settlement in Appendices V and VI will not agree as the figures in the former are the attested figures, while those in the latter are the announced figures.

APPENDIX VII.—Details of Malik-makbusas and Tenants' payments.

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.	At Settlement.					At present.				
		Malik-makbuzas.	Tenants.			Malik-makbuzas.	Tenants.				
			Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.		Total.	Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Kanti	1,629	16,196	14,814	13,731	44,741	1,748	14,552	13,715	12,473	40,740
2	Bijragbogarh	2,449	17,531	8,727	9,759	36,017	2,532	15,141	8,762	9,068	32,971
3	Barhi	1,847	12,573	15,387	18,731	46,691	1,727	10,211	13,012	15,636	38,859
4	Murwara	1,415	19,264	24,604	29,604	73,472	1,439	17,316	20,557	29,636	67,499
	Total for the Tahsil	7,340	65,564	63,532	71,835	2,00,921	7,446	57,220	59,046	66,803	1,80,069
1	Lankana	7,870	43,236	52,919	54,648	1,50,803	8,217	39,662	43,963	52,235	1,35,860
2	Sihora	8,259	25,974	50,211	72,125	1,48,310	8,359	22,186	30,518	64,434	1,23,138
3	Umaria	4,397	10,106	27,460	44,159	81,725	4,456	8,860	21,649	38,843	69,352
4	Behoriband	1,849	15,205	21,301	30,930	67,436	1,954	13,403	16,855	27,932	58,240
	Total for the Tahsil	22,375	94,521	1,51,891	2,01,862	4,48,274	22,996	84,111	1,18,985	1,83,494	3,86,590
1	Nunsar	4,000	28,222	33,382	55,290	1,16,894	3,116	23,800	22,600	44,724	91,133
2	Hiran	6,315	25,484	34,117	62,549	1,22,150	5,915	19,582	21,960	66,841	1,08,383
3	Patan	4,941	53,338	42,573	66,553	1,42,464	4,871	26,847	28,485	58,659	1,13,991
	Total for the Tahsil	15,346	87,044	1,10,072	1,84,392	3,81,508	13,902	70,229	73,054	1,70,224	3,13,507
1	Singalidip	1,865	22,075	23,809	32,950	78,864	2,020	18,844	17,361	29,355	65,560
2	Kundan	19	408	3,620	7,631	11,679	20	226	2,434	8,724	11,384
3	Baghrari	326	709	3,661	9,758	14,158	340	579	2,536	8,483	11,598
4	East Bargi	641	7,560	15,004	15,276	37,840	633	6,693	11,308	18,172	26,263
5	West Bargi	893	4,236	11,687	18,671	33,994	945	3,708	8,368	21,038	33,074
6	Barela	995	6,235	12,075	20,181	38,491	1,073	5,403	8,609	21,103	35,115
7	Sadar	7,137	23,606	34,355	56,158	1,14,099	7,550	19,451	25,067	47,354	91,872
	Total for the Tahsil	11,876	64,829	1,03,631	1,60,665	3,29,125	12,590	54,904	75,713	1,54,249	2,84,866
	Total for the District	56,937	3,11,958	4,29,126	6,18,744	13,59,828	56,934	2,66,464	3,23,798	5,74,770	11,65,032

APPENDIX VII.—Details of Malik-makuzas and Tenants' payments.—(Concl'd.)

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.	As Sanctioned.					As Announced.					Remarks.		
		Tenants.				Malik-makbuzas.	Tenants.							
		Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.		Ordinary.		Total.	Malik-makbuzas.	Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.			Ordinary.	Total.
			13	14						15	16			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		

APPENDIX VII-A.—Incidences.

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.	At Settlement.					At present.					As sanctioned.				
		Tenants.					Tenants.					Tenants.				
		Malk-mak-bura.	Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.	Malk-mak-bura.	Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.	Malk-mak-bura.	Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
1	...	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Kanti	...	0 6 10	0 11 5	0 9 8	0 7 3	0 7 8	0 11 10	0 10 2	0 8 3	0 9 11	0 11 2	0 14 7	0 12 8	0 9 3	0 11 9
2	Bijraghogarh	...	0 8 11	0 14 7	0 12 3	0 12 2	0 9 0	0 14 11	0 12 11	0 11 2	0 13 2	0 12 9	1 3 2	1 0 4	0 12 6	0 15 11
3	Barhi	...	0 6 1	0 8 3	0 7 8	0 14 4	0 6 0	0 8 5	0 7 9	0 6 5	0 7 4	0 8 8	0 10 6	0 9 9	0 7 8	0 8 9
4	Murwara	...	0 4 10	0 8 2	0 8 1	0 7 4	0 4 8	0 8 2	0 7 10	0 8 2	0 8 1	0 8 4	0 10 4	0 9 9	0 8 7	0 9 4
Total for the Tahsil		...	0 6 7	0 10 1	0 8 8	0 7 1	0 6 8	0 10 3	0 8 10	0 7 11	0 8 10	0 10 2	0 12 11	0 11 1	0 8 10	0 10 5
1	Lankana	...	1 13 5	2 13 9	2 13 6	2 6 0	1 9 9	2 13 3	2 11 7	2 6 0	2 9 8	2 5 6	3 8 6	3 3 10	2 7 8	2 15 10
2	Sihora	...	1 7 0	2 0 6	2 2 11	1 14 3	1 6 6	1 15 2	1 14 10	1 13 2	1 12 10	1 10 9	2 4 11	2 3 8	1 10 9	1 14 9
3	Unaria	...	1 1 7	2 2 9	2 0 6	1 4 3	0 15 8	2 1 7	1 15 1	1 4 8	1 8 5	1 7 10	2 8 11	2 4 4	1 3 0	1 8 4
4	Bahoriband	...	0 5 11	0 9 11	0 11 1	0 9 8	0 5 6	0 9 10	0 10 7	0 9 11	0 10 1	0 8 4	0 11 2	0 11 10	0 9 6	0 10 5
Total for the Tahsil		...	1 2 10	1 10 6	1 12 3	1 6 0	1 0 4	1 10 2	1 10 7	1 5 9	1 7 11	1 7 11	1 15 8	1 14 11	1 4 7	1 9 3

MURWARA TAHSIL.

SIHORA TAHSIL.

APPENDIX VII-A.—Incidences.—(Concl'd.)

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.	At Settlement.				At present.				At sanctioned.						
		Tenants.			Malik-mak-huza.	Tenants.			Malik-mak-huza.	Tenants.			Total.			
		Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.		Total.	Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.		Ordinary.	Total.	Absolute-occupancy.		Occupancy.	Ordinary.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

APPENDIX VII-B.—Present unit-incidences.

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.	Malik-makbuza.	Tenants.			
			Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	All-round.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
		MURWARA TAHSIL.				
1	Kanti	'53	'77	'73	'78	'76
2	Bijeraghogarh	'51	'70	'71	'74	'71
3	Barhi	'55	'70	'70	'75	'72
4	Murwara	'38	'64	'67	'80	'71
	Total for the Tahsil	'50	'70	'70	'78	'73
		SIHORA TAHSIL				
1	Lamkana	'82	1'18	1'29	1'56	1'34
2	Sihora	'86	1'20	1'27	1'58	1'40
3	Umaria	'62	1'03	1'06	1'16	1'11
4	Bahoriband	'58	'86	'93	1'09	'98
	Total for the Tahsil	'67	1'10	1'17	1'38	1'24
		PATAN TAHSIL.				
1	Nunsar	1'31	1'44	1'48	1'77	1'60
2	Hiran	1'44	1'44	1'55	1'99	1'77
3	Patan	1'09	1'31	1'39	1'79	1'55
	Total for the Tahsil	1'25	1'39	1'46	1'86	1'63
		JUBBULPORE TAHSIL.				
1	Singaldip	1'37	1'50	1'50	1'89	1'65
2	Kundam	'34	'55	'57	'74	'69
3	Baghraji	'56	'90	'88	'77	'80
4	East Bargi	'56	'82	'89	1'87	1'03
5	West Bargi	'61	'85	1'01	1'15	1'07
6	Barela	'56	'76	'87	1'25	1'04
7	Sadar	'95	1'33	1'41	1'88	1'60
	Total for the Tahsil	'87	1'14	1'12	1'36	1'25
	Total for the District	'81	1'04	1'08	1'36	1'19

APPENDIX VII-B.—Revised unit-incidences.

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.			Malik-makbuza.	Tenants.			
					Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	All-round.
1	2			3	4	5	6	7
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
					MURWARA TAHSIL			
1	Kanti	...	...	'79	'95	'92	'92	'93
2	Bijeraghogharh	...	...	'75	'91	'89	'92	'91
3	Barhi	...	...	'79	'87	'88	'92	'90
4	Murwara	...	...	'71	'80	'83	'92	'86
	Total for the Tahsil			'76	'88	'87	'92	'89
					SIHORA TAHSIL.			
1	Lamkana	...	...	1'22	1'47	1'53	1'66	1'55
2	Sihora	...	...	1'25	1'43	1'47	1'66	1'55
3	Umaria	...	...	'95	1'26	1'24	1'24	1'24
4	Bahoriband	...	...	'89	'98	1'04	1'16	1'08
	Total for the Tahsil			1'13	1'34	1'37	1'45	1'39
					PATAN TAHSIL.			
1	Nunsar	...	...	1'63	1'71	1'73	1'86	1'78
2	Hiran	...	...	1'82	1'75	1'82	2'14	1'98
3	Patan	...	...	1'43	1'61	1'65	1'90	1'75
	Total for the Tahsil			1'62	1'68	1'72	1'97	1'83
					JUBBULPORE TAHSIL.			
	Singaldip	...	...	1'68	1'81	1'84	2'01	1'90
2	Kundam	...	...	'73	'76	'71	'89	'84
3	Baghraj	...	...	'84	1'16	1'04	'93	'96
4	East Bargi	...	...	'86	1'05	1'05	1'37	1'19
5	West Bargi	...	...	'95	1'07	1'18	1'27	1'22
6	Barela	...	...	1'06	1'09	1'14	1'40	1'26
7	Sadar	...	...	1'64	1'71	1'75	2'03	1'86
	Total for the Tahsil			1'40	1'46	1'37	1'50	1'46
	Total for the District			1'18	1'28	1'29	1'45	1'36

APPENDIX VII-C.—Statement showing the percentage of enhancement.

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.				Malik-makbuza.	Tenants.			
						Absolute-occupancy.	Occupany.	Ordinary.	All-round.
1	2				3	4	5	6	7
MURWARA TAHSIL.									
1	Kanti ...	...	...	...	+ 48	+ 23	+ 27	+ 41	+ 30
2	Bijeraghogarh ...	...	...	...	+ 41	+ 29	+ 28	+ 48	+ 34
3	Barhi ...	...	...	...	+ 45	+ 23	+ 26	+ 69	+ 43
4	Murwara ...	...	...	...	+ 80	+ 26	+ 25	+ 32	+ 29
Total for the Tahsil					+ 51	+ 25	+ 26	+ 45	+ 33
SIHORA TAHSIL.									
1	Lamkana ...	...	...	...	+ 45	+ 24	+ 17	+ 13	+ 18
2	Sihora ...	...	...	...	+ 43	+ 17	+ 16	+ 12	+ 14
3	Umaria ...	...	...	...	+ 44	+ 22	+ 17	+ 21	+ 20
4	Bahoriband ...	...	...	...	+ 51	+ 13	+ 11	+ 22	+ 17
Total for the Tahsil					+ 45	+ 20	+ 16	+ 16	+ 17
PATAN TAHSIL.									
1	Nunsar ...	...	...	...	+ 26	+ 18	+ 19	+ 9	+ 14
2	Hiran ...	...	...	...	+ 26	+ 21	+ 17	+ 11	+ 14
3	Patan ...	...	...	...	+ 31	+ 23	+ 17	+ 10	+ 15
Total for the Tahsil					+ 28	+ 20	+ 18	+ 10	+ 14
JUBBULPORE TAHSIL.									
1	Singaldip ...	...	...	...	+ 25	+ 18	+ 23	+ 12	+ 16
2	Kundam ...	...	...	...	+ 80	+ 37	+ 26	+ 22	+ 23
3	Baghraj ...	...	...	...	+ 45	+ 28	+ 18	+ 22	+ 21
4	East Bargi ...	...	...	...	+ 56	+ 27	+ 19	+ 12	+ 17
5	West Bargi ...	...	...	...	+ 50	+ 25	+ 12	+ 14	+ 15
6	Barcla ...	...	...	...	+ 65	+ 41	+ 31	+ 13	+ 22
7	Sadar ...	...	...	...	+ 73	+ 28	+ 23	+ 16	+ 21
Total for the Tahsil					+ 61	+ 25	+ 22	+ 15	+ 19
Total for the District					+ 45	+ 22	+ 20	+ 17	+ 19

APPENDIX VIII.—Siwai income, i. e., as announced.

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.	Income taken as assessable at last Settlement.	Estimate of present actual income.	Amount now taken as assessable.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MURWARA TAHSIL.				
1	Kanti	3,250	4,180	3,751
2	Bijeraghogarth	2,144	2,985	2,204
3	Barhi	4,254	7,346	5,424
4	Murwara	1,728	5,825	3,484
	Total for the Tahsil	11,376	20,336	14,863
SIHORA TAHSIL.				
1	Lamkana	6,382	10,680	8,531
2	Sihora	6,343	9,463	6,434
3	Umaria	1,427	2,295	2,224
4	Bahoriband	4,873	6,579	6,268
	Total for the Tahsil	19,025	29,017	23,457
PATAN TAHSIL.				
1	Nunsar	586	612	708
2	Hiran	840	8,000	1,008
3	Patan	178	157	100
	Total for the Tahsil	1,604	2,769	1,816
JUBBULPORE TAHSIL.				
1	Singaldip	1,021	2,394	2,593
2	Kundam	424	1,516	2,361
3	Baghraj	393	843	1,555
4	East Bargi	353	1,274	1,373
5	West Bargi	681	1,295	1,135
6	Barela	1,047	7,379	8,070
7	Sadar	4,200	7,360	6,886
	Total for the Tahsil	8,119	22,061	23,973
	Total for the District	40,124	74,183	64,109

APPENDIX IX.—Details of annual value of sir, khudkast and land held by privileged tenants.

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.	Sir and Khudkast.			Area held by privileged tenants.		Total rental value (columns 3, 5 and 6).	Valuation sanctioned.	
		Area leased out.		Area cultivated by malguzars.	Rental value at sanctioned unit-rate.	Compare rent actually paid.		For sir and khudkast.	For area held by privileged tenants.
		Rental value at sanctioned unit-rate.	Compare rent actually paid to malguzars.	Rental value at sanctioned unit-rate.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MURWARA TAHSIL.									
1	Kanti	Rs. 1,249	Rs. 312	Rs. 10,352	Rs. 1,131	Rs. ..	Rs. 12,732	Rs. 11,335	Rs. 1,098
2	Bijeraghogarh	1,000	287	11,416	858	...	13,274	12,337	856
3	Barhi	648	53	10,383	1,252	...	12,283	10,661	1,274
4	Murwara	992	685	15,856	1,993	...	18,841	15,782	2,058
Total for the Tahsil		3,889	1,337	48,007	5,234	...	57,130	50,115	5,286
SIHORA TAHSIL.									
1	Lamkana	8,144	9,698	63,032	6,140	...	77,316	70,980	6,176
2	Sihora	5,021	6,601	43,810	5,519	...	54,350	48,471	5,582
3	Umaria	1,670	1,622	25,564	3,166	...	30,400	26,012	3,267
4	Bahoriband	778	1,730	10,307	1,699	...	12,784	10,740	1,784
Total for the Tahsil		15,613	19,651	1,42,713	16,524	...	1,74,855	1,56,203	16,809
PATAN TAHSIL.									
1	Nunsar	4,990	5,999	76,567	1,025	...	82,582	81,387	1,031
2	Hiran	4,149	5,189	44,634	1,408	...	50,191	48,481	1,413
3	Patan	7,655	9,227	92,922	1,852	...	1,02,429	1,00,291	1,853
Total for the Tahsil		16,794	20,415	2,14,123	4,285	..	2,35,202	2,30,159	4,297
JUBBULPORE TAHSIL.									
1	Singaldip	4,873	5,592	53,422	1,239	...	59,534	58,212	1,244
2	Kundam	121	89	1,269	78	...	1,468	1,250	83
3	Baghrajji	390	369	2,173	150	...	2,713	2,513	158
4	East Bargi	1,051	1,462	10,672	403	...	12,126	11,580	408
5	West Bargi	824	1,037	8,471	363	...	9,658	6,068	370
6	Barela	1,287	1,490	11,137	536	...	12,960	12,330	536
7	Sadar	4,081	4,730	35,576	1,529	...	41,186	39,459	1,535
Total for the Tahsil		12,627	14,769	1,22,720	4,298	...	1,39,645	1,34,412	4,328
Total for the District		48,923	56,172	5,27,563	30,341	...	6,06,827	5,70,889	30,720

NOTE.—The figures shown in this table do not agree with those shown in Tables X, XI and XII as announced figures are given in those tables.

APPENDIX X.—Total estimated enhanced income, i. e., as announced.

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.	Payments of malik-makbusas.	Payments of tenants.	Annual value of sir, khudkast and land held by privileged tenants.	Sewal receipts.	Total.	Compare as at last Settlement.			
							Cash rental.	Estimated value of sir, khudkast and land held by privileged tenants with rate of valuation per acre.	Sewal receipts.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
MURWARA TAHSIL.										
1	Kanti	Rs. 2,589	Rs. 53,029	Rs. 12,500	Rs. 3,751	Rs. 71,869	Rs. 46,370	Rs. 9,272	Rs. 3,250	Rs. 58,892
2	Bijeraghogarth	3,582	44,077	13,392	2,204	63,255	38,466	10,092	2,144	50,702
3	Barhi	2,504	55,452	12,307	5,424	75,687	48,538	8,784	4,254	61,576
4	Murwara	2,593	86,753	18,061	3,484	1,10,891	74,887	13,016	1,728	89,631
	Total for the Tahsil	11,268	2,39,311	56,260	14,863	3,21,702	2,08,261	41,164	11,376	2,60,801
SIHORA TAHSIL.										
1	Lamkana	11,947	1,59,725	74,544	8,531	2,54,747	1,58,673	70,750	6,382	2,35,805
2	Sihora	11,942	1,40,465	51,444	6,434	2,10,285	1,56,569	53,559	6,343	2,16,471
3	Umaria	6,417	83,378	27,186	2,224	1,19,205	86,122	25,751	1,427	1,13,300
4	Bahoriband	2,957	67,920	11,735	6,268	88,880	69,285	11,890	4,873	86,048
	Total for the Tahsil	33,263	4,51,488	1,64,909	23,457	6,73,117	4,70,649	1,61,950	19,025	6,51,624
PATAN TAHSIL.										
1	Nunsar	3,932	1,03,787	82,234	708	1,90,661	1,20,984	64,316	586	1,85,886
2	Hiran	7,452	1,23,459	50,430	1,008	1,82,349	1,28,465	45,089	840	1,74,394
3	Patan	6,404	1,30,991	1,03,652	100	2,41,147	1,47,405	83,032	178	2,30,615
	Total for the Tahsil	17,788	3,58,237	2,36,316	1,816	6,14,157	3,96,854	1,92,437	1,604	5,90,895
JUBBULPORE TAHSIL.										
1	Singaldip	2,530	76,315	60,338	2,593	1,41,776	80,729	54,682	1,021	1,36,432
2	Kundam	36	14,043	1,444	2,361	17,884	11,698	834	424	12,956
3	Baghrajji	492	14,053	2,695	1,555	18,795	14,484	2,288	393	17,165
4	East Bargi	987	42,450	12,500	1,373	57,310	38,481	8,076	353	46,910
5	West Bargi	1,420	37,963	10,209	1,135	50,727	34,887	6,761	681	42,329
6	Barela	1,768	42,816	13,496	8,070	66,150	39,486	10,810	1,047	51,343
7	Sadar	13,053	1,10,834	41,442	6,886	1,72,215	1,21,236	32,003	4,200	1,57,439
	Total for the Tahsil	20,286	3,38,474	1,42,124	23,973	5,24,857	3,41,001	1,15,454	8,119	4,64,574
	Total for the District	82,605	13,87,510	5,99,609	64,109	21,33,833	14,16,765	5,11,005	40,124	19,67,894

APPENDIX XI.—Assessment proposals and comparison, i. e., as announced.

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.	Analysis of income on which assessment based.										
		3	4	5	6	7	8	Resulting from valuation.			Rental enhancement received (reference to Table VII), and line 2 of column 2 and 3 of Table VII).	
								Rental value of land held by privileged class (column 10 of Table IX minus column 4).	Rental value of land held by privileged class (column 10 of Table IX minus column 4).	Rental value of land held by privileged class (column 10 of Table IX minus column 4).		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Kanti	31,478	38,100	53	53	42,800	3,751	11,090	1,008	13,130		
2	Bijeraghogharh	27,309	34,135	54	54	35,700	2,204	12,240	856	12,156		
3	Barhi	32,511	39,510	53	53	40,630	5,424	10,958	1,274	17,370		
4	Murwara	42,959	55,040	48	50	69,623	3,481	15,318	2,058	20,408		
	Total for the Tahsil	1,34,248	1,66,875	51	52	1,88,852	14,863	49,637	5,286	63,064		
1	Lankana	1,14,244	1,33,630	48	52	1,53,775	8,531	61,105	3,741	27,595		
2	Sihora	96,060	1,10,044	45	52	1,38,098	6,434	42,718	2,125	20,910		
3	Umaria	53,502	61,855	47	52	75,440	2,224	24,627	937	15,977		
4	Bahoriband	40,509	41,840	47	50	61,924	6,268	9,369	636	10,683		
	Total for the Tahsil	3,04,915	3,50,369	47	52	4,29,237	23,457	1,37,819	7,439	75,165		
1	Nunsar	88,190	97,675	47	51	1,00,248	708	75,204	1,031	13,470		
2	Hiran	82,838	94,210	47	52	1,10,487	1,008	43,823	1,418	16,613		
3	Patan	1,05,205	1,23,140	46	51	1,28,089	100	92,572	1,853	18,533		
	Total for the Tahsil	2,76,233	3,15,025	47	51	3,47,824	1,816	2,11,599	4,302	48,616		
1	Singaldip	62,574	71,800	46	51	73,172	2,593	53,523	1,223	11,265		
2	Kundam	5,581	8,760	43	50	11,493	2,301	1,276	79	2,675		
3	Baghrasji	7,076	9,330	41	50	12,307	1,555	2,172	154	2,607		
4	East Bargi	20,079	27,855	43	49	38,358	1,373	10,653	405	6,541		
5	West Bargi	18,446	24,640	44	49	35,056	1,135	8,802	370	5,364		
6	Barela	22,613	33,375	44	50	37,678	8,076	11,473	533	8,396		
7	Sadar	72,682	91,590	46	53	1,04,161	6,886	35,240	1,472	24,450		
	Total for the Tahsil	2,09,051	2,67,359	45	51	3,12,225	23,973	1,23,119	4,236	61,304		
	Total for the District	9,24,447	10,99,668	47	52	12,28,138	64,109	5,22,174	21,263	2,48,149		

On account of melon bed cultivation.

APPENDIX XII.—Increase in revenue and assets, &c., over the present, &c.

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.	Actual increase (+) or decrease (—) in revenue.				Compare increase (+) or decrease (—)				Compare increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent in—				Incidence per acre of cultivation of	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Present revenue on area of former Settlement.	Sanctioned and announced revenue on area at present.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Area in cultivation (column 5 of Table V).	Estimated income (columns 7 and 11 of Table X).				

* On account of melon bed cultivation.

APPENDIX XIII.—Distribution of revised revenue between Malik-makbuzi and Malguzari lands, i. e., as announced.

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.	Revised payments on Malik-makbuzi lands.	Amount of revised payments taken as revenue payable to Government.	Amount of revised payments relinquished to Malguzar as drawback.	Percentage of drawback on revised payments.	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari land.	Percentage of balance on malguzari assets (column 7 of Table X minus column 3).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Rs.	Per cent.
				MURWARA TAHSIL.			
1	Kanti	2,589	2,195	394	15	35,995	52
2	Bijraghgarh	3,582	3,046	536	15	31,089	52
3	Barhi	2,504	2,108	396	16	37,402	51
4	Murwara	2,593	2,178	415	16	52,862	49
	Total for the Tahsil	11,268	9,527	1,741	15	1,57,348	51
				SIHORA TAHSIL.			
1	Lamkana	11,947	10,251	1,696	14	1,23,379	51
2	Sihora	11,942	10,243	1,699	14	99,801	50
3	Umaria	6,417	5,133	1,284	20	56,722	50
4	Bahoriband	2,957	2,490	467	16	42,350	49
	Total for the Tahsil	33,263	28,117	5,146	15	3,22,252	50
				PATAN TAHSIL.			
1	Nunsar	3,932	3,386 + 20*	546	14	94,289	50
2	Hiran	7,452	6,328	1,124	15	87,882	50
3	Patan	6,404	5,478	926	14	1,17,662	50
	Total for the Tahsil	17,788	15,192 + 20*	2,596	15	2,99,833	50
				JUBBULPORE TAHSIL.			
1	Singaldip	2,530	2,157	373	15	69,643	50
2	Kundam	36	32	4	11	8,728	49
3	Baghraj	492	431	61	12	8,899	49
4	East Bargi	987	849 + 10*	138	14	27,006	48
5	West Bargi	1,420	1,198	222	16	23,442	48
6	Barela	1,768	1,508	260	15	31,867	49
7	Sadar	13,053	11,132 + 25*	1,921	15	80,467	51
	Total for the Tahsil	20,286	17,307 + 35*	2,979	15	2,50,052	50
	Total for the District	82,605	70,143 + 55*	12,462	15	10,29,485	50

* On account of melon bed cultivation.

APPENDIX XIV.—Net Revenue increment for regularly settled area, i. e., as announced.

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.	Prior to revision.			As now revised.			Actual increase of revised net realizable jama over previous jama.
		Kamil-jama.	Jama not realizable owing to assignment.	Net revenue realizable.	Kamil-jama.	Jama not realizable owing to assignment.	Net revenue realizable.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		MURWARA TAHSIL.						
1	Kanti	31,478	4,470	27,008	38,190	6,137	32,053	5,045
2	Bijeraghogarh	27,309	851	26,458	34,135	1,190	32,939	6,481
3	Barhi	32,511	514	31,997	39,510	582	38,928	6,931
4	Murwara	42,950	199	42,751	55,040	238	54,802	12,051
	Total for the Tahsil	1,34,248	6,034	1,28,214	1,66,875	8,153	1,58,722	30,508
		SIHORA TAHSIL.						
1	Lamkana	1,14,244	5,386	1,08,858	1,33,630	3,604	1,30,026	21,168
2	Sihora	96,660	4,274	92,386	1,10,044	3,449	1,06,595	14,209
3	Umaria	53,502	3,692	49,810	61,855	3,679	58,176	8,366
4	Baboriband	40,509	6,839	33,670	44,840	7,485	37,355	3,685
	Total for the Tahsil	3,04,915	20,191	2,84,724	3,50,369	18,217	3,32,152	47,428
		PATAN TAHSIL.						
1	Nunsar	88,190	3,740	84,450	97,695	4,005	93,690	9,240
2	Hiran	82,338	13,016	69,322	94,210	15,000	79,210	9,388
3	Patan	1,05,205	5,990	99,215	1,23,140	7,293	1,15,847	16,632
	Total for the Tahsil	2,76,233	22,746	2,53,487	3,15,045	26,298	2,88,747	35,260
		JUBBULPORE TAHSIL.						
1	Singaldip	62,574	1,308	61,266	71,800	1,468	70,332	9,066
2	Kundam	5,581	2,416	3,165	8,760	3,544	5,216	2,051
3	Baghrajji	7,076	2,714	4,362	9,330	3,812	5,518	1,156
4	East Bargi	20,079	468	19,611	27,865	569	27,296	7,685
5	West Bargi	18,446	...	18,446	24,640	...	24,640	6,194
6	Barela	22,613	567	22,046	33,375	1,133	32,243	10,196
7	Sadar	72,682	4,056	68,626	91,624	5,126	86,498	17,872
	Total for the Tahsil	2,09,051	11,529	1,97,522	2,67,394	15,652	2,51,742	54,220
	Total for the District	9,24,447	60,500	8,63,947	10,99,683	68,320	10,31,363	1,67,416

APPENDIX XV.

RYOTWARI FORM B.

Abstract of area and assessment at date of Settlement.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Name of Tahsil.	Already occupied.										Available for occupation.					Minhai.		Total area.	Total reduced assessment.	Total revised assessment.
			No. of Survey numbers.	Area.			Present payments.	Reduced assessment.	Proposed assessment.	No. of Survey numbers.	Cultivable.	Total.	Reduced assessment.	Proposed assessment.	No. of Survey numbers.	Area.						
				In cultivation.	Uncultivated.	Total.																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
1	Mahagawan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	232	567	132	101
2	Deogawan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	110	497	96	100
3	Umarpani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	97	519	123	128
4	Rampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	386	600	236	275
5	Katanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	144	400	161	157
6	Mahagawan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	191	554	145	176
7	Ganga-Sagar	10	51	65	41	54		
		Total	663	1,804	39	1,843	739	897	953	55	148	148	37	38	178	1,211	3,202	934		991		



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APPENDIX
RYOTWARI
Details of

[illegible]

XV.—(Contd.)
FORM C.
land classing.

Land.			Rice Land.									Garden Land.		Minor Crops.		Total.
Tagar.			Jhlian.	Saman.				Tikra.			Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Mufakat.	Geonra.		
Ordinary.	Geonra.	Ujacha.	Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Geonra.	Ujacha.	Ordinary.	Geonra.	Ujacha.							
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25					26		27	28	29
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
..	...	2	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	94	4	169
...	152	...	152	
...	9	...	9	
...	5	...	...	5	
...	...	2	...	7	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	255	4	335
...	
...	...	2	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	255	4	335
1	...	5	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	66
...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	
...	1	...	...	...	250	...	251	
...	45	...	45	
...	13	...	...	13	
1	...	5	...	2	...	4	2	...	2	...	13	...	321	...	379	
...	6	...	6	
...	2	...	2	
...	8	...	8	
1	...	5	...	2	...	4	2	...	2	...	13	...	329	...	387	
1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	166	
...	12	1	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	6	1	30	
...	119	...	119	
...	1	...	1	
...	10	...	...	10	
1	15	1	...	8	2	...	...	10	...	256	1	326	
...	35	...	35	
...	61	...	61	
...	96	...	96	
1	15	1	...	8	2	...	...	10	...	352	1	422	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	172	...	172	
...	14	...	14	

APPENDIX
RYOTWARI
Details of

Serial No.	Name of village.	Name of tahsil.	Soli class.	Wheat									
				Narbandh.				Bandhwat.		Tager Bandhla.			
				Ordinary.	Geona.	Bahra.	Ujaha.	Ordinary.	Ujaha.	Ordinary.	Geona.	Ujaha.	
				6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
					Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
				Barra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Occupied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Patarua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Unoccupied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Katanga	Jubbulpore...	...	Sehra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Patarua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Barra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Occupied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Patarua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Unoccupied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Mahagawan	Do.	...	Domatta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
				Patarua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Occupied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
			Patarua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Unoccupied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
7	Ganga-Sagar	Do.	...	Domatta	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
				Patarua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Occupied	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
			Unoccupied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
			Occupied	...	25	1	5	6	2	24	29	1	35
			Unoccupied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	...	25	1	5	6	2	24	29	1	35

XV.—(Contd.)

FORM C.

land classing.—(Concl'd.)

Land.			Rice Land.								Garden Land.		Minor Crops.		Total.
Tagar.			Jhilan.	Saman.			Tikra.			Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Muttakat.	Geonra.		
Ordinary.	Geonra.	Ujarha.	Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Geonra.	Ujarha.	Ordinary.	Geonra.	Ujarha.						
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					25		26	27	28	29
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
...	6	...	6	
...	3	...	...	...	3	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	203	...	208	
...	6	...	6	
...	6	...	6	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	209	...	214	
...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	
...	61	...	61	
...	79	...	79	
...	110	...	110	
...	1	...	...	...	1	
...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	250	...	254	
...	1	...	1	
...	1	...	1	
...	2	...	2	
...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	252	...	256	
...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	70	...	118
...	1	...	...	119	...	120	
...	89	...	89	
...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	278	...	327
...	9	...	9	
...	27	...	27	
...	36	...	36	
...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	314	...	363
...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	12	
...	2	...	2	
...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	14	
...	
...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	14	
2	...	50	7	27	1	5	10	3	6	4	28	1,567	5	1,843	
...	148	...	148	
2	...	50	7	27	1	5	10	3	6	4	28	1,715	5	1,991	

RYOTWARI FORM D.

Details of cropping of area in cultivations in number already occupied.

[illegible]

APPENDIX XVI.

FORM VII.

STATEMENT B.--Showing the scale of factors adopted for the Murwara Tahsil, Jabulpore District.

	Soil class.	Wheat Land.						Rice Land.			Garden Land.		Minor Crops.	
		Narbandah, ordinary.	Narbandh, Bahra.	Bandhwas, ordinary.	Bandhwas, Bahra	Tagar Bandhia	Tagar.	Jhilan.	Baman.	Tikra.	Dry.	Irrigated.		Fruit.
Mund I	...	76	90	50	60	41	28	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
Do. II	...	68	82	46	54	36	22	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
Domatta	...	60	72	40	48	28	17	27	18	12	...	...	11	...
Sehra	28	17	27	18	11	...	...	9	...
Patarua	14	9	6	...	...	6	...
Bhatua	3	...
Barra	3	...
Kachhar	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bari	40	80	...	...

NOTE.—For Geonra fixed addition of 6 to the factor.
 For Irrigation fixed addition of 9 to the factor.
 For Ujarha — 30 per cent in all cases.
 For Bharkila — 25 per cent in all cases.
 For Tegar Bandhia Bahra add $\frac{1}{3}$ to Tegar Bandhia factor.

APPENDIX XVII.

FORM VII.

STATEMENT B.--Showing the scale of factors adopted for the Sihora Tahsil and for Kundam and Baghraji Groups of the Jubbulpore Tahsil

Soil class.	Wheat Land.						Rice Land.			Garden Land.		Minor Crops.	
	Narbandh, ordinary.	Narbandh, Bahra.	Bandhwas, ordinary.	Bandhwas, Bahra	Tagar Bandhia.	Tagar.	Jhilan.	Saman.	Tikra.	Dry.	Irrigated.	Mullarkat.	
Kabar II	72	...	48	...	38	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mund I	60	72	40	48	32	22	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
Do. II	54	66	36	44	28	18	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
Domatta	48	60	32	40	22	14	24	16	10	...	...	10	...
Schra	...	...	...	...	22	14	24	16	10	...	...	8	...
Patarua	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	4	...	...	4	...
Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Barra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	80	...	...

NOTE.—For Geonra fixed addition of 6 to the factor.
 For Irrigation fixed addition of 9 to the factor.
 For Ujarha —30 per cent in all cases.
 For Bharkila —25 per cent in all cases.
 For Tagar Bandhia Bahra add $\frac{1}{3}$ to Tagar Bandhia factor

APPENDIX XVIII.

FORM VII.

STATEMENT B.—Showing the scale of factors adopted for the Patan and Jubbulpore Tahsils excluding Kundam and Baghrajji Groups.

Soil class.	Wheat Land.						Rice Land.			Garden Land.		Minor Crops.	
	Narbandh, ordinary.	Narbandh, Bahra.	Ranbhwass, ordinary.	Bandhwas, Bahra.	Tagar Bandhia.	Tagar.	Jhilan.	Samam.	Tikra.	Garden Land.		Minor Crops.	
										Dry.	Irrigated.		
Kabar I	84	...	44	...	40	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. II	72	...	40	...	36	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mund I	60	72	36	43	32	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. II	54	66	32	38	28	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Domatta	48	60	28	34	24	18	24	16	10	...	...	...
Sehra	...	...	...	...	24	18	24	16	10	...	...	...
Patarua	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	4	...	...	...
Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	80	...

NOTE.—For Georra fixed addition of 6 to the factor.
 For Irrigation fixed addition of 9 to the factor.
 For Ujarha — 30 per cent in all cases.
 For Bharkila — 25 per cent in all cases.
 For Tagar Bandhia Bahra add $\frac{1}{2}$ to Tagar Bandhia factor.

APPENDIX XIX.

Wajib-ul-arz of the Jubbulpore District.

I.—LAMBARDAR.

The Lambardar is responsible for the payment of the Government revenue and cesses and for the apportionment of the village profits. On his death his son succeeds, subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner. If there be no son, a successor is appointed from amongst the nearest relations.

II.—RELATIONS OF MALGUZARS WITH TENANTS.

In their dealings with tenants generally the malguzars will abide by the provisions of the Tenancy Act for the time being in force and the rules made under it, and will not recover cesses over or above the rent save such as are warranted by law. Where rent has been fixed in money, rent in kind will not be recovered.

III.—VILLAGE EXPENSES.

The malguzars provide for the customary village expenses whatever they may be.

IV.—VILLAGE WATCHMEN.

[Number of watchmen to be stated and their names; then details of any rent-free service land held to be followed by details of fees from malguzars, malik-makbuzas, tenants and non-agriculturists (if required to pay fees)].

V.—OTHER VILLAGE SERVANTS.

Details of servants in village, with names of incumbents and remuneration.

VI.—LAND HELD REVENUE-FREE AS AGAINST MALGUZARS.

(Serial number of holding, area and revenue assessed to be stated with name of present incumbent, and right in which he holds whether as malik-makbuza or sharer.)

VII.—LAND, OTHER THAN SERVICE LAND, HELD FREE OF RENT OR AT PRIVILEGED RENT, WITH PARTICULARS OF CONDITIONS.

(Serial number of holding, area and rental value to be stated with name of present holder, conditions on which or term for which he holds, and details of rent (if any) to be paid by him.)

VIII.—VILLAGE WASTE LAND AND FOREST.

The malguzars will observe the rules which may be issued from time to time regarding the use and preservation of malguzari forests.

The customary rights included in the term *nistar* are:—

1. The right to dry wood and brushwood for fuel.
2. The right to collect thorns, leaves, and edible roots.
3. The right to fibre for rope.
4. The right to cut timber (after giving notice to the malguzar) for house construction or repairs and for agricultural purposes.
5. The right to graze a reasonable number of cattle.
6. The right to collect grass for such cattle.

These *nistar* rights tenants will continue to enjoy, for their private use alone, free of charge, to the extent warranted by the condition of the jungles.

IX.—MAHUA. (RIGHTS VARY FROM VILLAGE TO VILLAGE; THE EXISTING CUSTOM IS PERPETUATED.)

X.—VILLAGE SITE.

Tenants and agricultural artizans and labourers now settled, or who may hereafter settle with the malguzar's consent in the village, are entitled to a house site free of rent: but it shall be in the option of the malguzar to take rent for the gardens attached to houses. Non-agriculturists shall, subject to existing rights over houses and house sites, obtain the permission of the malguzar to build on vacant sites, and he may take from them such premia or annual rents or both as may be arranged between them. Cultivators may enlarge their houses or cattle sheds within their enclosures; and they may build new ones on vacant sites with the permission of the malguzars. A tenant, agricultural artizan, or agricultural labourer who has built or otherwise acquired a house may transfer the right

to occupy such house, with its site, to any person entitled to and not already in possession of a rent-free site, or with the consent of the malguzar to any other person. Every person is at liberty to transfer the materials of his house at his pleasure. In the absence of an agreement to the contrary the right to occupy a house and site, or a site held by a non-agriculturist, is not transferable without the consent of the malguzar. House sites shall devolve according to custom. Should any house or house site be deserted for a period of two years the site and the materials (if any) shall revert to the malguzar in the absence of any agreement to the contrary.

XI.—VILLAGE ROADS, PATHS AND RIGHTS OF WAY.

The malguzar will keep open and maintain all existing roads and paths, and will not allow persons fencing their fields with hedges to encroach on a road or path. All roads in the village will be kept sufficiently broad for the easy passage of carts.

XII.—RIGHTS OVER TREES.

Any tenant can plant trees on his land and any house-holder in his compound, but no one has power to cut trees unless the power has been enjoyed by him or his predecessors in title, in which case he will continue to exercise it. In the absence of any special agreement trees planted on land follow the land in cases of transfer. But rights in trees which already exist shall not be interfered with.

XIII.—MANURE.

Cattle dung on public halting places belongs to the malguzar, who also has a right to the refuse thrown out from their premises by non-agriculturists. Any one can gather manure from the public roads or collect and appropriate to his own use manure from the village waste and also, in accordance with custom, manure from occupied lands which has not been appropriated by the occupants to their own use.

XIV.—THRESHING FLOORS.

Places already used as threshing floors shall continue to be so used.

XV.—DUES FROM BAZARS OR SARAI.

Malguzars are not entitled to levy any dues on bazars held in the village or realize any commission on sales.

XVI.—RIGHTS OF THE VILLAGE OVER LAND BELONGING TO OTHER VILLAGES.

(Details to be given. In cases of dispute the existence of the dispute should be noted.)

XVII.—DISPOSAL OF HIDES.

The hides, bones and carcasses of cattle which die in the village are taken by the Chamars. But the owner of the dead animal can, if he pleases, retain its hide, bones and carcass.

XVIII.—PROTECTED THEKEDARS AND INFERIOR PROPRIETORS.

(Payments of Inferior Proprietors.) (Protected Thekedars and their payments.) The tenure of a protected thekedar is regulated by the Land Revenue Act.

XIX.—MAINTENANCE OF TRIJUNCTION STATIONS, BOUNDARY MARKS AND TRAVERSE MARKS.

The trijunction stations, boundary marks and traverse marks situated on the village boundary, which are shown in the attached schedule, are maintained by the people of this village. The Lambardar will keep them and all interior traverse stations in proper repair.

Schedules.

1. Details of trijunction stations. The trijunction stations between the villages of:—

Boundary and traverse marks.

1	2	3
Description of the marks.	Khasra number where situated.	Remarks.

XX.—SPECIAL CLAUSES APPERTAINING TO THE VILLAGE.

SKETCH MAP OF JUBBULPORE DISTRICT

Scale 1 Inch = 8 Miles

