REPORT

ON THE

LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT

OF THE

BHANDARA DISTRICT

IN THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

EFFECTED DURING THE YEARS

1894 TO 1899.

सन्धमेव जयते



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REPORT ON THE LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT

OF THE

BHANDARA DISTRICT.

CHAPTER I.

1. The district of Bhandara is situated to the east of Nagpur, being bounded General Chard on the north and south by the districts of Balaghat and Chanda and on the east by some of the Chhattisgarh Feudatory States. Its present area is 3,955 square miles, divided as follows:—

	YM V V A V	Square miles		
Khalsa occupied area		•••	1,919	
Khalsa Government forest		•••	539	
Zamindari occupied area	सन्यमेव जयते	•••	1,084	
Zamindari Forest Mahals	***	• • •	411	
Bhandara Nazul		•••	2	

To describe the general characteristics of the district briefly is a difficult task, as the lie of the surface and the character of the soil changes very rapidly. The main formation found in the hills is metamorphic sandstone, but an outcrop of trap is found in the south-east, and laterite beds are very common all over the district. There are three main groups of hills: in the north-west those of Ambagarh, in the centre the main range stretches almost the whole way across the district from east to west with spurs extending southwards to Adyal on the west, and Chichgarh on the east, and a small range is found in the south-west, south of the Wainganga close to Pauni. Chichgarh in the south-east is the highest part of the district, and the Baghnadi, the principal tributary of the Wainganga, rises there and flows in a northerly direction till it joins the Wainganga. The latter then flows west and south till by Pauni it turns to the east again before it leaves the district not fifty miles from where the Baghnadi rises in the Chichgarh hills.

In the doabs between the Wainganga and its tributaries, especially the Chuninadi in the north, the Surnadi in the north-west, and the Chulband in the south-west, are found tracts of black-soil of great fertility, but the prevailing soil of the district is a sandy loam varying of course much in quality, but generally excellently suited, where irrigation is possible, for the growth of rice.

In the south of the district especially, but to a certain extent also in the centre and north-west, advantage has been taken of the great catchment area provided by the steep hills to form immense reservoirs of water, which are never or very seldom completely dry, for the irrigation of sugarcane, and throughout the district tanks of a smaller size for the irrigation of rice are common.

History.

2. A few words concerning the history of the district may serve to render clearer its present economic condition. It appears that this country was a debateable land between the three great Gord Kingdoms of Deogarh, Garha Mand'a and Chanda, but as it was almost entirely covered with jungle it was first visited by Gaolis with their herds of cattle, who built for themselves a strong fort in Bhandara. Many of the Zamindars of the south-east, however, date their possession from grants made in the palmy days of the Mandla and Chanda Kingdoms. By the middle of the 18th century the Gond Kingdoms had all submitted to the Bhonslas, and Bhandara, then called Prant Wainganga Tir, was placed under a Kumaishdar stationed at Lanji. In the beginning of the last quarter of the 18th century came the famous Bhonsla expedition to Cuttack, which affected Bhandara in two ways. A Kunbi of the village of Saundal in the Sakoli tahsil, through which the army marched, worked himself into favour and on the return of the army was granted permission to colonise the tract of jungle lying to the north-east of Bhandara and the south of Balaghat. This was the foundation of the great Kunbi Zamindari family of Kamtha which came into prominence later. At the same time a number of Maithil Brahmins returned with Chimnaji Bhonsla and were settled in the north of the Bhandara District. Kolu Patel, the Kunbi mentioned above, gradually subjected to himself an enormous tract of country including nearly all the present Balaghat Zamindaris and all those of Bhandara except possibly Chichgarh and Palandur, He was ably succeeded by his son Chimna, who, however, unfortunately for himself, joined the cause of Apa Sahib in his second rebellion and gave the British a great deal of trouble before he was taken prisoner. The greater part of his vast estates was taken from him and handed over to a rich Lodhi cultivator of Bhandara, who at that time had earned the good opinion of Major Wilkinson, the Superintendent of the district under the Resident at Nagpur. Major Wilkinson remained Superintendent until the district was, with the other parts of the Nagpur Kingdom, restored to Raghuji III on his attaining his majority in 1830. The district, which at that time included Balaghat, was governed by native Subahs till the province finally reverted to the British in 1853.

Previous Settlements. 3. Summary three year settlements were made, but in 1858 preparations for a regular survey and settlement were begun by Mr. Ross and the settlement was finished by Mr. Lawrence in 1867.

A part of the assessment was made by Mr. Masters, but Mr. Lawrence thought that he had been most unnecessarily lenient, and upon his report some enhancement both in rents and revenue was sanctioned. This naturally caused a good deal of discontent, and an agitation was begun, fostered chiefly by the Brahman malguzars, who it seems prevailed upon many of their tenants to throw up their land in order to add weight to the memorials made to Government. A enquiry was instituted and an experienced native officer, Aulad Hussain (sinc made Khan Bahadur), was deputed for the work, but the complaints were found except in a few instances, to be unfounded, and in the end reductions of Rs. 1,11 were sanctioned in the jamas of only twenty-six villages. In my enquiries I hav found that even these reductions were hardly warranted in all cases, as in twillages the malguzars, both Brahmans, collected, one the whole of the old renthough showing only the new rents in the jamabandi, and the other two annas the rupee more than the new rents assessed.

4. The amount of revenue assessed upon the district (including Balaghat) in the past was as follows:—

		Rs.		Rs.
1819		3,80,697	1840	 5,41,795
1825		7,48,621		 4,59,987
1830	•••	5,01,665	1850	 4,58,444
1835		4,91,992	1855 .	 4,13,144
		1860	4,41,008	

These figures cannot be quite compared in the early years as they do not no lude the whole district in 1819 and include part of the Nagpur District in 1825. They include the land revenue paid by malguzars and the takoli paid by the zamindars on their villages and forests, but not that paid on their miscellaneous income from taxes levied in their estates. The amount assessed by Mr. Lawrence on these same area was Rs. 5,25,749 (paragraph 267 of his report), giving an increase of 21 per cent, on the amount realizable before.

Of this sum, according to the Settlement records, Rs. 4,55,591 + Rs. 1,055 for other dues (Sukhpatti and Pandhri) was assessed on the malguzars and camindars of the Bhandara District.

Out of this total Rs. 4,56,646, Rs. 10,971 was remitted on account of privileged tenures held by some malguzars.

The total area of the district not reserved as Government Forest was measured as 2,099,868 acres and the cultivated area as 818,017 acres. The moidence of revenue actually payable was therefore 3 annas $4\frac{3}{4}$ pie per acre or 8 annas $8\frac{1}{2}$ pie per acre in cultivation.

This revenue has not remained constant throughout the period of Settlement for two reasons. First, a certain number of revenue-free grants have fallen in, and secondly, the revenue assessed on the forest mahals of the zamindars—their fazil jungle as it was called—was liable to triennial revision. Thus before the present reassessment the revenue realizable was Rs. 4,61,287 less Rs. 10,909 or Rs. 4,50,378.

CHAPTER II.

- 5. Having given a succinct account of the past history of the district, I now pass on to the history of its development during the currency of the Settlement, but before discussing the statistics of the agricultural condition of the district upon which the new assessment is based, it is necessary first to turn our attention to some preliminary subjects, the climate and rainfall and its influence on agriculture, the increase of population and the agricultural tendencies of certain classes included in it, the rise in the prices of agricultural produce and the improvement in the means of communication.
- 6. No observations are taken officially of the temperature at Bhandara, but Climate and rain the opinion of most people it is believed to be somewhat, if not much, cooler than Nagpur, and the highest shade temperature in the hottest months is usually not more than about 110° to 112°. The nights, if the sky is clear, are nearly always cool. In the winter the nights are cold though it probably never actually freezes.

The death rate per mille for the district in 1899 was 24'41 and the average for the preceding 5 years 38'35 against a provincial average of 23'98 and 43'89, and thus it will be seen that Bhandara is by no means unhealthy as compared with other districts, although it has been given rather a bad name owing to the feverishness of one or two localities.

The rainfall of Bhandara is generally considerable and well distributed. The total annual fall is given by tahsils:—

		Years.			Bhandara.	Sakoli.	Tirora.
					Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
864	•••	·••	•••		43 16		•••
855	•••	•••	•••		49.29	•••	•••
866	•••	***	•••		51 60		•••
866-67	•••	•••	•••		59.52	52 87	•••
867-68	•••	•••	•••		55'27	71.80	55'57
868 69		•••	•••		² 7 [.] 7 5	2 ⁵ 9'34	29.58
869-70	•••	•••			52'44	57.58	59.50
870-71	•••	•••	•••		44'09	57:00	54.28
871-72	•••	•••			49.72	35.04	22 4 5
872-73		114	•••		56.72	54.67	48 54
873-74		•••	•••		43'19	35'97	24.67
874.75	•••				46.00	46.69	50.00
875-76		•••	•••	2,00	57'12	71.20	55'7°
876-77		•••	•••		41.73	42.24	2 8:2 9
8 _{77·7} 8	•••	•••	•••	ONE SERVICE SE	59'72	54.58	53:20
878-79	•••	•	•••	V/II	56.45	55'33	42'41
879.80		***	•••	441	48.65	34.09	41.96
880-81	•••		•••		66.33	62.88	51.56
881-82	•••	***	•••	(Class)	65.01	73 85	56.36
882.83	•••	•••		सत्यमेव	जयने _{51'87}	бо:31	55 [.] 26
883.84			•••		68.05	54'35	6 0°06
884.85	***	•••			65.35	73 4 4	70`97
885.86	•••	•••	• • • •	•••	53'99	73.73	42.61
886-87	•••	***	•••	. "	48.34	51'43	40'14
887-88	•••	•••	•••	•••	i	75 [.] 86	65.58
888-89	•••	•••	•••	•••	84.80	56.21	51.20
	•••	•••	•••	•••	59.13	66·00	42:36
889-90	•••	•••	•••	•••	47'27	ļ	71'14
890-91	•••	•••	***	***	74.07	80.76	
891.92	•••	•••	••	•••	56 83	64:73	67:95 57:02
892-93	•••	•••	•••	•••	72 98	53:20	57 [.] 92 58 [.] 63
893-94	•••	•••	•••	•••	48.92	64'04	58 8 6
894.95	•••	•••	•••	•…	50.35	35'58	
895-96	•••	•••			43'87	49.97	46.95
896-97	•••	***	•••	•••	63.33	79.65	71'96
897.98	•••	***	•••		55.61	45 [.] 61	6371
898-99	•••	•••	•••		56 [.] 69	56.53	53.71
899-190	o	•••	•••		25 '20	26.13	28.25
900-190	I	•••	•••		60.75	58.35	57 25

The following table gives the maximum, minimum and average falls:-

	Tahsil.				Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	
. ****					Inches.	Inches.	Inches,	
Bhandara		***	***	•••	84`90	25.20	54'64	
Sakoli		•••			80.76	26.13	56.14	
Tirora		***	***	•••	71'96	24.67	51.18	

The distribution of rainfall is, however, of far more importance than its total amount, and so I also show the maximum, minimum and average falls, each month at each tahsil, for the 16 years 1884 to 1899:—

December	Inches.	(5881) 85.5	;	4	5.03 (1885)	:	 	3.67 (1885)	i	.34
No ember.	Inches.	6.50 (1850)	Ē	6.	4.08 (1890)	:	65	2.03 (1886) 4.25 (1890)	;	2
October,	Inches.	4.86 (1894)	:	1.86	7.06 (1885)		, to		ŧ	1748
September.	Inches.	(1681) 11.82	(9681) 59.	6,30	41,30 (1890) 41,30 (1891)	1.83 (1895)	8.15	36 85 (1891)	(5681) 65.	9.17
August.	Inches.	18714 (1897)	5.36 (1886)	15'58	41,36 (1896)	5'66 (1894)	18.30	33.05 (1896)	5.83 (1886)	16'68
Jary.	Inches.	1.73 (1885) 15.64 (1887) 36.84 (1887) 18.34 (1837) 23.11 (1891)	3.31 (1899)	99.91	(1681) 11.96 (5681) E9.00 (1681) Be.1	2.36 (1899)	15.41	2.25 (1885) 18.63 (1835) ac.30 (1891) 33.05 (1896)	4,18 (1899)	16'43
Jane.	Inches,	(2881) 1931	(1681)	8.71	20.63 (1895)	1'32 (1891)	10.01	18.63 (1835)	8. +5 (1891)	8-50
May.	Inches.	1.73 (1885)			1.18 (1891)	. :	īć.	2.25 (1885)	;	81.
April.	Inches.	17.43 (1885)	:	;	(1881) 64.	:	88	1.00 (1897)	:	.+1
March.	Inches,	4.87 (1833) [11.43 (1885)	:	04.	3'59 (1893)	:	19.	1.58 (1893)	:	.37
February.	Inches.	3.50 (1898)	:	\$2	3.30 (1898)	;	85.	3.70 (1898)	Ē	* 9.
January.	Inches.	3'61 (1893)	Ē	H vi	1.62 (1893)	.:	33	2'90 (1893)	:	55
		:	:	:	:	:	:	-	i	:
		/ Maximum	Minimum	 Average	(Maximum	ıkoli Minimum	Average	(Maximum	Minimum	Average
			handara,			ıkoli			lror#	

The two heaviest falls of rain recorded in one day since 1882 were 11'71 inches on 14th June 1887 and 12'10 inches on 6th July 1888.

The statement shows that as a rule there is some rain in every month of the year, though eight months of the year may be rainless.

The rains of July and September are probably the most necessary for the rice crop, as if these do not fail a comparatively dry August does not do so much damage, while the year 1896 showed that a very short fall in September will practically destroy all the unirrigated rice, even after specially heavy August showers.

Rain in October and November is needed if the full spring crop area is to be sown. A little rain in December and January is also beneficial, unless it is accompanied by cloudy weather, which damages the linseed in flower and is generally productive of caterpillars in the urad.

After January rain does little good to any crops, except to the *ringni juari*, but it often gives the cultivators an opportunity of getting their land ready for the operations when the real rains burst.

Population.

7. The census of 1866 cannot be taken as the starting point owing to the change in the limits of the district, but the Settlement Department made a house-to-house enumeration, which for the whole district differed by only about 4,000 persons from that of the regular census. The record of this has been retained village by village, and so I have been able to separate the statistics for the district as now constituted:—

			Population.	Increase or decrease per cent.
Settlement	1858-64		677,137	
Census	1872	E	564,813	—16 ·6
	1881	(6)	683,779	+21'1
	1891	6	742,850	+ 8.6
	1901	8	663,578	- 8·9

The reduction between Settlement and 1872 was due to the famine of 1868-69, which, besides causing considerable loss of life, led to much emigration towards the Berars. The return of these emigrants resulted in the large increase in the following decade. The reduction in the present census of course is due to the two serious famines through which the district has passed. The population per square mile was thus 171 at Settlement as compared with 188 in 1891 and 168 in 1901. To test the real pressure of population, however, an area of 950 square miles included in Government Forest and in Zamindari Forest Mahals should be excluded, as these are uninhabited and the present population of the remainder thus works out to 228 per square mile.

The numbers of different castes amounting to over 1,000 persons in 1872 and 1891 are given below:—

	(Castes.			1872	1 891	Increase or decrease per cent.	
Mahars	•••	•••			94,703	128,540	+36	
Gonds		•••	•••		80,673	93,1 7 6	+15	
Kunbis	•••				65,353	86,618	+33	
Powars	•••		•••		45,404	63,553	+40	
Gowaris	•••		•••		34,910	49,212	+41	
Telis	•••	•••			30,750	40,613	+ 32	
Dhimars	•••	•••			23,831	33,218	+ 39	
Malis and M	arals	•••			23 ,593	32,550	+ 38	
Kalars	•••	•••	•••		21,806	29.039	+ 33	
Lodhis	•••		•••	•••	13.873	20,903	+51	
Halbis		•••	•••]		18,425	•••	

		Castes.			1872.	1891.	Increase or decrease per cent.
Koshtis					17,580	18,006	+ 2
Lohars		•••	•••		9,083	13,153	+45
Kohlis			•••		10,172	12,097	+ 19
Sonars		•••	***		8,500	11,006	+ 29
Nais and Malis	•••		•••		6,900	8,498	+ 23
Injhwars	***		•••			6,599	
Rajputs					6,672	6,487	- 3
Brahmans		•••	•••		5,989	6,104	+ 2
Chamars		•••			5,972	5,1 65	-14
Barhais		•••	•••		3,252	4,239	+30
Dhobis					2,583	3,447	+ 33
Banias	•••	•••	•••		1,314	3,256	+ 148
Kumhars			•••		2,288	2,750	+ 20
Manars		•••	•••]	1,669	2,184	+ 31
Darzis	•••	***	•••		1,956	2,147	+10
Holias		•••				1,935	
Pinjaras		***	•••			1,814	
Ahirs and Gaoli	s	•••	•••		2,278	1,726	-24
Mange		•••	***	A	1,011	1,345	+83
Basots	•••	•••	•••	7	1,076	1,267	+ 18
Banjaras	•••	•••	•••		1,595	1,260	-21
Vidur s		***	•••		1,673	1,213	-27
Gosains		•	•••		998	1,195	+ 20
Kasars		•••			829	1,062	+ 28
Dhangars	***	***	***		991	1,C 08	+ 2
Marathas		***	•••		1,188	927	- 21

This table may seem unnecessarily long; but an examination of it may not prove uninteresting. It seems probable that the Halbis were included among the Gonds in 1872 and that the increase in the two castes taken together thus appears to have been 33 per cent.

- 8. The largest increase is among the Banias, showing an improvement in trade, while the decrease in Banjaras is probably due to the advent of the railway, which has reduced the necessity for these wandering traders. All the cultivating and labouring castes have increased largely; but the stationary condition of the Koshti caste is remarkable when compared with an increase of 41 per cent. in the neighbouring district of Nagpur. The district used to be famous for its weaving; but the trade has suffered severely from competition with the mills, while at the same time the Mahars compete with the Koshtis to a great extent in hand weaving.
- 9. Omitting the Mahars and Gonds and several of the minor castes which generally devote themselves to agriculture, it seems to me proper that I should make special mention of three castes as they are the representatives, as it were, of the three different systems of agriculture, the Powars of rice, the Kunbis of wheat and other spring crops and the Kohlis of sugarcane. I do not mean to say that they exclusively cultivate these crops, but few Kunbis have the same skill in rice cultivation as the Powars, while the latter seldom grow any spring crops except perhaps some pulse scattered in the wet soil of their rice fields before the rice is cut. The Kohli sacrifices all to his sugarcane, his one ambition and his one extravagance being to build a huge reservoir which will contain water for the irrigation of his sugarcane through the long hot months.

The Powars trace their descent from the Puar-Rajputs, and first wandered southwards in the times of Aurangzeb. A Powar originally held the Zamindari of Warad; but lost it for misconduct. They are a handsome race, showing the easy manners of good breeding; but are unfortunately very passionate and quarrelsome in family disputes.

The Kunbis, with the exception of the Zamindari family which left the south of the district for Kamtha, as mentioned in the first chapter, are a dull, heavy race with little thought beyond their wheat and their bullocks. There are two great divisions among them—the Jhari-Kunbis, who seem to have come earliest, while the Marathi-Kunbis followed the victorious arms of the Bhonslas.

The origin of the Kohlis is unknown. Mr. Lawrence said there was a tradition of their having come from Bengal, but Colonel Lucie Smith, who was Settlement Officer of Chanda, where the caste is also found in considerable numbers, says that they thought their forefathers had come from the south. Custom continues long in India, and I may mention that they tie their pagris in a very similar fashion to the Gandlis, who are Telis from the south. As mentioned above, they are devoted to the cultivation of sugarcane, and are only found where the nature of the ground is favourable for their large tanks. They have a splendid caste discipline, and quarrels are settled expeditiously by their panchayats, and they seldom have recourse to Courts of Law. In their relation with people of other castes they are not always so amiable.

Chief Towns.

10. Comments upon other castes would be more of ethnographical than of agricultural interest, and so I refrain from prolonging this section of my report and will merely give the names of the largest towns, with their population at Settlement and at present, as these figures show the condition of the population at the centres of trade:—

	Towns.	94	Settlement.	1901.
Bhandara		1/4/1	13,348	13,959
Tumsar	***		7,566	8,121
Pauni	***		8,868	9,367
Gondia	•••	सन्यमव	नुधने 2,770	4,281
Tirora	***		3,450	3,529
Sangarhi	•••		3,305	3,190
Adyal	•••		3,436	3,077

The increase at Gondia is remarkable owing to its situation at the junction of the Balaghat road and the railway; at the same time Mohali, once a centre of the weaving trade, has fallen from a population of over 5,000 to under 3,000.

Prices.

11. As regards prices I have nothing to add to the statistics which I gave in my preliminary report and which I re-produce below:—

Statement of Prices in seers to the rupee.

Year.		Rice.	Wheat.	Juar.	Gram.	Tur.	Salt.
1861 1862 1863 1864	••• •••	34'29 31'07 21'43 17'14	42'86 30'00 21'43 16'07	63 22 34 ^{,2} 9 24 [,] 64 17 [,] 14	45'00 32'14 19'29 17'14		7'77 7'50 5'62 5'78

Statement of Prices in seers to the rupee.—(Contd.)

Year.		Rice.	Wheat.	Juar.	Gram.	Tur.	Salt.
		15'00	16·07	17:14	17:14		5'89
865	}	11.00					,
		13.63	11.79	15.00	11.79		6.75
866	· {}	14.00	21.00				•••
86 ₇	S	41.40	16 [.] 07	23.57	12.00		7.50
60 7	··· {	18.00	21'00		•••	•••	•••
868	{	19:29	19.29	25.71	16 [.] 0 7		8.03
	٣٠	8.50	•••			•••	***
869		11'79	10.71	12·86	10.71		8.03
870	<u> </u>	17.14	16:07	. 16.07	12.86		8-14
o, u	·· {	18.00	25.00	30.00		•••	•••
871		18.00	23:50	25.00	15.00	25.00	
872		18.00	23.50	30.00			•••
873	{	20.22	21.87	25'48	21.02		7:8
	9		25.00				110
874	{	18.09	23'34	32.02	23.63		8.9
	9	17.00	30.0 0	F77 F			•••
875	{	19.71	24.80	:8 '83	26.13		9'4
	9	18·0 0	25.00				•••
876	{}	19.29 18.00	30.00	30°00	29.08		9'4
			-	ł			•••
877	{	16.85	20°67	25 63	20'83		9'3
		1400	25.00		 Prof		•••
1878	{	11.58	12:37	24.5	8·96 	•••	9,3
879					9 28		0.0
.07 9	}	11'95	12'15	14'99	i i		9.2
88o	{ }	13.20	17.55 25.00	14 ⁻ 92 30 ⁻ 00	15'27		9.5
			{	18.68			
881	}}	17.47 18.00	25.00 22.13	25.00	25.68		9'3
			19.08	24.98	1		10:3
882	{	18.00 30.09	15.00	30.00	25.02		10.3
		21.10	21.07	24.65	24.08		
1883	}	18.00	10.00	30.00	20.00	40.0 0	10 ′7
	ر	17'41	24.42	35,50	23.29		10.4
884	}	18.00	21.00	25.00			

Statement of Prices in seers to the rupee.—(Concld.)

Year.		Řice.	Wheat.	Juar.	Gram.	Tur.	Salt.
		18:00	23.66	24 .28	24'74		10.76
1865		14.00	15:00	17:00	17.00		
. PO.	5	14'62	17.92	23.17	18.75	11.20	9.89
1886	{	12.00	16.20	17.00			•••
1887	5	13'25	15.08		16 29	12.08	10.28
1007	5	14'00	16.50	17.00	15.00	17:00	•••
1888	{	15.68	18.57		18.23	10'27	8.98
		14.00	16.23	21.00		21.00	•••
1889	{	12'98	17'14		18.75	12 34	9,13
	4	12 00	16.20	17.00		17 00	•••
r 8 90	{	12.23	18.18		10.01	16.12	8.52
•		14'00	18.00	21.00		\$1.00	•••
189t	{	13'45	16.23		18.22	13.70	3 .00
•		12.00	18.00			•••	***
1892	{	12:32	12.43		17.05	10'52	9'17
		14.00	15.00	17.00	15 00	17.00	•••
893	{	13.07	15:30	537	14.92	11.21	8.79
		14.00			•••	•••	***
1894		12 00	17.00		12.00		***

I have not been able to obtain very satisfactory figures'of the prices as actually received by the cultivators; but Rao Bahadur Rao Yado Rao of Bhandara has given me an account of the prices paid by him at harvest time as shown by his account books, and the figures thus given are shown in italics above. A banker's accounts are, however, often complicated by the previous debts of his customers, and for this some allowance must be made.

At the same time I have tabulated the prices drawn from the official price currents. These figures are sometimes too high just as the former statistics may fall below the average.

12. The general facts, however, that may be deduced are that the price of rice was very low just before last Settlement; that it rose tremendously just afterwards owing to the famine of 1869; that it again fell until 1878 and 1879, the latter year being one of deficient and unseasonable rainfall; and that a further heavy fall followed in 1881 and 1882, since which date there has been an almost continuous rise. The average price of rice for the seven years from 1861 to 1868 was 26.26 seers to the rupee, and of wheat 24.79 seers to the rupee. During the seven years preceding the new Settlement operations, the average prices were 13.10 seers and 16.45 seers. It would appear then that the price of rice has doubled, and the price of wheat has increased by one-half.

Since this date the famines which have afflicted the district have again caused a great rise in prices; but as this rise has not been taken into account in the reassessment it is unnecessary to comment further upon it.

The movements in the prices of produce in this district must follow in the long run those in Nagpur, only 38 miles away, and so I may be pardoned if I take f om Mr. Craddock's report a table contrasting the average prices (per khandi) of produce in Nagpur during the 20 years preceding last Settlement and during the five years 1885—1890:—

			Whea	t.	Juar		Gram		Linseed.	Tur.	Lakh.	Til.	Rice.
			Rs.	R.	Rs.	a	Rs.	a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a
First period		•••	5	3	3	9	6	0	5 2	2 13	3 8	10 8	2 14
Last period	1	 	10	5	8	0	9 1	2	15 4	7 8	7 4	20 8	10 0
Rise per cent.	•••	••-	95	0	124	0	72	0	197 0	166 o	207 0	95 0	248 0

This immense increase in the money price of produce must be kept in mind when comparing the amount of money revenue exacted in former times; but it must be remembered when referring to the rents assessed at last Settlement that the rise in prices had begun when the Settlement operations commenced, and was to a certain extent taken into consideration in the fixation of rents.

The causes of this rise in prices have frequently been stated. No doubt the first cause was the incorporation of the Nagpur Province within British India, and the impetus thereby given to trade with other parts of India. The American war of 1862 brought; about a sudden demand for cotton for the Lancashire mills and started the export trade, and the prices of grain and oilseeds rose in sympathy with cotton. The railway from Bombay to Nagpur was opened in 1867 and enabled produce hitherto almost wasted in good seasons to reach an eager market.

- 13. When Mr. Lawrence concluded his Settlement there was no railway Communications. in the district, though the line between Bombay and Nagpur was just being completed, and there was only one road, properly so called, the Great Eastern Road, and even this was only bridged and metalled for 30 miles eastward of Bhandara. Now the railway extends right through the northern part of the district to Calcutta, while 248 miles of metalled road are open. In the north of the district two roads connect the Balaghat District with the town of Tumsal and the railway, a third joins Balaghat with the rail at Gondia, while a fourth was recently made to the station of Amgaon. The Sakoli Tahsil has been joined to the railway by a road from Saongi to Gondia; but this as yet has not been completed. Thus the trade of the southern tahsil is still carried into Bhandara and often into Nagpur by the Great Eastern Road. These main arteries of the traffic are served by a network of tracks open for eight months in the year. The most important of the subsidiary trade routes are those from the market of Chichgarh-Palandur via Sangarhi to Lakhni on the Great Eastern Road, and from the market of Lakhandur to the same place. The timber traffic along these roads is immense. Enough has been said to show that with the exception of perhaps the Chakaheti tract in the north-west and Chichgarh in the south-east, the whole district is situated within easy reach of direct communication with the Nagpur market, as the south-west of the district though not at present tapped by any metalled road in the district, is quite close to the Nagpur-Umrer-Mul Road and thus is not by any means difficult of access.
- 14. How this improvement in the circumstances of cultivation has been reflected in the position of agriculture in the district next demands our attention.

The total area dealt with by the Settlement Department, that is excluding the Government Forest and Bhandara Nazul, consists of 2,184,810 acres or 3,414 square miles, and is thus distributed:—

Total.		BHAN- DARA.	Tir	ORA.	Sak	OLI.	Ton	ral.
TOTAL.		Khalsa.	Khalsa.	Zamin- dari.	Khalsa.	Zamin- dari.	Khalsa.	Zamin- dari.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Acres.	Oceupied.							
818,738	Cropped	263,256	162,125	202,046	134,160	57,151	559,561	259,197
161,039	Fallow of 3 years and under	36,428	30,727	43,528	29,45 7	20,899	96,612	64,427
979,777	Total in cultivation	299,384	192,852	245,574	163 617	78,050	656,153	323,624
96,37 4	Area out of cultivation	48,430	13,234	11,727	16,936	6,047	78,600	17.774
1.076,151	Total occupied	348,115	206,085	257,301	180,553	84,097	734,753	341,398
	Unoccupied.							
1,917	Groves	633	300	238	549	196	1,482	435
603,556	Tree-forest	104,244	21,534	125,994	90,319	263,464	216,097	389,459
247,900	Scrub-jungle and grass	46,282	43,421	71,384	48,221	39,593	136,924	110,977
253,286	Under water, hills and rocks or covered by roads and build- ings.		32,623	46, 182	44,236	67,987	139,117	114,170
1.108,660	Total unoccupied	213,417	96,878	243,799	183,325	371,241	493,620	615,040
2,184,810	GRAND TOTAL	561,532	303,963	501,100	363,878	455,337	1,228,373	956,438

Note.—The figures given are those of the attestation papers and some differences will be found between them and the final papers after announcement.

These figures may be usefully compared with those given in the records of last Settlement:—

Tahsil	:	Area cropped.	Increase or decrease.	Area under fallow of 3 years or less.	Increase or decrease.	Old fallow.	Increase or decrease.	Total area occupied.	Increase or decrease.
		Acres.	Per cent.	Acres.	Per cent.	Acres.	Per cent.	Acres.	Per cent.
Bhandara	∫ Old	263,173		5,726		51,815		320,714	
Distillara	{ New	263,256	ļ	36,428	+ 536	48,430	- 7	348,115	+ 9
Tirora Khalsa	∫ Old	164,386		5,423		14,598		184,407	
THOIR MILISA	{ New	162,125	- 1	30,727	+467	13,234	و	206,085	+12
Do, Zamindari	ς Old	178,586		7,561		17,809	,	203,956	
Do, Zammari	New	202,046	+ 13	43,528	+ 476	11,727	 −34	257,301	+ 26
Sakoli Khalsa	ζ Old	1		7.447	···	25,870		172,338	
Sakon Kilaisa	{ New	134,160	-3	29,457	+ 296	16,930	-35	180,553	+ 5
Do. Zamindari	∫ Old	42,617		4,076		5,839		52,532	
Do. Zamindari	\ New	57,157	+ 34	20,899	+413	6,047	+ 4	84,096	+60
District	(Old	787,782		30,235		115.931		933,948	
District	{ New	818,738	+ 4	161,039	+433	96 37 3	-17	1,076,151	+15

Composition	of occupied area.	Arca cropped.	New fallow.	Old fallow.
		 Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
At Settlement	***	 84	4	12
At Present	***	 76	15	9

There is at first sight good reason for disappointment when the slowness of progress is seen: only a 4 per cent. increase in the area cropped notwithstanding an increase of 15 per cent. in the area occupied seems little to boast of after a period of 30 years in which prices have risen largely and so much attention has been paid to the improvement of communications.

There are however other considerations which show that the progress has in reality been larger than at first sight appears. Double-cropping even in the figures of attestation shows an increase of 11 per cent., and thus the total area of crop shows an increase of 45,000 acres.

I say "even the figures of attestation" because the period during which I have been in the district has been one of a succession of poor years, while the Sakoli Tahsil was attested in 1896-97, the year of actual famine. Thus the figures given do not show quite a normal state of things.

Thus the present figures given are a little too low, while at the same time there is reason to believe that those of last Settlement are rather higher than they should be. There is an unusually small percentage of fallow in the holdings shown at last Settlement: 16 per cent. against 24 per cent. at present, and in one case at any rate, that of sugarcane, I am convinced that an error was made. Sugarcane is sown in the cold-weather just at the time that the old cane is cut, and thus both crops are found in the ground in one field season, and it is clear that both have been entered in the village papers instead of only one as at present. It is also more than probable that the surveyors were not as careful then as now to measure out separately all the patches of land left fallow here and there in fields mostly cropped.

15. I show below the percentage of the total area under crop and under cultivation in each tahsil, with the percentage of increase or decrease since last. Settlement:—

Tahsil.		Per cent. of total area under crop.	Per cent. of total area under cultivation.	rer cent. of increase	Settlement of sulti		
Bhandara		47	यमेव जयने 53		+ 1:1		
Tirora Khalsa		53	64	- 1	+ * * 4		
Do. Zamindari	}	40	49	+13	, ×32		
Sakoli Khalsa		37	45	– 3	4 × 12		
Do. Zaminderi		13	17	+34	+ × 67		
District as a whole		38	45	+ 4	.÷ × 30		

The greatest increase in cultivation has naturally occurred in the Zamindaris, where there was most scope for it.

The areas under the principal crops as shown at last Settlement and at present are next given:—

	Name of		Old Settlement.	New Settlement.		
					Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	•••	•••	•••		107,013	102,779
Rice	•••	•••	•••]	410,209	484,148
uari	•••	•••	•••		98.967	50,339
Linseed	***	***			34,388	40,003
Gram	***	•••	•••		28,072	33,946
Kodon	•••	***	***		33 942	28,603
Sugarcane	•••	•••	•••	••••	10,959	4,038
Others	•••	•••	•••	•••	152,271	176,982
Area double cropped		•••		••	88,039	102,099
Net cropped area		•••	•••		87,782	818,738

16. These figures are not all for the same year but for the years during which the different villages were attested. I add, therefore, a table showing the statistics of the chief crops, given in the annual papers for the last five years, which will enable the reader to see how the cropping has fallen off owing to the succession of bad seasons. Before 1893-94, the figures are in no way to be depended upon as the survey was not nearly complete and estimates were shown instead of actual returns:—

Years.		Rice.	Kodo- kutki.	Juari and mixtures.	Til.	Sugar- cane.	Wheat and wheat-	Gram.	Lakh.	Linseed.	Total cropped area including double crop.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,
1893-94		497,332	31,844	47,126	3,799	5,191	130,477	34,336	146,642	96,671	1,113,994
1894-95		497,223	2 6,385	54,842	2,900	4,882	123,908	36,502	144,199	79,033	1,082,250
1895-96		493,405	27,321	72,847	3,954	4,666	107,684	32,953	94,454	52,673	974,548
1896-97		480,877	27,239	72,810	10,904	3,675	70,526	34.747	37,358	38,917	870,391
1897-98		445,391	28,076	71,88 ₉	7,259	4,010	88,481	38,023	87.544	£3,240	885,340
1898-99		475,798	30,459	42,815	5,787	3,530	96,204	46,404	104,616	61,825	991,891
	1		<u> </u>		<u></u> :		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	· — ·	

17. In this connection I also add a table showing the change in the rent-rate of tenants during the period of Settlement:

			ABSOLUTE-OCCU- PANCY.		PANCY.	Ordi	NARY.	То	TAL.
		Settle- ment.	Attesta- tion.	Settle- ment.	Attesta- tion.	Settle- ment.	Attesta- tion.	Settle- ment.	Attesta- tion.
		А. р.	A. p.	А. р.	А. р.	А. р.	Rs. a. p.	А. р.	А. р.
Bhandara		13 4	14 2	12 6	13 5	10 0	0 14 0	11 7	13 9
Tirora Khalsa		14 2	14 6	13 6	14 9	10 9	103	12 2	15 3
Do. Zamindari		12 7	13 0	11 9	13 10	96	0 13 7	10 6	13 7
Sakoli Khalsa	• •••	13 7	13 8	12 9	13 4	9 11	0 13 8	11 3	13 6
Do. Zamindari	••·	8 0	7 3	9 3	9 1	6 г	0 6 2	6 7	6 8
District	•••	13 3	13 9	12 7	13 8	98	0 13 1	11 1	13 6
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Increase	•••		4		8		36		22

The addition to the rent-roll was Rs. 1,91,680, while 32,000 acres of a value of at least Rs. 27,000 has been added to the home-farm.

18. The situation and the case for revision of the assessment may therefore be summed up as follows. At last Settlement there were only 35 miles of metalled road in the district and there are now 84 miles of railway and 248 miles of metalled road, the population until the famines had increased 97 per cent., while the area in cultivation has extended 30 per cent. The prices of agricultural produce have risen 50 to 100 per cent. at least, and thus where landlords have been free agents, rents have risen 36 per cent. Over Rs. 1,90,000 has been added to rental value of the district by this means, not taking into account the increased value of the home-farm owing to the general rise in rents.

19. It is necessary, however, to look at the picture from the other side and to take as it were the case for the defence into consideration. It is urged that, while no doubt prices have risen, expenditure has increased and that, while cultivation may have extended, the productive power of the soil has diminished, and that the condition of the people has been reduced rather than improved during this thirty years.

I will take these points in order: in so far as the cultivators are dependent Cost of living. on the cereals of the country for food, their position must be in the main unchanged except in so far as there has been an increase in the standard of comfort. There has been a tendency to supplant juari by wheat in part of the district; but this is only very local, and rice is, as it was, the staple food of all classes. As the table in paragraph 11 shows there was a steady decline in the price of salt until 1887, since when a slight rise has taken place; but two seers more were to be bought for a rupee in 1893 than in 1866. Sugar has also fallen in price; but this has cut both ways as there is a good deal of rough gurh produced in the district. In cloth there has been little, if any, rise in price as the mills of Manchester and of Bombay and Nagpur have kept prices down. The wages of most village servants—the blacksmith, carpenter and barber—have remained constant, as they are paid in grain. We are told, however, that the price of bullocks and the wages of agricultural labour have increased largely; but I have discovered in the records of the Settlement office a paper which disposes of this argument also. It is a petition signed by a number of malguzars, who state the very same arguments against the Settlement made by Mr. Lawrence, and in considering their grievance, it must be remembered that even if they wished to exaggerate the difficulties of their position, they must have done so by understating the cost in the old times, and not by overstating it at the time they wrote, when the cost of cattle and the wages of labour must have been well known. They say—" The "materials that are unavoidably required for the agricultural purposes are now very "dear; for instance, one pair of common bullocks that could be bought for Rs. 20 "is now procurable for not less than Rs. 60, and the services of day-labourers that "are required for transplanting paddy and many other purposes were obtainable "during former times for half-an-anna, while the same is now hardly procured for "two annas." If this statement be true these expenses must have remained practically stationary since Settlement; an excellent pair of bullocks can be purchased for Rs. 60 now, and when I was distributing money in famine relief, the native committees who assisted me agreed upon Rs. 8 or Rs. 10 as the lowest price of a bullock capable of doing work: in the same way two annas a day is the maximum daily wage of a casual labourer, while in many places a woman works 16 days and a man 12 days for a rupee, and one meal of rice in the day. In one particular I admit prices have gone up, in fuel and timber for building; but even now in the greater part of the district there is still sufficient village forest to supply the needs of the villages, and the fees levied in Government forests are by no means high. Thus, taking a similar standard of comfort, there seems but small reason to suppose that expenditure has increased. I admit, however, gladly that the standard of comfort has risen slightly, and this must be considered as it should never be permitted that a revision of Settlement should force the people back into their old position of poverty; but each increment in the land revenue should always be so graduated as merely to stimulate endeavour to win more from the land and not to force the people to deny themselves such ameliorations of their condition as have begun to be considered as necessities of existence.

20. The question of the depreciation of the productive capacity of the soil Productive capacity seems also to be exaggerated; but means of comparison are rather limited as Mr. Lawrence's figures, paragraph 181, are admittedly based on estimate rather than experiment. In a subsequent note I intend to give a fuller account of outturns of crops according to experiments made, and here I only give the results as contrasted with Mr. Lawrence's figures:—

> Mr. Lawrence's results. * My results. Lbs. Lbs. Rice (uncleaned) 984 1,286 Wheat 246 372 223 Gram 401 ... Juari 203 921

NOTE: -Mr. Lawrence gives 6 maunds or 403 lbs. of bagar. but must mean of chawal (cleaned rice).

Thus, even allowing for under-estimate by Mr. Lawrence's practical farmers, there is no indication that the outturn has decreased. In the case of rice, I am sure it has increased, as year by year new irrigation reservoirs are made; but it is alleged and with a certain amount of truth perhaps that dearness of fuel causes the manure to be burnt instead of being returned to the fields. I hardly think that there has been much change of custom in this respect except perhaps in the vicinity of towns; I have never found wheat land manured even where fuel was plentiful, and all cultivators know of the advantage, nay, of the necessity of manuring rice land, and it is only the poorest cultivators, who owning no spare cattle neglect it entirely.

General condition of the cultivating classes.

21. It is useless to reiterate the arguments that the indebtedness of the community is due in the main to extravagant expenditure on marriages or wanton waste of money in litigation. This is well known even to those who would shut their eyes to it, and I am endeavouring in this report not to wander into general subjects which do not require further argument to establish. I append, however, a statement showing how the cultivators have been divided into five classes at the village enquiries:—

	A .	В.	c.	D.	Ε.
Bhandara	 873	3,614	10,061	3,152	874
Per cent.	 4.7	19.4	54'2	17'0	47
Tirora	 541	5,128	18,087	4,0.64	2,453
Per cent.	 1.8	170	59.7	13'4	8·1
Sakoli	 408	2.524	9,659	2,700	1,137
Per cent.	 3.2	12.0	58.8	16.2	6.6

The A class represents proprietors of villages who hold land in tenant right elsewhere and lenders of money and grain.

The B class consists of well-to-do cultivators with fairly large holdings and free from debt.

The C class includes all in average circumstances working as a rule on borrowed capital.

The D class consists of cultivators in poor circumstances without ploughcattle or with heavy mortgages on their holdings.

The E class comprises day-labourers with small holdings worked at odd times with borrowed bullocks or continually sub-leased to others.

The two last classes are naturally not easily distinguished; but practically the difference made was that a D class tenant had fallen in the world, and one of the E class had never risen.

A very large number of small gardens round village sites have been mapped and recorded to preserve the owner's rights, and have unduly swelled the numbers in the two lowest classes by including many who hold no land except these gardens, which generally do not cover a tenth of an acre; but even including these which form nearly half the number, we find only 23 per cent. of the tenantry to be really impoverished or seriously indebted.

Much of the indebtedness is due to the action of the larger landholders who are not strict enough in recovering rents as they fall due. The small men have to get in their rents in order to pay the Government demand; but the others are quite willing as a rule to leave them outstanding, as by this means they secure good interest on their capital, while at the same time it is secured most satisfactorily by the land. I made many enquiries after the famine of 1897, and it was always in the villages of rich men that arrears were serious. If I attempted to discuss the economic condition of the landholding classes, I could give no information of any real value. Many, even leaving the rich money-lenders out of consideration,

are very well-to-do; but a large number at the same time are overloaded with debt. In nearly every case the debt has been started by some silly extravagance; but once begun it has kept on increasing, often with but little fault on the part of the landholders.

Our Settlements do not probably leave much to the landholder beyond what is necessary for his maintenance in fair comfort and for the improvement of his village, and apart from exceptional cases, where cultivation has increased largely since Settlement, very few have made anything like a fortune out of the land without the aid of money-lending. Thus, when once a man has got seriously in debt, it is only by a good deal of self-denial that he can pay off his encumbrances. I do not advocate leaving a larger profit to the landholders because as things are at present this would only give them. to the landholders because as things are at present, this would only give them a larger credit to pledge and make money-lenders more keen on obtaining land; I have merely stated the fact to account for the difficulty a landholder experiences in escaping from the clutches of a money-lender.

Statistics, however, prove that there has not been a great change of land from the agricultural to non-agricultural eastes. Non-agriculturists, such as Brahmans, Kayashts and Banias have gained a certain number of villages, but mostly it would seem at the expense of Muhammadans and Marathas and of the aboriginal and pastoral tribes, who have also yielded to the better agriculturists, the Kunbis, Kohlis and Powars. Actual statistics of comparison between Settlement and the present time cannot be given for the district, though they have been extracted, because the large number of villages held in part by different castes makes the remaining figures difficult of comprehension and takes away their value for purposes of comparison.

CHAPTER III.

The re-survey of the district was begun in 1889-90, and was almost Survey. completed by the time I arrived in the district. I have nothing but praise to give for the excellence of the survey, which has reflected great credit both on the inferior staff and on the officers who supervised their work. Errors of course were discovered; but only two villages out of over 1,800 had to be re-surveyed after 1 came to the district. One thing that was demonstrated in the survey, was the excellence of the old survey of 1857-64. Here again, some errors existed, and a certain number of disputes were needlessly fomented by the patwaris showing that someone was in possession of land shown in the old map as belonging to someone else. Only one important dispute occurs to me, a question of some 400 acres of jungle between the villages of Tedha in the Palkheda Zamindari and Baghera in the Saoli-Dongargaon Zamindari, where the map did not agree with the demarcation stones. Here, where the stones showed no sign of having been tampered with, I took them as better evidence of the intention of last settlement than the map, which, especially in a survey of thick jungle, might be

Another fault in the last Settlement has caused a considerable amount of Malik-makbuzas trouble. While large areas of cultivated land were recorded in malik-makbuza land. right in the names of relations of the malguzars or of old patels, who had some rights in the village but not sufficient to admit of re-instatement as malguzars, the tanks which irrigated their land and the waste land which separated their fields and which, in the present settlement, the malik-makbuzas are cultivating, were entered like the other uncultivated lands in the malguzar's name. These errors were generally settled to the satisfaction of all parties by mutual agreement, except where the parties had had recourse to the Civil Courts before my arrival.

incorrect.

In one village I found that great confusion had been caused, it would Change in field appear, by re-numbering the map and forgetting to change the numbers in the numbers. village papers, so that everyone was found in possession of the fields entered in the name of someone else. There was no tradition of any mutual change of land having taken place, so each tenant was given in the lands he held the rights which were conferred on him or his ancestor at last Settlement in fields bearing different numbers.

On the whole, however, the old survey was marvellously good, though at that time each separate rice embankment was not surveyed separately as is done now. This separate survey of rice bandhis added very greatly to the labour of the present survey and still causes a good deal of trouble in the annual correction of the village maps. It gives so much trouble in fact, that I found in the diary of an exasperated member of the Revenue staff, with more zeal than discretion, that he had given strict injunctions to the cultivators of one village not to keep changing their embankments and giving trouble to the patwari. Though failing to appreciate the relative importance of the two subjects, he gave expression, no doubt, to the wishes of most of his staff.

Commencement of field-work.

23. As soon after my arrival in 1894 as the rains would permit, I, my Assistants, and the Inspectors who were to act as attestation Inspectors, made joint expeditions to inspect different classes of soil and to agree upon its nomenclature.

Soil classification,

The soil classification adopted in this district has been rather more minute than elsewhere. The names used are:—

Black soils.	Red soils.
Kali.	Marhani.
Kachhar.	Sihar.
Kanhar.	Retari.
Morand I.	ľ
Do. II.	Bardi.
Rith.	
Khardi	

The soil classification had been approved before I was sent to the district, and the only change I made was to divide the morand class into two divisions. If I had been better acquainted with the conditions of the district, I think I should have recommended the exclusion of rith, which is not really a distinct soil class; but rather a slate-coloured condition, to which any soil may arrive when close to a village. It varies in value according to the original character of the soil.

24. The characteristics of the different classes are next given.

Kali and Kanhar.—The distinction between these soils is not very great, and the area classed as kali is nominal; it is usually kanhar which has been swamped in water owing to its situation. It thus loses all trace of lime, and at the same time is further enriched by rotting vegetable matter. It often takes a distinctly blue-black tint as opposed to the brown-black of kanhar. Kanhar is a very rich alluvial soil, probably of trap origin. It crumbles readily, and is easy to work.

Morand I differs from kanhar by the presence of chunkari, or limestone nodules.

Morand II is of two kinds, of approximately equal value. They are both formed of black soil, the one including, however, a considerable amount of chunkari, and the other a good deal of sand washed down from the sandstone hills.

Khardi is the name used for all soils dark in colour, which contain so great an admixture of chunkari, or stones, or are so deficient in depth, as to be of less value than morand II.

Sihar is a reddish-yellow soil formed mainly of the detritus of the sandstone hills. It cracks very little in the hot weather.

Bardi is the name given to very poor gritty sihar or to the detritus of laterite rock.

Kachhar, marhani and retari are names given to three sorts of soil found by river banks. They are all alluvial and differ in value according to the deposit brought down. Kachhar is blackish in colour, and contains very little sand. Marhani is red and is much more sandy than kachhar; but still excellently suited, because so constantly renewed, for garden crops. Retari is poor stuff, almost all sand, and fit only for growing kultha.

The distribution of these soils in the area in cultivation is given below :---

	Description of so	sil.		Bhandara Tahsil.	Tirora Tahsil.	Sakoli Tahsil.	Total.
	· . • · · • • · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kali	•••	•••	•••	476	15	12	503
Sachhar	•	•••		710	727	407	1,844
Sanhar	•••	•••		20,543	9,796	13,149	43,488
forand I	•••		,,,	61,519	45.3 ⁸ 3	16,127	123.029
Morand II	***	***		125 151	192,021	83,828	401,000
Rith		***	, .	1,170	809	436	2,415
Khardi	•••	***		20,814	20,477	11,702	52,993
Marhani	•••			7.670	6,627	6,561	20,858
Sihar	•••	•••	•••	.5 ² ,739	149.958	97,261	299,958
Retari	•••	•••	***	703	1,696	1.454	3,853
Bardi	•••			8,190	10,916	10,730	29,836
		Total		299,684	438,426	241,667	979,777

It will seen that morand II and sihar are the soils most generally found, occupying 41 per cent, and 30 per cent, of the total area, respectively, and in legard to these soils it is worth noting that probably in the Bhandara Tahsil some soil is classed as morand II, which, in the other two tahsils, would have been classed as sihar. This was due to further experience, as at first it was held that wihar did not crack in the hot weather; but subsequently true sihar land was sound with cracks in it, and this criterion was abolished, and the capability of the soil to bear a double crop was regarded as the great test. In much of the jungly area cultivation is poor, and double-cropping is unusual, and this test was often hard to apply. I am of opinion that with more careful cultivation much land now classed as sihar will bear double crops in future, and that thus the classification should not be regarded as final.

25. In calculating the value of soil, it is necessary not only to consider its appearance, which may be deceptive; but also the use to which it is put. This cross classification often gives allowance for subtle differences which do not meet the eye. For instance, though two fields may look equally good, perhaps one does and the other does not grow wheat. The reason for this may not be known even by the cultivator, though he probably will say the second is *khara*, or salt. The difference in value is brought out by classing the first as wheat land, and the second as only fit for inferior crops. Four such divisions have been made:—

	Division of lan		 Bhandara Tahsil.	Tirora Tahsil.	Sakoli Tahsil.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1715 4 1 A	(Embanked	•••	 27,438	19,972	36,413
(Unembanked	•••	 123,841	49,299	15,252
Rice land	(Irrigated	***	 48,606	152,696	82,658
cice land	Unirrigated	•••	 34 919	127,007	42.964
2 1 1 1 1 - 1	(Irrigated	•••	 4,626	2,915	11,567
Garden land	Unirrigated	•••	 4 210	3,275	3,116
Minor crop lan	ıd	***	 56,027	83,382	49,695

In this classification the criterion has been the use to which land has actually been put, and there has not been any assessment of the potential capacity of the land for any special crop. This has no doubt resulted in the under-classification of some fields, as kanhar, for instance, must always be able to grow wheat if properly cultivated. If, however, the sound basis of fact were neglected and the decision made upon the personal opinion of the classifier, more serious errors would probably have crept in.

In regard to the wheat land it is necessary to note, that in the tract known as Pauni-Chauras, in the country near Rampaili and to a certain extent elsewhere, where the soil is good, it is the custom to embank land and to sow it in alternate years with rice and wheat. Occasionally gram takes the places of wheat. It was a question whether this should be classed as wheat land or rice land, and it was decided to show it as wheat land.

Position classes.

26. A further cross-classification has been made of each field according to its surface and situation, as upon these conditions its value depends in a material degree.

The divisions of wheat land are:-

Wahuri.—Cut up by water-course.

Pathar.—Sloping or highlying.

Sadharan.-Level.

Lawan.—Lying in a hollow.

Bandhia.—Embanked.

There has been no distinction made between bandhia (small embankments) and bandhan (large embankments) as in Nagpur, as the distinction is very hard to make, and usually I found that the greater height of the embankment of some fields had been necessitated by the greater slope of the surface, that is, that there was a counterbalancing defect in the field itself, and so in my opinion a bandhia and a bandhan field, as found in Bhandara, may be taken as of approximately equal value. There is practically no irrigation of wheat in Bhandara.

The distribution of these position classes is given below. In the appendices will be found a statement showing the position class of such separate kind of soil:—

	Position class.		Bhandara Tahsil.	Tirora Tahsil.	Sakoli Tahsil.	Total.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Wahuri	***		1,879	186	78	
Pathar	•••		23,433	12,132	3,295	
Sadharan			98,331 ,	36,132	11,597	
Lawan	***	·•· j	198	849	281	
Bandhia	•••		27,420	19,972	36,413	

Embankment of wheat land

It may seem somewhat surprising that the area of embanked wheat land is greater in Sakoli than in Bhandara. A large part of the Pauni-Chauras plain is, however, included in the Sakoli Tahsil. At the same time the embanked land in Bhandara was somewhat leniently classed, the higher parts of embanked fields often being classed as sadharan, on the ground that they were not fully benefited by the embankment. Further experience showed that this was to a great extent an unnecessary refinement of classification.

It is still rather a moot point whether there would be advantage in embanking the remainder of the level wheat land. Embankment of land is not popular in Nagpur, and there is probably some sound reason for this difference. It may,

I think, be that, where there is sufficient rainfall to grow rice as a rotation crop with wheat embankment pays; but not where cotton and juari are the rotation crops. I fancy embankment would always be good for the wheat, except in years when the winter rains are heavy; but the crop which is used for rotation will really decide the question of embankment, and thus the ultimate factor is the rainfall. Bhandara cannot grow cotton and can grow rice, and therefore embankment pays. One of the great advantages of embankment is that holding up the water in the rains eradicates padal grass, the great enemy of the cultivator of rich land, while at the same time it gradually improves the texture of the soil.

As regards the *lawan* position, I cannot do better than quote from Mr. Craddock's Nagpur Settlement Report, with which I entirely agree.

The lawan or lowlying position has not been of much use as defining an advantage in an undulating country like this. It is rare to find a locality of this kind unless the water has been impounded by an embankment; and sometimes, where a natural hollow is found, the position is a defect rather than an advantage, and crops are found to suffer from excessive moisture. When the settlement of this district comes to be revised again, I would strongly advise the officer entrusted with this duty to adopt a distinct class, sawan, or flat. In that case an absolutely level field would be classed as sawan, and the class ordinary (sadharan) would be applied to fields, which though not absolutely flat are not so irregular in surface as to be classed pathar or wahuri. It is a defect in the present classification that there is not enough distinction between absolutely level fields, and those which have a somewhat irregular surface.

It may be well to notice that the wahuri position has in this district been applied more sparingly than in Nagpur. Only land seriously injured by ravines and water-courses has been so classed, the remainder being entered as pathar, and allowance has been made for this fact in the soil factors chosen.

27. The two main divisions of rice land are unirrigated warthemia and Rice land. irrigated walit.

The unirrigated land is again divided into tikra (sloping or highlying), saman (level), jhilan lowlying and receiving the drainage from elsewhere.

Irrigation is classed as murkhand, irrigated from the centre channel in the tank and warsalang irrigated from the side channel of a large tank or from a small tank.

I am now of opinion that it would have been better if irrigation had been classed as 1st and 2nd class, and not by vernacular names, which do not suit all circumstances. For instance, all the irrigation from the large tank at Nawegaon bandh is from a salang, or side channel, and not from a murkhand; but it would be absurd to class such land as irrigated warsalang as the supply is sufficient even in the worst years.

Rice land has thus been divided:—

Ι	Divisions o	f rice land.		 Bhandara Tahsil.	Tirora Tahsil.	Sakoli Tahsil.	Total.
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wa rthemia tikra	•••	•••	•••	 2,436	8,360	6,924	17,720
Warthemia s a man	•••	•••	•••	 28,050	107,486	31,842	167,378
Warthemia jhilan	•••	•••	•••	 4,440	11,060	4,198	19,698
Warsalang	***	194	•••	 30,625	106,886	50,540	188,051
Murkhand	•••	•••	•••	 18,021	45,800	32,118	95,939

Garden land.

28. The garden land classification here is also complex; but I left it as I found it:—

Bari abadi warpani, unirrigated garden near village.

Bari abadi walit, irrigated garden near village.

Bari kachhar warpani, unirrigated garden away from the village.

Bari kachhar walit, irrigated garden away from the village.

Bari santa motasthal, sugarcane garden irrigated by a mot, or lift.

Bari santa patasthal, sugarcane garden irrigated by a pat, or channel from a tank.

It would have sufficed to have merely unirrigated and irrigated garden land for the first four classes, allowing for the position by the village in the same way as for other land as will be shown below.

The manner in which the garden land is distributed is shown in the tablebelow:—

	Pos	ition class.				Bhandara Tahsil.	Tirora Tahsil.	Sakoli Tahsil.
						Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bari abadi warpani		•••	•••	•••		2,037	2,226	1,339
Bari abadi walit	•••		•••	Carried .		568	368	351
Barl kuchhar warpuni		***	2		à	2,173	1,049	962
Bari kachhar walit	•••				(S)	1,080	600	1,780
Bari santa motasthal	•••	***	653		9	1,363	1,610	1,455
Bari santa patasthal	***	•••	1	THE STATE OF		1,606	328	8,798

Minor crop land.

29. For minor crop land no sub-divisions are given.

In addition to all these divisions and sub-divisions there are two facts which may affect land whatever crop it grows and whatever the soil may be. If a field is situated close to the village site it is manured by the village drainage besides having some other advantages: such land is called khari. On the other hand, fields on the edge of jungle suffer most severely from the depredations of animals and watching the crops adds to the cost of cultivation: such lands are called ráu. Taking the classification as a whole, though it is somewhat too complex as regards garden land, I do not see how it could well be improved except as regards making a class for level wheat land, and calling the irrigation 1st and 2nd class, instead of by the vernacular names now used. Whether this excessive sub-division is productive of sufficient advantage in the more correct valuation of the land to counterbalance the extra labour involved, is a matter open to some argument, and from the soil classification subsequently adopted in settlements in the Chhattisgarh Division, it would appear that there is a re-action from the tendency to minute sub-division which may be taken to have culminated in Bhandara.

Soil factors.

30. This description of the soil classification though lengthy, seemed to me indispensable in the report, as it is the basis of the calculation of the new rents, and I now pass on to explain the manner in which the soil factors were fixed. The first frame work was based upon the opinion of a committee of landowners and cultivators who were, however, representatives more of the rice interest than of wheat, and so they rather undervalued rice land as compared with wheat land. Their opinions were subsequently checked where possible, by comparing the rents paid for different classes of land, and the crop actually obtained from different kinds of soil in official crop experiments. The wheat land factors remained unchanged throughout; but further experience in the profits of rice cultivation, led me to recommend some increase in the rice factors as compared with those of wheat land.

31. The following tables give the wheat land factors as recommended by the committee and as deduced from rents and from the outturn given by crop experiments and the figures finally adopted. The table is not a full one, as separate rents and crop experiments cannot be obtained for all varieties of land, but those obtained are sufficient to show that that the comparative value of different varieties and different positions has been fairly well gauged:—

		Opinion.	Rents.	Experiments.	Factor.
Kanhar Sad	haren	36	41	43	36
Ban	dhia	45	47		45
(Sad	haran	32	32	32	32
Morand I Bar	ndhla	40	37		49
(Pat	har	24	28		24
(Sad	haran	24	26	27	24
Morand II Bar	ndhia	30	. 29	37	30
(Pat)	har	18	19		18
Khardi Sa d	haran	: 14	26	12	14

32. The rice factors were a much more difficult matter, one of the chief Rice factors, reasons being that Bhandara was the first of the rice districts outside Chhattisgarh to be re-settled.

In the following table, first is given the factor as compared with 32 for morand I sadharan (wheat land); in the 2nd column the figure deduced from rents upon the same basis; but in the third, as it is impossible to compare the outturn of rice with wheat, the starting point has been from 36, the accepted factor for sihar warsalang. The factor deduced from rents for sihar warsalang as compared with wheat land rents falls very near to 36 (only differing by $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.), and so the comparison between wheat and rice lands seems fairly satisfactory:—

	Soil and position	classes.		Opinion.	Rents.	Experiments.	Factors.
Kanhar	Saman	•••		34	45		45
	(Saman	• • • •		30	41		40
Morand :	I. Warsalang	•••	•••	45	55	··· }	50
	(Murkhand	***		6 0	ძვ		60
	[Tikra	***		15	***	16	15
	Saman	•••		24	38	25	30
Morand I	I d Jhilan			30		36	36
	Warsalang			37	53	47	48
	[Murkhand	•••		50	56	53	54
	(Saman	•••		22	27	23	24
0.11	Jhilan			27	. •••	30	30
Sihar	Warsalang			3 3	₃ 8	36	ვნ
	Murkhand	••.		44	45	57	48

In this table it must be remembered that in the black soils, except in *morand II tikra*, a second crop would often if not always be grown, while the factors deduced from experiments are based on the rice crop alone.

Garden factors.

33. For garden land the data at my disposal were few, and I had to fix the factors chiefly upon opinions given. The question, however, of assessing the sugarcane land in the Sakoli Tahsil was of too great importance to decide by guess work, and in the preliminary report of that tahsil I have argued the question at some length from the point of view of rents actually paid. The difficulty which confronts us is, that by custom, a high rent is paid for the year when sugarcane is grown, a low rent for the second year when rice is grown, and nothing for the third year when the land lies fallow. Our assessment is made for a long period of years, and these annual variations cannot be taken into account; but a fair average valuation must be fixed. The factors fixed for sugarcane land are, however, only applicable to land which does not pay a special water-rate when sugarcane is being grown. The rights to water are different in different villages; sometimes the malguzars own the tank, sometimes some tenants, descendants of the same family, have equal rights, and sometimes tenants are the sole owners. All these persons get water free, and so their land can bear the full assessment. When, however, the owners of the tanks have settled how much land they can take up for sugarcane themselves, any balance of their sugarcane land, for which the tanks will supply water, is leased to tenants, or tenants are allowed on payment of an extra sum to cultivate sugarcane in their own fields. It would be impracticable to decide a rent to be paid by tenants for this privilege, as if a higher rent were fixed, the tenant would claim a right to water from the tank for sugarcane so long as he paid his rent. This could never be permitted, as the owners of the tanks must be the persons to decide, if in a year of deficient rainfall the sugarcane cultivation must be contracted. It was therefore decided that tenant land in which sugarcane is usually grown should be assessed as if it were irrigated rice land, as by custom all have a right to water for their rice; while an average sum, representing the water-rate paid to the malguzar, should be entered in the siwai income for purposes of assessment. Thus the tenant can only claim to get water for his land for rice, and if he wants to grow sugarcane, he must make his own bargain with his landlord.

Inferior land fac-

34. Land which will only grow inferior crops is not sub-divided by position classes.

The following table shows the factors as given by the committee, as deduced from rents, and as finally adopted:—

	Soil and positi	on classes.	सद्यमेव जय	ते	Opinion.	Rents.	Factors.
Morand I, Sa	adharan (the standard)		•••		32	32	32
Morand I, M	lutafarikat	4==	***		20	20	20
Morand II	do.	•••	•••		14	16	14
Sihar	do.	•••	•••	{	8	16	12
Khardi	do.	•••	•••		8	13	10
Bardi	do,	•••	•••		3	6	3
Retari	do.	***	***		3	3	3

The rents actually given for inferior (mutafarikat) soils of worse quality show that the committee rather undervalued them; but it was not thought advisable o go as high as the rents would indicate, as sufficient instances were not obtained to give a very sure basis, and crop experiments in miscellaneous crops were few in number and of little value.

35. The only factors that remain for consideration are those when the land is described as *khari*, close to the village site, and so manured, and *rán*, damaged by animals owing to proximity to jungle. The advantage of the *khari* position is naturally much greater to poor soils than to good ones, and it was decided that to the factors should be added—

²⁵ per cent. for kali, kanhar and kachhar.

^{33 ,,} for morand and marhani.

^{50 ,,} for other soils.

For the rán position, on the other hand, it was decided that there should be a deduction of 33 per cent. from all soils.

The existence of holdings consisting entirely of the khari or the ran position is so rare, that really useful statistics of rents paid cannot be obtained for purposes of comparison.

36. I do not know if it is necessary for me to explain how these factors are used of assessment. Soil-unit s for the calculation of actual rents; but as criticisms of the system usually bear upon this point, it may be advisable to write a few lines to make the matter clear.

Soil-unit system

First, a calculation is made of the actual incidence of the existing rents per soil-unit for (a) the group of 60 to 80 villages; (b) each village in the group; (c) each class of tenants in each village, and in the group as a whole. Then the increase in the rent-rate per acre (this is used because the incidence per soil-unit at settlement cannot be obtained) since settlement is calculated and compared with the enhancement which the general consideration of the rise in prices would indicate as fair. The excess of this enhancement according to prices (in the Bhandara District, taken as 50 per cent.—see paragraph 12) over the increase in the rent rate since settlement gives, subject to any considerations arising from the special circumstances of the group, the amount by which the standard rate per soil-unit should exceed the existing incidence per soil-unit. This rate is chiefly kept as a standard for comparison, when the new rates are calculated for each village separately, and enhancements in villages where the incidence is above the standard rate are more sparingly made than in others. Differences of natural advantages within the group naturally make wide variations in the incidences of different villages; but quite as many variations are caused by the personal idiosyncracies of the malguzars, and comparison with the standard rate allows for the gradual adjustment of these latter variations and the equalization of the burden of the assessment over the group as a whole. The individual village rate is fixed from a careful examination of the situation of the village as a whole, based both on a personal visit to it, and on its special statistics. The increase of the rent-rate of each class of tenants is considered, and the new rate is fixed with special regard to the condition of the tenants whose debts (as given by themselves) are all tabulated. This village rate, however, is not used as a rigid rule admitting no exception; a deduced rent is calculated by it for each holding, and this deduced rent is compared with the existing rent. If the existing rent is the highest, but is apparently paid without difficulty, the tenant being found without any serious debt, it is left alone; but where it is manifestly too high, reductions are liberally made. The change in the law requiring the consent of the landlord to reductions in ordinary rents was made after most of the assessments had been completed; but in this district the malguzars seldom objected to making any reductions which I thought necessary. When the existing rent is found to be lower than the deduced rent, enhancement is made, a sum slightly less than the deduced rent being fixed as a general rule. If, however, the difference between the existing and the deduced rent is great, and the resulting enhancement, though perhaps not really exorbitant, would be too sudden, about two-thirds of the difference between the two figures, or even less, is generally taken as the amount of enhancement. Such allowance is not, however, always made, the exceptional cases being generally those of holdings let to Brahmans or others not engaged in agriculture, and sublet by them at heavy rents. However high the sub-tenant's rent, the deduced rent is not exceeded, except in cases where a great deal of land is left fallow and is apparently valuable as such, while by our rule for applying the village rate no rent at all is ordinarily fixed on fallow land.

Thus at every step safeguards against over-assessment are provided, and yet the Settlement Officer is enabled to equalize the pressure of the assessment in a manner that a landlord, with his fear of offending the Brahmans and other important tenants, could not attempt even if he were so inclined.

37. The standard rates adopted for the different groups are given below, with the average soil-unit incidence before revision and the rate to which a 50 per cent. enhancement on settlement acreage rates would point.

Standard rate

Nam	e of group.		Unit incidence.	50 per cent. enhance- ment on settle- ment rates.	Standard rate.
Pauni-Haveli			.65	'70	.70
Pauni-Chauras	***		.57	.40	.70
Adyal	••		·61	.40	.70
Tumsal	***	···]	·65	-83	·8o
Silli-Manegaon	***		.25	·66	·6 5
Ambagarh	•••		·57	.79	.70
Chakaheti (1)	•••		•48	.79	·55
Bhandara (2)	•••		69	79	80
Katori	***		·58	75	'70
Tirora	•••		· 6 o	75	.40
Rampaili	•••		.52	.61	∙65
Chorkhamara	•••		.57	.28	·6o
Saoli-Dongargaon (4)	•••	}	'44 '	.38	'45
Amgaon (4)	•••		'43	'45	.20
Bijli (4)			'41	.43	.20
Warad (4)	***		.20	58	·6o
Kamtha (4)	•••	.0	47	.57	'55
Phulchur (4)	•••	6	42	.25	' 55
Nawegaon Bandh	•••		·36	.46	·45
Deori (5)	•••	100	'31	'32	.35
Chichgarh (5)	•••		.30	.36	'25
Palandur (5)	•••	di	.30	.46	.35
Gondumri	•••	(2.1)	34	'43	'40
Dalli (5)	***		.32	'45	'40
Lakhandur	•••	관음	प्रमेव जयन	.60	·6o
Sakoli	•••		·36	'45	'45
Lakhni	***		·52	.62	·6o

Enhancements in rents.

38. The enhancement in rents effected by the adoption of these rates is shown in the following tables according to tahsils:—

Bhandara Tahsil.

		SETTL	EMENT.	ATTESTATION.		Rev	In- crease	
		Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount. Rate		per cent.
		Rs.	As. p.	Rs.	As. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Malik-makbuza		 24,026	13 0	24.118	12 10	29,490	0 15 8	22
Absolute-occupant	; y	 50,696	13 4	41,952	14 2	50. 516	1 1 1	20
Occupancy		 47.248	12 6	92,293	13 5	1 09,035	15 10	18
·Ordinary	•••	 67.989	10 0	80,050	14 2	85,542	0 15 1	6
	Total tenants	 1,66,245	11 6	2,14,294	13 10	2,45,093	0 15 10	14

Rupees 312 added at last Settlement to the total in one village without the details being given.

⁽¹⁾ A very backward track.
(2) Situated near the chief town.
(4) These Zamindaris have benefited especially by the opening of the railway.
(5) Backward Zamindaris, chiefly inhabited by aboriginal tribes.

The percentages of increase anticipated for this tahsil in the orders on the preliminary report were:—

•					Per cent.
Malik-makbuza	•••	•••	***		20
Absolute-occupancy	•••	•••	•••	•••	22
Occupancy	•••	•••	•••	•••	20
Ordinary	***	•••	•••	• • •	5
•					
			Total	•••	14.7

Tirora Tahsil.

			SETTL	EMENT.		ATTEST	TATION.		Revised.				In-
		Am	nount.	Rate	e.	Amount.	Rate		Amount.	R	ate	•	crease per cent.
			Rs.	As.	p.	Rs.	As.	р.	Rs.	Rs.	а.	p.	
		1			_		alsa.					•	1
Malik-makbuza .	••	"	11 537	12	7	10,926	0 12	9	13.553	0	15	10	24
Absolute-occupancy .	••		25 75°	14	2	22,080	0 14	6	26,217	1	1	3	19
Occupancy	· •		26,464	13	6	64,351	0 14	9	75.326	1	I	3	17
Ordinary .			48,398	10	9	56,476	1 0	3	58,948	1	0	ıı	4
Total	tenants	1,0	00,613	12	2	1,42,907	0 15	3	1,60,492	1	I	2	12
						Zami	ndari.						
Malik-makbuza .	·•		5,205	8	11	4,001	9	11	4.752	0 1	ı	9	81
Absolute-occupancy .			23,696	. 12	7	18,981	13	o	23, 61 6	1	o	2	24
Occupancy		:	19,658	C u	8	65,956	13	10	77,174	1	0	3	17
Ordinary		!	56,940	9	5	87,526	13	8	94,783	0 1	4	9	8
Total	tenants	1,0	00,295	10	б	1,72,464	13	8	1,95,573	0 1	5	6	13

The approved percentages of enhancement in the orders on the preliminary report were:—

Khalsa. Zamindari.

		Threatenance we will sometime.			241111111111111111111111111111111111111
			1	Per cent.	Per cent.
Malik-makbuza		16 m S1287815 51	• • •	25	25
Absolute-occupancy	•••	Carlo 1100 - 200 1 1 1 1	• • •	25	25
Occupancy	•••	***	•••	20	20
Ordinary	•••	सन्यमन जयन	•••	2	5
		Total		13	12.7

Sakoli Tahsil.

		 SETTL	EMENT,	ATTES	FATION,	Rgv	ISED.	In-
		Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	crease per cent.
		Rs.	As. p.	Rs.	As, p.	Rs,	Rs. a. p.	
Malik-makbuza	•••	 9,089	11 9	9,574	12 0	12,013	0 15 1	26
Absolute-occupan	су	 21,940	13 7	16,460	13 8	20 075	1 0 8	22
Occupancy	•••	 20,808	12 9	37,152	13 4	45,016	1 0 2	21
Ordinary	•••	 44,485	9 11	52,568	13 9	58,415	0 15 3	11
	Total tenants	 87,234	11 3	1,06,180	13 6	1,23,506	0 15 9	17
				Zam	indari.			
Malik-makbuza	•••	 1,255	9 9	1,213	9 7	1,452	11 5	19
Absolute-occupan	су	 2,026	7 11	1,401	7 3	1,785	93	28
Occupancy	•••	 2,120	9 3	5.3 ⁸ 4	ı و	6,077	10 3	13
Ordinary	***	 11,295	6 і	18,877	6 2	21,640	7 0	14
	Total tenants	 15,441	6 6	25,662	6 8	29.502	7 8	15

The percentages of enhancement approved in the orders on the preliminary report were :---

				Khalsa.	Zamindari.
				Per cent.	Per cent.
Malik-makbuza		***	•••	25	25
Absolute-occupancy	***	***		25	25
Occupancy	•••	***	***	20	20
Ordinary	•••	***	•	5	5
					-
		Tota	is	13	9.

Deviation from

The deviation from the approved percentages of enhancement in the Sakoli sanctioned percent Tahsil is rather large, whereas in the other two tahsils a fairly close approximation has been made. The 10 per cent. of difference in the total rent enhancement, which would have necessitated a further reference to the Government of India, was not reached; but still the matter requires some explanation. The Tahsil Preliminary Report is written when the Settlement Officer has seen little or nothing of the tahsil himself, and is based merely on statistics, and the statistics of the Sakoli Tahsil proved very misleading. Large areas were found held without rent or on very low rents, and concealment of the true rents paid had been very prevalent. Of course concealment of rent could not always be proved; but it was clearly proved and even admitted in certain cases, and in others, the difference between the rent-rate in villages held by Kohlis as compared with that in those close by held by malguzars of other castes, left no doubt in one's mind that the true facts had not appeared. The Kohlis are very good landlords as a general rule; but in their dealings with their tenants and their labourers, follow their own customs, while the provisions of the Tenancy Act often remain entirely in abeyance. They admit no tenant-right in land capable of being irrigated for sugarcane, and change the tenants as they please; and in many villages a large number of the labourers are practically serfs, being fed, clothed and married by their employers, for whom they and their children work all their lives without any fixed wages. These customs are acquiesced in by all parties, and as far as I could learn there is no discontent. The announcement of the new rents was always received by both malguzars and tenants with perfect equanimity; but seemed to be a somewhat unreal formality, and I am not at all certain that it will be strictly followed. It has given, however, a fairly sound basis for the assessment of the Government revenue, calculated to fall with the same pressure as on the neighbouring villages, and as the old customs decay, as will probably be the case, the tenants will find that their rights are recorded. In many of the Zamindaris of the Sakoli Tahsil there were certain dues collected in addition to the rent; these were called pandhri, gharkari and sukhpathi, and at last settlement, when elsewhere the pandhri. became a Government tax, were left untouched because of the inaccessibility of these tracts. It has been decided that these dues shall now be abolished; but their abolition was necessarily considered in the fixation of rents. Thus, if a man paid Rs. 3 rent and Re. 1 pandhri, and the deduced rent for his land amounted to Rs. 4-8-0, it is clear that his rent could easily be fixed at Rs. 4 or Rs. 4-8-0, although the percentage of increase in his rent was large.

> The small percentage of enhancement in occupancy rents in the Sakoli Zamindaris is due to the fact that the rent-rate was already considerably above that paid by other tenants.

Addition to the 40. The total amount added to the rent-roll is thus:—

				Rs.	Per cent.
Absolute-occupancy tenants	•••	•••	•••	21,335	31
Occupancy tenants	•••	***	•••	47.492	18
Ordinary tenants	***	•••	•••	23,8 32	8
					-
		Total	•••	92,659	14

The total assessed rental falls short of the deduced rental of the district by Rs. 13,329. Margins of Rs. 10,665 and Rs. 16,079 are allowed on the deduced rents to absolute-occupancy and occupancy tenants, while the rents of ordinary tenants exceed the deduced rental by Rs. 13,515.

41. In this connection it will be well to show also what reductions in excessively Reduction in tents. high rents were made by me; but I must point out that the figures given below are not complete, as often reductions were made in the villages on the verbal complaint of the tenant and with the acquiescence of the malguzar. This course had the advantage of giving the tenant immediate relief; but could only be followed where there was no doubt about the excessive nature of the rent:-

Status.	:	Number of holdings affected.	Old rent.	Deduced rent.	Revised, rent.	Total reduction.	Percentage of reduction.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Malik-makbuza		175	2,518	1,539	1,790	728	29
Absolute-occupancy		183	2,380	1,310	1,777	553	24
Occupancy	•••	604	8,941	5,170	6, 6 06	2.335	26
Ordinary	•••	1,842	27,814	13,991	19,482	8,332	30

Thus the total amount reduced was Rs. 11,948, which, I think, shows that the assessment of rents was made with very marked leniency.

42. Before proceeding to an account of the assessment of the land revenue, Government pro-I must just state, though without detail, that under the heading malik-makbuzas perty-holdings is included a certain amount, Rs. 3,063, on account of Government property: this consists of land, which having been granted in malik-makbuza right has either been resigned by the grantees or has lapsed to Government owing to failure of heirs. Such land was leased to malguzars for the remaining period of Settlement, and has now been settled with the present holders as Government ryots. The revenue payable upon it will be recovered in the same way as malik-makbuza revenue by the malguzars, who will receive upon their collections a percentage for their trouble. Among the malik-makbuzas are also included a certain number who do not pay the full revenue, some have a certain portion remitted for a life or for certain lives, while others, who commuted at last Settlement their right to hold free of revenue for a term into a perpetual quit-rent, will continue (with their heirs and assigns) to pay only a certain proportion of the revenue fixed in perpetuity, the actual amount varying with the assessment as revised from time to The figures in the statements give the actual amount realizable, while the details of each case are entered in the register of muafi holdings, and the manner in which the amount payable in such case has been calculated has been recorded in the village notes.

The assessment of land revenue in malguzari villages is based upon the Assessment of land assets of the malguzars as derived from three sources—(1) from tenants' rents, revenue. (2) from the rental value of the sir land or home-farm, (3) from the miscellaneous income derived from forests, water-rates, fisheries and such like, and to this is added the net amount recoverable from malguzars on account of the collection of the revenue paid by malik-makbuzas and Government ryots. To avoid misconstruction, it should be added that this last amount is not dependent on the amount actually paid in any year; but the malguzars are liable for a fixed sum by their contract, though under Section 116 of the Land Revenue Act, special assistance can be given to them in their collections of such revenue if it falls into arrear.

Malguzars' assets.

44. The following table gives comparative statistics of the assets of malguzars in the Khalsa portion of the district at last Settlement, at attestation, and as adopted for the re-assessment:—

			Settlement.	Attestation.	Revised.	Estimate sanctioned.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
			Bhandar	a Tahsil.	,	
Tenants' rents	***		1,66,245	2,14,294	2,45,093	2,45,500
Sir	m		(1) 41,541	(1) 59,958	(2) 82,005	(3) 65,00
Siwai	•••		34,079	² 5,335	25.335	20,00
Total malg	uzari assets		2,41,765	2,99 587	3,52,433	3,30,500
Malik-makbuzas' paym	ents		24 .026	24,118	29,490	28,00
	GRAND TOTAL		2,65,791	3,23,705	3,81,923	3,58,500
			Tirora Tahs	il (Khalsa).		
Cenants' rents	***		1,00,613	1,42,507	1,60,492	1,62,30
Sir ,	•••		(1) 28,696	(1) 40,766	(2) 55, 2 73	54,00
Siwai	***		12,821	10,545	10,545	22,00
Total malg	uzari assets		1,42,130	1,94,218	2,26,310	2,38,30
Malik-makbuzas' paym	ents		11,537	10,926	13 553	13,70
	GRAND TOTAL		1,53.667	2,05,144	2,39,863	2,52,000
			Sakoli Tahs	il (Khalsa).		
Tenants' rents	***	•••	87,234	1,06,180	(4) 1,23,407	1,20,93
Sir	148	•••	(1) 23,480	(1) 35,698	48,238	42,00
Siwai	•••	•••	16,27 7	13,163	13,163	16,000
Total n	nalguzari assets		1,26,991	1,55,041	1,84,808	1,78,930
Malik-makbuzas' paym	ents		9,089	·9·574	12,013	11,420
	GRAND TOTAL		1,36,080	1,64,615	1,96,821	1,90,350
		j	Bhandara D is	trict (Khalsa).		ı
Cenants' rents	***		3 54,092	4,63,382	5,28,992	5,28,730
Sir	***		(1) 93,717	(1) 1,35,407	1,85,516	1,61,000
Siwai	***	***	63,177	49,043	49,043	58,000
Total malgo	uzari assets		5,10,886	6,48,848	7,63,551	7,47.739
Malik-makbuzas' paym	ents		44,652	44,618	\$5.05 6	53,120
	GRAND TOTAL		5,55,538	6,93,464	8,18,607	8,00,850

⁽¹⁾ At all-round acreage rate.

⁽²⁾ As calculated from soil factors.

⁽³⁾ According to Central Provinces' estimate, which the Government of India, in letter No. 3536-3144, dated the 2nd September 1895, pointed out to be unduly lenient.

⁽⁴⁾ Rs. 100 deducted representing water-rate collected from tenants in Korambi and paid by the malguzars to the owners of the tank.

The figures given for the last Settlement are not quite as given in Mr. Lawrence's statements, because the home-farm has here been valued at the all-round tenant acreage rate, and a reduction has been made in the siwai income which was shown in the village records. There seems to have been some confusion in the calculation of siwai at that time, and large amounts on account of fruit trees have been shown against villages where no trees have ever existed; but the amounts so shown seem to have been neglected in making the assessment. It has therefore been necessary to make corrections in order to show approximately the assets upon which the assessment of Mr. Lawrence was based, and the siwai entered by him has been reduced from Rs. 93,058 to Rs. 63,177 for this purpose.

- 45. The valuation of the sir or home-farm works out to Re. 1-3-4 per acre, and that of land held rent-free from the malguzars at Re. 1-0-6 as against a tenant acreage rent-rate of Re. 1-0-2; but that this is not excessive is shown by the fact that out of 150,146 acres of home-farm, 13,068 acres are let to tenants for Rs. 22,852 at Re. 1-12-0 an acre, and 1,890 acres are let on grain rents valued at Rs. 5,057, or Rs. 2-10-10 an acre. At the same time it is not usual for a proprietor to let his best land, and thus the rental valuation put upon the home-farm is probably very well within the possible amount which could be obtained for it.
- 46. The siwai income was assessed by me, often after very liberal remissions from the amounts stated by my assistants, at Rs. 65,064; but in order that there should be no over-assessment under this head, 26 per cent. of the ascertained amount was again remitted before assuming the amount adopted for the calculation of the revenue. The assessment of siwai income is necessarily most difficult, as it is fluctuating in amount and can easily be concealed. The main rule followed was, in the absence of accounts, to assess 4 annas on every mango tree and 2 annas on every mahua tree belonging to the malguzars. Mangoes, however, were not assessed when the malguzars agreed not to keep them exclusively for their own use, but to allow all-comers to pick the fruit, and large reductions were made for old or immature trees of any kind which were reported not to bear much produce. Again, after the amount had been so worked out by my assistants. I nearly always made some further reductions. For mahua trees situated in jungles a merely nominal assessment was made, as not only do they not flower so well, but the flowers are also consumed to a great extent by wild animals. No assessment at all was put upon trees the produce of which is taken by tenants.

The estimate of income from forest produce was necessarily a matter of conjecture in most instances, but was based on the area and character of the forest and upon enquiries made from the surrounding villagers, who often would give fairly reliable accounts of their own purchases. The malguzars often put to me a most ingenious form of special pleading. If I found traces of extensive cutting and large sales, I was told that they must confess in sorrow to great extravagance in cutting the jungle; but now, as I could see for myself, but little remained to cut while, if on the contrary I found a well preserved jungle, I was informed by the proprietor, with pride, that he was not as other men were, he made no incomfrom his forest but kept it for the use of his village.

Fisheries, rents of tanks for sowing singhara, or water-nuts, and of river sand for planting melons, were as a rule capable of fairly exact assessment.

Bazar dues have only been included in one village, namely, Lakhandur, which is held by the Bhonsla Rajas on a privileged tenure. In other villages, where the proprietors were permitted to take bazar dues at last Settlement on condition of spending the money in improving the bazar, as the condition has not been fulfilled, the privilege has how been taken away.

Water-rates for tank water used by tenants for sugarcane gardens have been calculated as far as might be from the average collections for the past for years, checked by the area of sugarcane land held by tenants. There was a great deal of concealment made in this matter, and the figures assumed are probably not very accurate, though the error is certainly in the direction of leniency.

Comparison with sanctioned forecasts.

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47. Before leaving the subject, I must comment on the figures as now assessed as compared with the forecasts sanctioned by the Government of India. The agreement as regards tenants' rents is remarkable; and this is as it should be, as in dealing with rents, even at the time of the preliminary reports, there were fairly satisfactory data to go upon except in the Sakoli Tahsil. As regards the valuation of sir, there is a difference of Rs. 17,000 more in Bhandara than Sept - 95 No. / 4the figure adopted in the Central Provinces Government Resolution; but this was pointed out by the Government of India to be unduly low; though as an alternative figure was not suggested, I have been obliged to take the low figure in the tables of statistics. There is also an increase of Rs. 6,000 in Sakoli, which is due in the main to the excellent irrigation of the malguzars' fields in that tabsil, a fact not sufficiently realised before the tabsil was inspected in detail. There is a great falling-off from the estimate of siwai in the Tirora Tansil. It was thought at the time of writing the preliminary report that the siwai had not been so much exaggerated here as in the Bhandara Tahsil at last Settlement, but further enquiry showed that very large numbers of the mahua trees did not belong to the proprietors at all, but to the tenants; while I was very lenient in assessing the value of the trees belonging to agriculturist malguzars, who did not sell the mahua flower but merely kept it for the feed of their bullocks; especially when I found that they were generous in allowing their tenants the produce of a large number of trees for the same purpose.

Land revenue assessed.

48. Upon these assets revenue has been assessed as shown below:-

			Revenu	R ON	Percentage on		
т	ahsil.		Malguzari assets.	Total assets.	Malguzari assets.	Total assets.	
			Rs.	Rs.			
Bhandara	•••		1,97,100	2.23 397	56	59	
Tirora (Khalsa)	•••		1,25,963	1.37,770	551/2	58	
Sakoli (Khalsa)	•••		1,02,001	1,12 485	56	57	
		- }					
	Total Khalsa		4,25,064	4,73.6 52	56	58	

The proportion of the malguzari assets to be taken as revenue in the three tahsils was sanctioned as follows:—56 per cent. in Bhandara, 55 per cent. in Tirora, and 54 per cent. in Sakoli.

Explanation of variation from forecast.

The difference in the revenue assessed does not exceed the 10 per cent. margin permitted without further reference to the Government of India, but as the difference is in the direction of excess over the standard approved, some explanation may be given.

In the Tirora Tahsii it was found that many malguzars gained by the re-assessment, that is, the amount added to their rent-roll exceeded the amount added to their outgoings in revenue and cesses. In such cases it was obviously unnecessary to take as the Government share less than the maximum limit of 60 per cent, of the assets. This was also true to some extent in the Sakoli Tahsil, and here undue prominence was given by me in my preliminary report to the necessity for treating with leniency the Kohli malguzars. At that time I was not in a position to allow for the small proportion which they bear to the malguzars of this tabsil and I subsequently found that many of the richest villages were held by Brahman and Kalar money-lenders who had no such claim for lenient treatment.

50. So far I have been dealing with the full revenue assessed, but a certain amount of the demand shown above is not realizable on account of its redemption or assignment for various reasons. The details of all villages so circumstanced are given in my group reports, and here I will only give a statement showing the number of villages with the amount of revenue released in this Settlement:—

Revenue-fr		Number.	Revenue not relizable.	
				Rs.
(a) Grants in perpetuity or for an indefin	nite time		įÓ	4,785
(b) Grants for certain lives	•••		5	2,470
(c) Revenue redeemed by a cash payment	tunder the Waste 1	and Rules.	45	4,905
Partly revenue	free.			
(a) Grants in perpetuity or for an indefin	ite time		4	787
(b) Grants for certain lives	***		5	656
(c) Life maufis commuted to a quit rent v	rarying with the la	nd revenue	13	1,177
Makta gras	ıts.		; 	
Held on a revenue fixed in perpetuity	•••		16	4,131
	T	otal	104	18,911

51. The total amount remitted at last Settlement was Rs. 10,909, but of the larger sum now unrealizable Rs. 4,905 is on account of waste land villages which were sold free of revenue subsequent to Settlement, and Rs. 2,470 on account of Naologi Rao Gujar's estate, regarding which orders were passed later than in other cases.

The remaining difference of Rs. 1,536 is due to the fact that although some grants have fallen the assessment in other villages still held on privileged terms has been increased.

52. The effect of the revision of the Settlement upon the malguzars may Effect of revision. next be considered. At last Settlement the balance left after paying the revenue in each tahsil was as follows:—

Tahsil.			Assets.	Realizable revenue.	Cesses.	Balance.
			 Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bhandara Tirora Khalsa Sakoli Khalsa	····	•••	 2 ,6 5 ,79 <i>t</i> 1,53,66 7 1,36,080	1,54,941 97,111 78,123	7, 253 4 453 3,686	1,03,597 52,103 54 27 1
		Total	 5,55,538	3,30.175	15,392	2,09.971

Besides this they had to maintain patwaris, though it is doubtful whether this expense was very great, as the papers were generally written up by their agents.

Since Settlement the additional rate at 2 per cent. for insurance against famine has been added by legislation and a patwari cess at 4 per cent. on the malguzari revenue has been imposed to cover the cost of the Land Record Staff.

The present balances left to malguzars are:-

	Tahsil.			Assets.	Realizable revenue.	Net cesses.	Balance.
		•		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bhandara Tirora Khalsa Sakoli Khalsa	***	•		3,81,862 2,39,491 1,96,143	2,15,677 1,36,688 1,07,271	22,899 14.425 11.849	1,43,286 88,378 77.023
		Total		8,17,496	4 59,636	49,173	3,08,687

Here net cesses are shown, allowance being made for the additional rate collected from some tenants.

53. Thus the malguzars of the district are as a body better off by nearly Rs. 1,00,000 than they were at last Settlement, though it is no doubt true that there is not the same prospect of an early extension of their income as there was then when they were encouraged to enhance the rents of ordinary tenants.

Effect on malguzars' income. 54. Perhaps a more practical way of looking at the effect of the Settlement on the district is to consider its effects upon the incomes of the malguzars.

The total increase in the realizable revenue is Rs. 1,26,962, that in net cesses is Rs. 14,473, or together Rs. 1,41,435. The increase in cash receipts from malik-makbuzas revenue and tenants' rents is Rs. 76,250. The malguzars thus lose Rs. 65,185 of their cash income by re-settlement.

In his report of the Nagpur Settlement Mr. Craddock assumes the cultivating profits of sir land to be Rs. 5 an acre, and even if to avoid exaggeration Rs. 3 an acre be taken for the more backward district of Bhandara the total profits of the malguzars were as follows:—

			Rs.
Sir profits		•••	4,50,338
Cash receipts			5,07,997
Siwai			49.044
	Total	S) _	10,07.379
Realizable revenue			3.32,674
Net cesses			33,700
	Total		3,66,374
Profit	MI		6,41,005

The reduction in their profits of Rs. 65,185 as calculated above thus falls at just over 10 per cent.

55. The rent-rate had risen during the course of Settlement by 21 per cent. and now stands at 38 per cent. above the Settlement level, while the revenue rate per acre in cultivation has been raised by me from Re. 0-9-5 to Re. 0-11-8, or by 24 per cent. only, and the percentage of assets taken is 58 per cent. as against 62 per cent.

Considering, then, the position of the malguzars of this district and how they have been raised from the position of farmers of land revenue to hereditary proprietors of their villages, I think it will be conceded that the Settlement now completed is by no means severe, and that to have taken a smaller share would have been to sacrifice unnecessarily the interests of the Government.

Appeals.

56. That this Settlement has been generally accepted as fair by those affected is shown by the small number of appeals made by malguzars against it.

There were 21 appeals against the revenue assessed, of which none were successful, while of three appeals against rents one was successful, the case being one in which an old high rent had been allowed to stand owing to a misconception of the facts.

Besides this there were 33 appeals in miscellaneous cases, chiefly regarding protected status of thekadars—of these one met with success.

57. Moderate as the assessment is when regarded as a whole there were naturally cases where the enhancement in revenue was so large that its imposition at once would perhaps rather seriously embarrass the assessees and in such cases the Settlement has been fixed progressively. These cases were always

examined carefully with reference to the position and general income of the malguzars in question, and the occurrence of years of famine has no doubt had its influence in securing to many the benefit of this indulgence who might not have obtained it, if the Settlement had been effected in years of plenty.

The amount of revenue so remitted during the 3 or 4 years succeeding the re-assessment is Rs. 4,625.

58. One more subject demands consideration before leaving the Khalsa Inferior proprietors. portion of the district. A few villages are held in dual proprietorship, the revenue of which is paid by the inferior proprietor with a malikana to the superior proprietor, who is responsible for the revenue to Government.

	Tahsil.				Number of villages.	Revenue.	Malikana.
Bhandara					6	Rs. 820	Rs,
Tirora		•••			12	4,285	903
			Total	•••	18	5,105	1,136

Eight of these villages belong to the Saoli-Dongargaon estate, which was a Zamindari at last Settlement, but which on account of its transfer to an outsider during the course of Settlement has now been declared as Khalsa.

59. Protected status under Section 67-A of Land Revenue Act has been Protected status. granted to the lessees of 7 villages and occupancy rights in the home-farm have been given to 3 other lessees.

60. Some mention has been made of the Zamindaris and their origin in the The Zamindaris. chapter upon the history of the district. Some date from the times of the Gond Rajas, being grants from Mandla and Chanda, but the most important-Kamptha and Amgaon—and a few more were granted to a Kunbi family by the Bhonslas. They are situated in the eastern portion of the district, which was less easily accessible from Nagpur, and originally considerable power was deputed to the zamindars. Gradually, as the Maratha power became more firmly established at Nagpur, these powers were cut down, and at the time when the Nagpur country came under British rule the zamindars were little more than malguzars, being only distinguishable by the size and compactness of their estates from the others. True, they had some powers of inflicting fines and of collecting some extra cesses from their tenants, but these powers were taken away before last Settlement, and the only privilege left to them owing to their former importance was the right to pay a takoli or quit-rent less (as a rule) than the kamil-jama assessed on their estates, and to retain the excess forest land which in the case of ordinary malguzars was converted into Government forest.

- A few zamindars in the most inaccessible parts of the Sakoli Tahsil were Miscellaneous cesalso allowed to collect the pandhri tax which elsewhere was taken over by Government, but this was due simply to considerations of convenience to Government and not to any concession to the feelings of the zamindars themselves. In the present Settlement this anomaly has been abolished, not entirely without discontent, as the zamindars to whom this right had been continued were under a misconception as to the reasons which had led to the former arrangement.
- Another change has also been made in the system of Settlement of the Fazil jungle. Zamindari estates. Owing to the uncertainty entertained as to the income derived from Zamindari forests their assessment was made triennial and was altered from time to time. Experience has, however, taught that such a method of assessment is detrimental to the proper conservation of the forests. Extravagant cutting by the zamindars was followed by an increased assessment and this only induced the owners to cut more wildly and foolishly than ever. It has been

decided, now that the assessment of the forest mahals shall be for the same period as that of the remainder of the Zamindari estates, and it is hoped that the fixation of a fair takoli, from which there can be no abatement for a number of years, will induce zamindars by an appeal to their own interests to husband the resources of their forests. At the same time provisions have been introduced into the Wajibul-arz which will enable any part of a forest which is being recklessly destroyed to be notified as requiring special protection in such tracts; no timber may then be cut without the Deputy Commissioner's special permission, and strict accounts must be kept; and if any of these rules is further infringed the forest will be taken under Government management.

Principles of assessment of takoli.

- 63. The last Settlement Report of the district did not disclose the principles upon which the assessment of Zamindari takolis was based, and not much additional information was elucidated in the subsequent correspondence on the subject. The Settlement Officer seems to have made his proposals on general lines, considering chiefly what enhancement could be borne, and the Commissioner of Settlements, in explaining his reductions of the amounts suggested by the Settlement Officer in his letter No. 1046-C, dated 20th March 1867, makes the following statement only:—"In fixing the takoli proposed for each Zamindari I have been guided by the following principles which will, I think, be found sufficiently liberal in the majority of cases:—
 - "(1) To grant reduction in the present takoli in none but very exceptional cases.
 - "(2) To fix the amount in all cases of enhancement at a sum not exceeding two-thirds or below half the kamil-jama."
- 64. From this it would appear that more regard was paid to the proportion between the takoli and the kamil-jama, perhaps in some cases a slightly misleading procedure, as it would omit from consideration the question of the share of profits absorbed by inferior proprietors. The limits, however, are so wide that they would allow for this question being taken in account as well as for other personal or political considerations.

Principles of present assessment.

65. It has now been decided that the takoli shall be calculated upon the income of the zamindars from all sources, i. e., from villages managed by themselves, from the revenue and matikana paid by inferior proprietors, and from the theka-jamas and other income received from villages given on lease.

To facilitate comparison, statements have been prepared to compare the income at last Settlement and at present. It is however to be regretted that the statements of the income at Settlement do not agree with the statements in the last Settlement Report. How those figures were obtained I cannot tell, but those now compiled in my office are taken from the Settlement misls with two exceptions—the home-farm has been valued at the all-round tenant rate, and the estimate of siwai income, where clearly excessive, was reduced. As regards the siwai, however, I have, in fairness to the zamindars, made an addition—not made in the individual Mahalwar assessment statements—of a fair amount in fazil mahals, where, as was often the case, nothing or only an inadequate amount was entered. In computing this I have been guided by the amount of kamil-jama and takovi fixed for the fazil jungle.

The new income from inferior proprietary villages has been calculated as the kamil-jama plus the malikana assessed in the case of all inferior proprietors, whether they received that status from Government at last Settlement or purchased it from persons who had been given inferior proprietary rights then or have been recognized as inferior proprietors by Government in consequence of subsequent grants by the zamindars themselves.

As regards the *thekadari* villages no proper comparison can be made between last Settlement and the present time, as there is no clear record of the villages which were so held. In some cases partial information could be obtained from the

zamindars, but most assert that all the thekadars were ejected during the year of Settlement, probably to stop them claiming inferior proprietary rights. It is clear, however, from remarks in Mr. Lawrence's note on the Zamindaris, that he was aware of the existence of farmers of villages other than inferior proprietors and made allowance for them.

In calculating the probable receipts of the zamindars from thekadari villages, at first I was directed to assume 80 per cent. of the assets, but later, in order to avoid any chance of over-assessment, I have been told to take 75 per cent. of the thekadar's assets, together with any income derived otherwise by the zamindar from the village or its jungle.

Having thus obtained a fairly accurate comparative statement of the assets of each Zamindari the proportion (a) of the assets and (b) of the kamiljama at the same percentages as at last Settlement was calculated and the figures bearing the same proportion to the present assets and kamil-jama were taken as guides to the fixation of the new takoli. These last figures often worked out with a considerable difference, but the nearest even sum between the two was generally accepted. In determining to which limit I should incline, the higher or the lower, I was guided by the result of the re-assessment to the zamindar: if he was gaining by it, as has usually been the case, I have taken a higher figure than if his net income after revision would be reduced, and consideration was also shown where the income was largely from forest produce and thus less certain in its character.

67. Comment has already been made on the rent enhancement in the Assets to Camin-Zamindaris, and the principle of assessing kamil-jama is exactly the same in the daris. Zamindaris as in the Khalsa. The following tables give the statistics of the total assets: -

		Tir	ora I	ahsil.			
		6		Settlement.	Allotinent.	Revised.	Sanctioned estimate.
Tenants' rents Sir Siwai		: 6		Rs. 100,295 *27.144 22,637	Rs. 172,464 *41.266 28,207	Rs. 195,573 54,806 28,207	Rs. 192,700 45 000 30 000
Malik-makbuza	Т	otal Malguzari	ruH	150,076 5 .205	241,937 4,001	278,586 4.752	207.700 5,800
		Grand Total		153 281	245.938	283,238	273.500

Sakoli Tasil. Sanctioned Settlement. Allotment, Revised. estimate. Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs. 25,662 *8437 Tenants' rents 15.441 *6,479 29,502 28,100 + 3,600 13018 10,000 ٠., ••• Simai 25,000 27,570 27,570 11,322 ••• ... 66,100 Total Malguzari 61.660 33 242 70,000 Malik-makbuza 1,213 1,452 1,470 1.255 ... 67,570 Grand Total 62.872 34,497 71.5+2

*At all-round tenant-rate per acre.

I have also referred to the variation in rents from the estimate as sanctioned by the Government of India. In estimating the rental value of sir in both tahsils I calculated too little upon the superiority of the home-farm over the tenant land. Of course the less careful the cultivation the more marked does the superiority become, because where irrigation is insufficient the malguzar or zamindar takes the whole.

The siwai income of the Zamindaris has been one of the greatest Simai income. difficulties of the revision of Settlement. In some of the estates the forest mahals are unimportant, but in many the income derived from them is considerable and in fact of more importance than the rents of culturable land. The zamindars as a rule produced no accounts or produced only papers fabri-

cated for the occasion. The worst offender in this respect was the purchaser of the estate of Saoli-Dongargaon, who handed in books which were subsequently checked to a certain extent by local enquiry, and I have myself seen receipts given by his men for forest produce which were not entered in his registers. The zamindarin of Rajoli through her agent produced what I believe to be perfectly accurate books, and for half of Darekasa I had the Court of Wards accounts, but for the majority of the other estates I have had to depend on local The area of the forests is naturally one of the data on which I have trusted together with the character of the forests, as they appeared to me during the course of many a long ride through them, but though I did my best to get a fair appreciation of their value the tremendous area—some 600,000 acres—made it practically impossible to carry out a really careful inspection. Certain facts, such as the prices given for the contracts of harra and lac, were obtained from the dealers and often differed vastly from the zamindars' accounts of the same tran-Then a good deal of information was obtained from villagers as to the amounts they had paid during the year. Still, notwithstanding my endeavours, I am oppressed with a feeling of failure, or rather of uncertainty, in this matter. In order that the mistake, if any, should not be on the side of over-assessment, I have reduced to what some might think an excessive extent the estimates made by my Assistants, even where they were based upon most careful enquiries, and have made liberal allowances for expenditure, and the amounts now entered have been in the majority of cases acquiesced in, if not entirely approved by, the zamindars themselves.

Assessment

69. Comment upon the kamil-jama levied in Zamindari estates would be superfluous, because except where there are inferior proprietors it is only a paper calculation made for the computation of cesses. I may note, however, that certain of the shikmi zamindars (that is, those who make their payments through another zamindar instead of to Government direct) were directed to pay the kamil-jama of their estates instead of a takoli at last Settlement. The kamil-jama in these cases was often fixed at an absurdly low fraction of the assets which obscured the action of Government and caused a reduction in cesses also which was probably not intended. In the present Settlement fair kamil-jamas have been assessed and where these would press unduly heavily on the shikmi zamindars on account of their previous treatment, a reduction has been allowed in assessing their takoli in the same way as has been done in the case of the greater zamindars. The kamil-jamas and takolis assessed are shown in Statement XIV in the Appendices.

Result to zamin-

70. If I were to attempt to discuss the takolis assessed upon the zamindars as a whole, I should have to recapitulate most of what has already been entered in my reports on this subject, and as they have already been printed this seems quite unnecessary. Still some account of the final results to Government and the zamindars must be given, or this report would be incomplete. The following table will show the payments of the zamindars (takoli and cesses) at Settlement, before revision and after revision, the gain by revision to Government, and the gain or loss of the zamindars. It is necessary to add cesses to the takoli because they form a very considerable item in the zamindars' outgoings, especially now that they have been calculated on the forest mahals as well as on the cultivated portion of the estates:—

			Так	OLI AND CESS	l	a : 1	
Zamindari.		i. Settlement.		Before revision.	After revision.	Increase in payments.	Gain or loss to zamindar by revision.
A Company of the Comp			Rs.	Rs. TIRORA	Rs. TAHSIL.	Rs.	Rs.
Kamtha	***		35.769	37,882	59.998	22,116	+ 6,466
Warad	•••	•••	12,560	13,178	19,317	6,139	+ 349
Gangajhari	•••		367	1,198	1,516	318	305
Amgaon	•••	•••	6,334	6,724	12,023	5,299	+ 542
Phukimeta	***	•••	бот	575	951	376	- 220
Saoli-Dongargaon (1)	4++	•••	2,100	3,000	5.346	2,346	···
	Carried over		57.731	62,557	99,151	36,594	+6,832

		TAK	OLI AND CESS	SES.		
Zamindari.		Settlement.	Before tevision.	After revision.	Increase in payments.	Gain or loss to Zamindar by revision.
	'	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Řs.
		TIROR	A TAHSIL.	–(Contd.)		
Brought forward		57,731	62,557	99,151	36,594	+ 6,832
Nansari—						ļ
Vinayak Rao	• • •)	634	1,259	625	+ 226
Sakhu Bai	•••	982	430	863	433	+ 161
Palkhera (2)	•••	2,894	3,030	6,189	3,159	- 751
Bijli		İ	i i		}	
Anand Rao (3)		b	(1,921	5,595	3,674	+ 620
Kanhaya Lal		2,758	1,052	12,695	1,643	+ 43
Darekasa					}	
Ratan Bapu (1)	•••	,	295	1,276	981	
Ramlal Bapu	•••	352	295	1,376	1,081	- 530
Salekasa (2)	•••	184	280	1,217	937	- 151
Tirkheri	•••)		(1,193	(
Malpuri (2)		536	768	960	1,385	+ 653
Purada	•	707	964	1,961	997	+ 421
Dongarli	•••	372	396	592	196	- 101
		- ANES	340	 		
Total	•••	66,516	72,622	1,24,327	51,705	+ 7,423
		SAKOLI	TAHSIL.	į]
Chichgarh	•••	3,141	4,540	6,577	2,037	+ 366
Palasgaon		521		1,269		
Rajoli (2)		211	722	1,126	405	- 277 + 182
Mahagaon		1,053	1,158	1,745	404	
Kanhadgaon (2)		100	105	101	587	- 335
Deori (2) with its Shikmi Zamindaris	•••	1.373	2,197	1	-4	+ 18
Palasgaon	•••	265	279	4.741	2.544	+ 596
Chikhli (2)	•••	400	426	323	44	+ 30
Goadumri		1,433	1,748	537	111	+ 18
Umri		687	795	2,322 1,156	1	
Dalli		1,066	1,432		1	- 181
Arjuni	•••	894	991	2,086	654	+ 119
Dawa		1,540	1,625	1,523	532	- 122
Khairi	•••			2,348	723	}
Tudmapuri	•••	536 678	573	730	157	+ 9
Khairi	•••	1	677	873	196	1
Iambhli (c)	•••	472	516	650	134	28
	•••	392	515	645	130	- 15
Total	•••	14,752	19,163	28,752	9,589	- 107
GRAND TOTAL	•••	81,268	91,785	1,530,79	61,294	+ 7,316

⁽¹⁾ Wholly alienated.

⁽²⁾ Partly alienated.

- 71. This table requires a little explanation. In the sixth column is shown the gain or loss to the zamindars by revision, and therefore does not include any gain or loss to persons who have purchased the whole or part of any Zamindari. The figure in column 6 is arrived at by deducting the increase in takolis and cesses from the amount of increase in rents in villages held by the zamindar himself, and in the malikana and jama of villages held by inferior proprietors under him. The table compares the position of the zamindars before and after revision. How much better off they are than at last Settlement is seen that although by taking approximately the same share of their income as before the State has gained Rs. 61,294 by the revision of Settlement, yet the income the zamindars were enjoying before revision of Settlement has been increased in 18 cases and has been diminished in only 10 cases, where the zamindars have not alienated their property.
- 72. The balance left to the zamindars after payment of takoli and cesses is to a certain extent computed, as the income from forest is hard to assess with accuracy, and the amount which thekadars have to pay is left to private contract, except where the thekadars have been protected under the Land Revenue Act, when, if the parties do not agree, the Deputy Commissioner will decide. The doubtfulness of the siwai income does not affect the increase or decrease in the zamindars' income, as the same figure has been taken before and after revision. As regards theka-jama, I expect that in the more settled parts more than I have assumed will be actually collected, while on the other hand I expect that for the present, at any rate, the zamindar of Chichgarh, for instance, will hardly obtain so much as has been entered in the estimate

Progressive assessments.

73. In a few cases the full takolis assessed will not be at once recoverable, but either because the enhancement in takoli was considerable or because progressive assessments had been made in the case of inferior proprietors, progressive assessment of takoli was also sanctioned, and a sum of Rs. 5,745 spread over a period of six or eight years has been remitted from the takolis.

Fixation of Mali-

74. A few words may be said regarding the fixation of malikana in the case of villages held by inferior proprietors.

There were for consideration firstly the villages in which inferior proprietary rights were conferred by Government at last Settlement on lessees of villages who had been so long in possession or had done so much for their villages as to deserve special recognition.

Inferior proprietors established by Government.

- 75. The fixation of malikana in these cases was done according to the principles laid down in the Settlement Code, paragraph 271, et seq. It has been decided that malikana is rightly regarded as the superior proprietor's share of the net village profits after payment of Government dues, and should vary with these and should not be calculated as percentage of the Government That this is the right way of regarding the malikana admits of no doubt whatever; but the application of this rinciple now is not always easy, as there seems no doubt at all that at last Settlement it was regarded simply as a percentage on the revenue. I often found that to grant as malikana the same share of the net profits as was given at last Settlement would be quite inequitable and would put upon the inferior proprietors a burden too great for them to bear. Subject, of course, to special considerations in individual cases, my rule was to assess as malikana the same share of the net profits as at last Settlement, subject to a maximum limit of about one-third. In a few cases where a malikana of 10 per cent, on the revenue was assessed at last Settlement in place of the usual 25 per cent., or 30 per cent. and where it seemed to be due to very special reasons (such as the case of the villages held by the descendants of the dispossessed zamindars of Kamtha) I again assessed the malikana at 10 per cent. of the revenue as this appears to have been done intentionally.
- Inferior proprietary rights sold by za conferred inferior proprietary status in ignorance that such grants were not within their power to make. Where by the terms of the grant it is clear that the zamindars did not intend to divest themselves of their full proprietary right Government has after consideration of each case on its merits, ratified the action of the

The assessment of malikana in these cases depended very much on the wording of the contracts. In some cases it was stipulated that there should be no malikana or that a malikana of only so much per cent. on the revenue should be imposed. In these cases the contract has been followed, while in others where there was no other stipulation than that the new inferior proprietors should be treated like others, I have followed the same principles as in the case of those rights granted by Government.

Protected status has been conferred on the thekadars (lessees) of 67 Protected where villages. The enquiry into these cases was often of very great difficulty, as definite proof of the length of occupation was often almost impossible to obtain owing to the deficiencies in the old lagwans or village papers, and the question of cost of improvements and of their value to the village was one in which there was great conflict of testimony.

In 17 villages where the claims of the lessees were not so strong occupancy rights were conferred over the whole or part of the home-farm.

Theka-jami

78. The rent to be paid by protected thekadars has been left to private arrangement between the parties with an appeal to the Settlement Officer or Deputy Commissioner in case they cannot come to an agreement, but such appeals will probably be rare, as the limits within which the rent could be fixed are narrow and the zamindars will not press for too high an amount, as they will much prefer to have the settlement made by themselves and so save their position; as it is the loss of prestige which they fear with reference to the protection of thekadars rather than a possible loss of money.

Forest mala

Before leaving the subject of the Zamindaris I must just refer briefly to the forest mahals. I have noted above that the period of their Settlement is now the same as that of the Zamindari estates and in a subsequent chapter upon the Village Wajib-ul-arz I will detail the conditions upon which the Settlement has been made. Here, however, I wish to refer to the alteration which has been made in their boundaries. At last Settlement to every village where forest existed an area amounting if possible to about twice the area of cultivated land was allotted for the use of the villagers and for extension of cultivation. This was called the duchand forest: the excess or fazil forest was then marked off, but in the case of the Zamindaris was not taken over by Government. Some of the demarcation done was effected in a most inconvenient manner and naturally in the course of Settlement much of the fazil forest has come under cultivation. It was therefore necessary at this Settlement to revise the boundaries. This has been done in consultation with the zamindars in such a way as to exclude all cultivated land from the forest mahals and also such land as the zamindars considered to be likely to be required for cultivation in the near future. It is not to be understood that all culturable land has been so excised, but if opportunities occur of bringing land still included in a forest mahal into cultivation this will be permitted in the discretion of the District authorities under such conditions as to safeguard the forest from reckless cutting when cultivation is not seriously intended.

- 80. I do not think it will be out of place in this report if in connection Road cess ... with these forest mahals I point out that now that they have been assessed to mahals. road cess it is incumbent upon the District Council to make provision for the improvement of the roads which lead to them as this part of the road scheme of the district has been much neglected.
- 81. The total result of the revision of Settlement has been to increase the Total result of kamil-jama in the Khalsa by 38 per cent. from Rs. 3,43,346 to Rs. 4,73,652, or by Rs. 1,30,306, while the realizable jama has increased by Rs. 1,26,962 in a similar proportion.

In the Zamindaris, counting in them those alienated portions which will be now treated as Khalsa, the amount to be realized has been increased by Rs. 54,221—from Rs. 78,128 to Rs. 1,30,389, or by 69 per cent.

282. Throughout the report the figures used have been those which were sanctioned, but owing to changes during the period which necessarily elapsed between attestation and announcement, some alterations of tenure were found which necessitated the alteration of the sanctioned figures. The effect of these changes is given in Statement XII and amounted to a reduction of Rs. 478 in the kamil-jama.

CHAPTER IV.

83. There are some miscellaneous matters with which a Settlement Officer has to deal, and I propose to refer to them in this concluding chapter.

Patwaris.

- 84. At last Settlement the patwaris were the servants of the malguzars who were responsible for the preparation of such village statistics as were then required, but it was discovered that without proper supervision this important duty was most unpunctually and unsatisfactorily performed, and now many of the lagwans to which I had to refer were but copies of those of some previous year and most unreliable as a basis of any important decision. In the year 1884 it was decided that the duty of supervising patwaris must in the interests of efficiency be taken over by Government and their pay was provided out of a cess imposed upon malguzars together with the customary dues levied from cultivators. In the Bhandara District the cess was fixed at 4 per cent., while cultivators continued to pay two kuros of wheat or cleaned rice if their rent exceeded Rs. 5 and one kuro if it did not. At the time that Government supervision over the patwaris in the Khalsa portion of the district was decided upon the question of acting in the same manner in the Zamindaris was not settled, and as a result the circles allotted to each patwari became somewhat confused where the Zamindari estates are much intermingled with Khalsa villages.
- 85. At the present Settlement it was decided that at the risk of some loss of efficiency in changing villages from a patwari who was acquainted with them to the charge of one who was not the necessity for compactness in a patwari's charge, both on account of ease of supervision and also because of the special duties imposed on a patwari in time of famine, rendered it absolutely obligatory to disregard the difference of tenure between the Zamindari estates and the Khalsa. Several large and unwieldy circles had to be divided also, and thus a considerable number of changes have been effected. The number of patwari circles has been increased from 185 to 204, while their supervision has been entrusted to a Superintendent of Land Records, an Assistant Superintendent and 9 Inspectors.
- 86. The patwari cess has been continued both on malguzari and Zamindari estates at 4 per cent. upon the land revenue, but the tenants' dues have been changed from a cash payment which lay unnecessarily lightly upon the wealthier tenants to a money rate of 3 pies per rupee of rental. The pay of the patwaris will be Rs. 10 to 12 per mensem. The financial position of the Fund is as follows:—

Pagaikto

		Receipts.		
Patwari cess		***		Rs. 25,571
		Expenditur	e.	
Pay of patwaris enue Inspec		sury and of	Rev-	19,510
	id Assista	owances of Su nt Superinten		
of Land Re	cords.			3,000
Other expenses	•••	•••	•••	2,000
		Total	***	24,510

87. The kotwars or village watchmen, who are invariably of the Mahar Kotwars caste, were until revision of Settlement paid two kuros (20 seers) of grain per tenant, together with a present called khalla bara, given at the threshing floor and varying in amount with the wealth of the tenant. They also have in most villages the rights to the hides of dead cattle and sometimes they have small perquisites of a similar nature besides. The objections to the system were the facts that the malguzar seldom paid anything, that the non-resident tenants often evaded payment and the burden was the same (with the exception of the khalla bara) on rich and poor tenants alike. The system now introduced arranges for a fixed payment up to 1 anna in the rupee of rental according to the necessities of the village and the malguzar is forced to contribute one quarter of the kotwar's remuneration, either in cash or land. This remuneration can now be recovered as an arrear of land revenue, and thus the position of the kotwar is more assured.

In the very jungly Zamindari tracts in the west of the district, where cash payments worked out very low, it has been considered advisable to retain the old arrangements for the present, as though the kotwars might not lose on paper by a calculation of dues in cash; as a matter of fact he gets on better with grain payments when his emoluments are small.

- 89. A third matter is the Wajib-ul-arz or Administration paper, which is a Wajibdocument containing in a general form a statement of the rights of the malguzar, the tenants and different classes of the village communities. At last Settlement there were three forms, the Tahsil Wajib-ul-arz, the Village Wajib-ul-arz and the Taluka Wajib-ul-arz—the last being issued for each Zamindari. It was decided at this Settlement to have one form of Wajib-ul-arz for every village in the district, whether in the Khalsa or in the Zamindaris, with a special Zamindari Wajib-ul-arz applicable to each estate as a whole. Copies of both forms are appended to this report and comment on most of the provisions is needless. Some changes, however, have been made. The Deputy Commissioner is empowered to order the destruction of the hides of cattle where it is suspected that the cattle have been poisoned for the sake of their hides, or that infection may be spread by the sale or transport of the hides of cattle which have died of disease. Some existing customs as regards the repair of tanks have been clearly stated, not because they are not generally recognized by malguzars of the cultivating castes, but because there is a tendency for purchasing money-lenders to overlook their obligations in this respect. Dues from the holders of stalls in village bazars were often allowed to be taken under the provisions of the old Wajib-ul-arz, on condition that the sum so obtained was spent for the improvement of the village, but as there was no one concerned in seeing that this was done, these dues remained for the most part the private perquisite of the malguzars. The levy of such dues has now been prohibited, except in the village of Lakhandur, which is held on a makta tenure by the Bhonsla Rajas. The levy of dues in bazars in Zamindaris has not been prohibited, but no permission of the custom has been recorded, and it is hoped that it will die out in time.
- 90. The Zamindari Wajib-ul-arz was formerly a rather carelessly worded Power document and as a result the Manager of the Zamindari has often exceeded his dars powers and has ruined the estate both of himself and his shareholders by involving himself and them in fruitless and unnecessary litigation. His rights and duties have now been carefully defined, and it may be noted that the clause about permanent transfers by the Manager is not an attempt to legislate by Wajib-ul-arz, but is only the re-statement in plain terms of several judicial decisions.
- 91. The next clause which deserves consideration momentarily is that concerning the management of forest mahals. Many of the zamindars of this district disputed for a long time the right of Government to prescribe rules for the management of their forests and claimed the privilege of destroying them in their own way. They refused to sign the Wajib-ul-arz attached to the re-settlement of these forests (which were formerly liable to triennial re-settlements) and as a result they were excluded from Settlement for several years. The present rules, though the same in effect as the old ones, have been worded slightly

differently in order to overcome some of the prejudices of the zamindars who persisted in believing that the rules were merely an excuse for an intended confiscation to Government of their forest estates.

Feudal dues.

92. In the old Wajib-ul-arz are recorded a number of feudal dues to be paid by different persons, such as a leather rope by the Chamar, a sickle by the Lohar, &c. These have been continued as harmless.

Begar.

93. There is besides throughout the district both in Malguzari and Zamindari villages a widespread custom of begar or unpaid labour done by the tenants for the landowners. This had the sanction of the old Wajib-ul-arz in the Zamindaris but not elsewhere. There is generally not much harm in the custom, especially as the labourers are generally given a meal and the landowners often return the service by lending their ploughs and bullocks if a tenant cannot finish his own cultivation by himself. It is, however, liable to abuse, and therefore as it was not sanctioned in the Malguzari Wajib-ul-arz before, it is not mentioned now. In the Zamindari Wajib-ul-arz certain restrictions have been placed upon the custom after consulting a number of zamindars themselves. The number of days begar that may be taken has been strictly defined, and it has been laid down that plough begar may only be taken from a tenant for the home-farm of the village in which he resides. Provisions have also been added to prevent the abuse of the custom regarding bringing wood from the forest and to enable the Deputy Commissioner to suspend the power to take begar where the zamindar has been acting oppressively.

Cost of survey and 94. The cost of the re-settlement of the district may be divided into three Settlement opera- parts:—

	V6015555	Charles Propriet	
	73	Total cost.	Cost per sq. mile.
	00	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Traverse survey	1)	б1,478	18 0 0
Cadastral survey	u gh	1,16,257	34 0 8
Settlement		2,28,410	66 14 2
	16	प्रमेव जयन	
	Total	4,06,145	118 14 10
			

The gain in land revenue by re-settlement has been shown to be Rs. 1,81,183 and will pay for the cost in less than 3 years.

Notice of Assistants.

95. It now remains for me to discharge the pleasant duty of recording my recognition of the manner in which my Assistants have done their very arduous share of the operations of Settlement.

Mr. Hassan Khan was with me from the commencement of operations till his death in July 1897. It is hard for me to say how much I owe to him. He was hardworking and painstaking to the utmost degree, and his death was due entirely to his devotion to the interests of Government which prevented him from remitting his labours even when he was seriously ill. His sympathy with the people, and the care he took to explain to them everything that was done, were the chief causes which operated in keeping the good opinion of the people with us through all stages of the operations.

Another Assistant, Mr. Kanhayalal, who was with me however but a short time, has also since laid down his life in the service of Government. Mr. Kutubuddin, who was sent to the district on Mr. Hassan Khan's death, also did excellent work for me, and I trust that Government will be so fortunate as to retain both his services and those of Mr. Rajaram, to whom I am also much indebted for many years to come.

I wish to add a special note of gratitude to Mr. Lakshman Pilaji, who served with me all the time I was in the district as Settlement Superintendent and Assistant Settlement Officer. Handicapped as he is unfortunately by less education than is usual for a man in his position, to which he has risen by sheer force of merit and honesty, it was marvellous to me how he overcame the obstacles which lay in his path, and notwithstanding the necessity for much work in a language with which he was not very familiar by labouring harder than others gave an equal outturn of work.

I cannot name all I would, but of the many others I will only say that though of course there were exceptions I cannot wish for a Settlement Officer a better staff generally than the men with whom I had to work.

A. B. NAPIER,

Settlement Officer.

Dated the 14th February 1902.

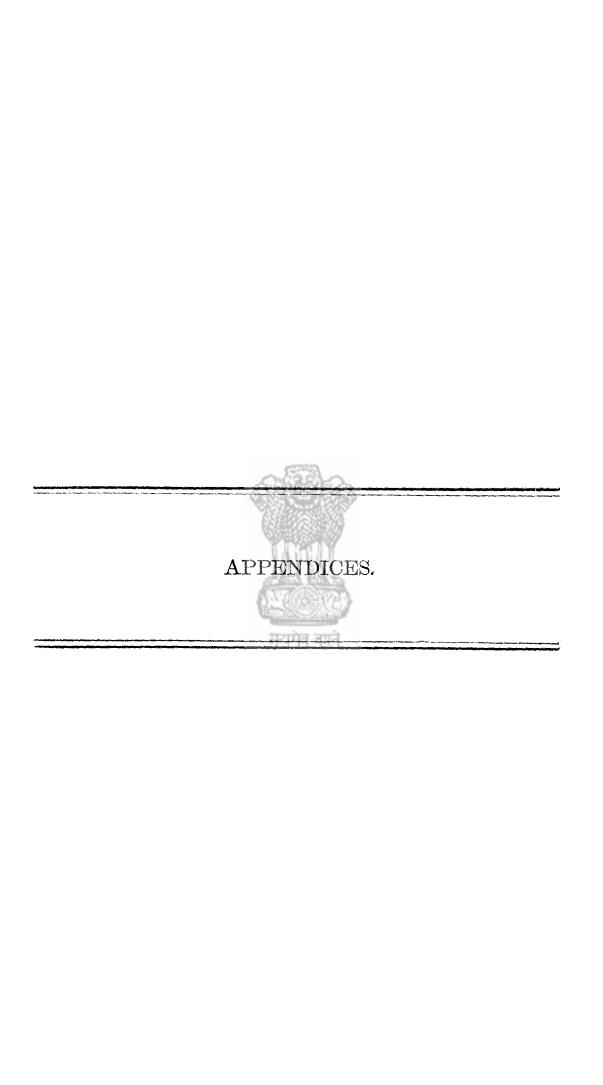




सन्यमेव जयते



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II .- Area in Cultivation classed according to Soils and Positions, at present II (a).—Area in Cultivation classed according to Soils and Positions at last Settlement. III.—Cropped Area classified according to Crops. IV.-Details of Village Area. V .- Details of Holdings. VI .- Details of Malik-makbuzas' and Tenants' Payments. VI (a).—Incidences per acre of rent at former Settlement, before Revision and after Revision. VII.—Details of Siwai Income. सत्यमेव जयते VIII.—Rental value assumed for land held by Malguzars and Privileged IX.—Total Assets on which assessment based (i. e., as sanctioned). X .- Revised Assessment as sanctioned. XI.—Assessment Comparison. XII.-Details of Announced Assets and Jamas. XIII.—Revised form of Wajib-ul-arz for Khalsa and Zamindaris. XIV .- Zamindari Takoli.

XV .- List of Soil Factors for the Sakoli Tahsil.

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STATEMENT 1.- Details of Revenue Demand prior to re-settlement.

		Name of Group an	d Zamindari.		: ;	As fixed at last Settler ent.	At Present.
		EHANDARA	TAHSIL.			Rs.	Rs.
Pauni Haveli				•••		8 979	9.163
Do. Charras				•		25,645	25,465
Adyal		***	•••	•		10,928	11,070 1
Silli-Manegaco		***	•••	***		14.593	14.608
Tuinsal		***			•• :	41,818	41.536
Chakaheti			•••	***		11.718	12,018
Ambagarh		***	•••	•••		15484	:6,493
Bhardara		•••		***	••	31,022	30.966
				Total for the Tubsi.		1.51,157	1,62,328
		TIRORA	AHSIL.		-	KHAL	SA.
Katori				•••	•••	19.260	19,232
Tuora		•••	•••			29.336	29,143
Rampadi		•••		•••		37,539	37.564
Charkhamara	•••	•••				11,643	11.674
Three Khalsa villa		L.) in America era		***	···,	885	885
Timee Knasa vii.)	6° 5 1.11.140	icu ii Milgaoli gio	11.j	Total Khalsa	-	98 663	98,499
				Total Rainsa	-	ZAMIND	
Warnd		•••	É			13512	13.595 1
			(6)	Forest		30	
Cangejhiri		***	6		•••	310	1,380
······································	• •			Forest	•••	330	
Kamtha	•••	***	•••		!	22,345	22 338
Dangerli	***	•••	1	CARLO COATS	:::	500	500
Phalchu r	•••	***	- 6	Mark Control		28 070	28.331
	•••		10	Forest	ï.	625	
Sauli-Dongargaon			•••	सत्यमेव जयते		1,5%5	2,835
5 5				Forest	. 1	441	*****
Phukimeta			•••			4,5	535
				Forest		115	
Palkhera		•••	•••	. 0.0		300	3,280
	.,	•••	•••	l'orest	!	195	
Malpud		•••	•••			125	425
,		•••	•••	Forest	!	135	*****
Amgaon		•••	•••	***		g.660	9,693
3			•••	Forest		250	,
Vantari		•••			••• ₁	1825	1 825
Diji i	•••		•••	•••	:	5 249	5,315
7-3 -	••	***	•••	 Perest	1	185	ن دران
Purada	•••				•	1 255	1,615
. u.u.c.	•••	•••	•••	12	i	215	
Darekasa -				Parest	••	110	500
	•••	***		Forest	i	2.13	
Salek isa				rotest	••-	1:7	280
	••	•••	•••	 Forest	•••	80	
Tickhe, i	***				•	1	•······
	•••	•••	•••	Total Zamindad		80.117	
				Total Zamindari	"-	2,852	93.21.1
				Forest	***		
			T	OTAL FOR THE TAUSIL	•••	1,90,382	1,91 713 I

STATEMENT I.—Details of Revenue Demand prior to re-settlement.—(Concld.)

0.		N	ame of Group a	nd Zamindari.		As fixed at last Settlement.	At Present.	
							Rs.	Rs. a. p.
			SAKOLI	TAHSIL.		Ì	KHAI	18A.
	Nawegaon Bandh				•••		12,896	12,631 12 0
.	Lakhni	•					22,141	22,249 15 10
3	Lakhandur		•••	•.•	•		30,145	30,912 8 9
٠	Sakoli	• •	••			_	16,719	16,723 2 0
					Tota! Khalsa		81,901	82,517 6 7
							ZAMIN	DARI.
1	Chichgarh-Palandur		***		Forest		4,025 1,501	4, 0 2 5 2, 000
2	Palasgaon		•••			. [480	48 0
					Forest	}	455	600
3	Rajoli		•••	•••	Forest		250 290	250 600
4	Mahagaon	•••		***	Forest		1,190 230	1,190 200
5	Kanhadgaon		•••		Forest		90	9 0
6	Deori-Kishori				Forest		745	745 270
,	Salegaon		***		TIME		235 160	160
3	Bhagi	•••			Forest		130 240	310 240
9	Chichewada				Po: est		150 485	320 485
0	Chikhii	•••	***		Forest		210 550	350 550
	Palasgaon		•••	•••	Forest		325	325
•	• alaskian	•			Forest			***
2	Gond Umri	**	• •		Forest		1,615 360	1,615 500
3	Umri	••	•	• • •	Forest		815 70	815 120
4	Dalli	••		•••	Forest		1,475 7 05	1,475 700
5	Arjum	•••		••	 Forest	•••	975 050	975 200
6	Khajri	•••			Forest		800	8 00
7	Dawa	•••			Forest		2,010 120	2.010 120
8	Tudmapuri	***		8 c	Forest		6 2 5 190	625 120
9	Khairi	•••		•	Forest		500 150	500
0	Jambhli		***	•••	Forest	***	375 165	375 230
					indari	-	17,730	17,730 6,760
				Tot	Forest TAHSIT.	-	1,04,832	1,00,247 6 7
				m ^	Forest			6.760 0 0
	[TOTAL	L FOR DISTRICT FOREST		4 56 401	4.54. 290 i 2 ნეწნა ნ ნ

STATEMENT II.—Area in Cultivation classe.

Name of					Wus	AT LAND.					Rice
Assess- ment Group.		Soils.	Laun.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia,	Bandhan,	Sadharan,	Warthemia Tikra.	Warthemia Saman,	Warthemia Jhilan.
		3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	io io	11
				j 			ļ			вн	AND.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	A ^{fes.}
ſ	Kali Khari	•••		···			,			, 	
	Kanhar Khari Ran	••• ••• •••	7°25	0 70	43 ^{.8} 5	163 ⁻ 22 	.e.	529'45 6 25		7 ^{.8} 5	 3'48 1'04
	Morand I Khari Ran	000 201 201	13'13	737 °7 0 30	170 [.] 67 	261 [.] 70	349 84	2,418 77 20 30 46 49	5'91 	115'06 11'11 5'41	ე∙ვ6 2 ∙86
-:	Morand II Khari Ran		14 04 	787.81 2.00	68·23 	93 ⁻ 10 3 ⁻ 54	134'35 	1,569'57 32'32 93'20	24.20 1.00	281.65 38.19 51.24	 19 29 6 46
IPAUNI-HAVELI.	Sehar Khari Ran	, 		1.00		 2 [.] 16	5'99 	1'94 1'00	142 [.] 61 8·81	411'17 55'41 191 62	13'78
IPAU	Khardi Khari Ran		2 00 1 	72 86 	4·10	4 70	0'20 	125 ⁻ 17 26 ⁻ 13	23 35 1.10	64.09 6.50 38.12	 1'43
	Retari Khari Ran	•••	***	••• •••				 0.67	o.39 	10 28 6 77	1,20
	Bardi Khari Ran	 	1 00	 1.00	🦓	0.43		6·96	55'26 5'82	26.05 4.31 18.30	4
	Rith Khari		···	 ,	2.00 2.00	1111	4		0.81	3.68 4.30	4 21
j	Kachhar	•		11,81	6.80		1.00	63.67	1.36		***
	Marhani Khari	••·	1 00	13 21 	1'00			15.10	***	***	***
. `		Total Khari Ran	38.42	1,772'17 3'00	296 69 2 00	522'72 6'13	491.38	4,730.63 53.62 191.63	254 25 16 79	919 [.] 83 119 [.] 82 311'46	217.16
(Kali Khari	•••				380.03		43.77	***	***	0,00
-	Kanhar Khari		 	30:49 2'00	1.20	11,012·79 48 68	53.74 1.97	4,93 2 °26	•••		
1	Morand I Khari			349 of 	10'48	4,532.85 30.22	10.12	7,087,53	1140 •	28:03 1: 2 9	4'84
İ	Morand II Khari Ran	•••	4'28 	878 60 8 75 2 67	41'25 	289 59 11 50 	9°20 	2,473'41 11'05 6'00	1·62 	455°01 53°55	42 [.] 04 5 [.] 18
-PAUNI-CHAURAS.	Sehat Khari Ran	 	 			5 29 		2.20 	35.83 1.47	513:13 43:69	22.47 2.69
UNI-C	Khardi Khari	**	 	101:48 	495	3'43		93.68	4·20 0·50	72 ^{.8} 9 087	2*73
11.—PA	Retari Khari				! !				1'58 	4'43	***
	Bardí Khari	•••			·			3 20	38·19 9·87	170·32 21·99	9'09 0'40
	Rith Khari	•••	 	3.90	: ***	o-63		1.00	 1.51	4'33	
	Kachhar Khari	•••	o.20		o 6₀ 			28 8o 		 	
l	Marhani Khari	•••	1'21	17.81		2,00		28 10 0 96	•••		•••
		Total Khari Ran	•••	1,381·84 10·75 2·67	58.78	16,229'86 127'93	73 11 1.97 	14.686·25 51·17 6·00	82:82 13:05	1,243 80 125.72 	82 16 8:27

cording to Soils, Positions, &c.

				GARDEN	LAND.			Minor Crops,	
realang.	Murkhand,	Bari santha Motasthal.	Bari santha Pataethai	Bari Abadi Warpani,	Bari Abadi Walit,	Bari Kachhar Warpani,	Bari Kachhar Walit.	Mutafarikat,	Total.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	31
EBIL.									
Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
•••	•••	*** ***	***	•••		2.00	•••	 	2'00 1'00
21'14 0'25	0 [.] 72 	 	•••	2′00 0′50 	0 '40 	48.61 0.60 	 3.0 0	164:34 0'40 	1,145'38 3'36 6'25
113'70 7'54	58.21 9.00	3.00 1.12	25.21	10'17 	 o·68	37'31 0'44 	 	бо 2 о 9 	4,980° 24 55°37 52°10
385.12 11.62	204 [:] 82 8 [:] 88 	2:00 	/ /	30.36 8.03 	4'61 1'01	66.02 0.20	2'73 	1,893'10	5,61 6 :21 131:63 144:44
794'44 38'43	491'90 30'58	8·83 5 ·42 	***	19'41 15'58 	•••	1,30	3:28 	89' 2 5 3'76	191'68 461'13 191'62
90'94 6'97	11 69 2 81 	 	••• • •• •••	20'62 8'40 	o.10	8.81	2'50 0'50 	1.241'02	1,708·72 39 :87 64:85
6'28	 	 	 			3	 •	54'34 4'98	75'04 4'98 7'44
53'46 9'98	 12'93	o·65 	 	7'15 5' 43	 oʻ38	 o.40 	 	135'29 10'07	304 '2 0 37'03 36'99
	••• ···	 	 	32.19 31.03	32'20 17'09	1.00 0.20		31.04	107'01 62' 29
	···	 4 [.] 78	•••	2.20		29:51	 o: 6 6	52'01	171.72
***			•••	.,,		0.30		153.80 5.68	209'94 6'07
74'79	780'77 51 25 	17'41 8'42 	25'51 	128'33 58'95	37'40 19'16 	213 [.] 88 2 [.] 89	0.20 	4.416'31 71'68	16,340·14 502·13 503·09
	#** #*	 	•••	 0'22	3'54 2'63		·	•••	429:21 32:94
	1.40			1 ·2 0 2·41	10'50 4'13	o 60 	2 07 	115.18	16,162°03 6 9°19
17'53	27`97 1 '41		•••	2'45 1'09	4.86 2.27	28 [.] 05		1,003,22	13,108·44 74`23
75'20 8'90	115.65 13.36	•.• •.•	***	5'66 4'33 	4'19 5'55 	92'94 5'89 	 	2,551.78 29.22 	7,140'42 157'2 8 8'67
23.38 23.38	78:60 14:38 4:29	•••	 	 1'70 	 1·64 	o 25 o 73	, 104 102	22.60 1.52	1,070'47 91'53 4'29
3.02	3.08 4.92	•••		2'00 3'31	•••	16'54 4'26		1,721°34 24°30	2,0 2 9°34 39°69
	. 	 			••• ···	2:00 	.	70.21	78'21
53'21 17'17	5'42 4'42	••• •••	 	o:68 4:37	0.72 2.48	1·89 	••• • •••	31'13 4'85	65.22 313.82
	 	o.33 o.08	***	7'90 21'26	4.10	o:10 o:84	 	5'42 5'73	18.40 39.52
:	•••	 	•-• •-•	oʻ 20 	•••	21'44 		59.01	t03'45
	 	,	4+1 /	3'05 1' 2 5	1.32	96'59 1' 24	 	386 92 7 44	540:03 10:89
51.22	232'42 38 52 4'29	o·o8 o·33 	*** ***	23 '14 3 9'94	25.16 22.89 	260:40 £2:96	2'07	5,967'71 76'58	41 006 81 581 63 12 96

STATEMENT II.—Area in Cultivation clas

of						WHEA	T LAND,					
sees nent roup,		Soils.		Laun.	Pathar.	Walturi.	Bhandhia.	Bandhan,	Sadharan,	Warthemia Tikra,	Warthemia Saman,	Warti Jhil
1		3		3	•	5	6	1	8	9	10	1
											ВН	AND
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	A
{	Kanhar			•	5.00	"	79.85	\	⁷ 61.03			
	Morand I Khari Ran			2 [.] 83 	189'09 087	7:28 	455 00 4'55	175'33 0'80	1,560°84 10′85	•••	17.84 3.99	
	Morand II Khari			11'02	228.30 200	27 58 	582° 2 5 7 53	316.02	3'50 4.850'49 39'54	 16'78 0'61	550°38 30°80	
1	Ran				1000	494			31.81		30.20	
	Sehar Khari Ran		••· •••	1'00 0'84	10'52 1'00	0,15	1'70 0'30 	 	59°10 2°00 0°64	115'75 13'02	1,440.91 48.46 0.50	:
III.—Abyat.	Khardi Khari				14.78	2 75 	14 10	, 	105.20	2.07	3'50	
֓֞֜֞֜֞֜֜֞֜֞֜֜֓֓֓֓֓֡֓֓֡֓֡֓֡֓֡֡֡֡֡֡֡֡֡֡֡֡	Ran			***	4.88	•••	***		···	•••	***	
~ 	Bardi Khari Ran		 	 	 	50			 	61'93 15 81 	111.05 6.74 2.00	
	Retari Khari		,,,		 			P	.,. 	2.00	2.30	
	Kachhar			""				ÿ .				
	Marhani			o 6o	o 86	1.32	17.4		17'45	.,,	9 52	
(Rith Khari			•••	•••)	 1'91	1.30	2:41 1:76	
		Total Khari Ran		3.01 19.12	778.55 2.00 21.75	39'08	1,132'90 12'38	391:38 3:11	6,660°31 52°39 35°95	199'92 30'62	2,137 97 91.75 2.50	
ſ	Kanhar Khari			•••	13.74	1.20	9 50	68·13 2·00	130'64 1'00		5 78	
	Morand I Khari Ran			10.26 	1,338 15 1 00 8 65	142 03 19:27	523 76 5'30	312.11 9.31	6,749 .66 58.80 15.77	0'25	256 31 10 56	
	Morand II Khari Ran			4'03 	1,799° 24 4° 36 4 6 °48	229 90 2'00	211 35 6 48	181.81	4,401.80 11.22 53.66	11 89 	450 61 19'88 1'40	
AON.	Sehar Khari			***	5.00		••• ••	6.68	28:26	111'36 1'64	1,609.71	
IV.—SILLI-MANEGAON,	Ran Khardi		"	o 8o	4°00 54°74	7'05	 0.87	***	064			
LLI-N	Khari Ran			***	8 00			***	84.63 9.79	6 68 	16 52 	
ñ	Retari					***	.,.				•••	
<u> </u>	Bardi Khari		:::			 ,	481 684			5'46 2'00	14:80 1:89	
	Rith Khari		,							 		
	Kachhar Khari			3.06	6 17				15'44			
l	Marhani Khari				16 [.] 95	***	***		62.14		::.	
		Total Khari Ran		18'45	3,233 99 7 01 67 13	380·89 21·27	736.48	568.73	11,472'57 71'81 69'43	135'64 3'64	2,353'73 71'52 9'65	

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

Warsalang.	Murkhand,	Bari santha Motaethal.	Bari santha Patasthal	Bari Abadi	·	 ;		{ · · · · · · {	Total.
!	13			Warpani.	Bati Ahadi Walit.	Bari Kachhar Warpani,	Bari Kachhar Wa.it,	Mutufarikat.	
FAHSIL.~		14	15	16	17	18	19	30	31
	-(Contd)					1			·
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	: Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
						; ;			149
181'40 5'18	72 96 1 28	•••		 0 2 0		0'97		28:40	2,705
		•••	· · · · ·			i	•••		28 4
1,281'49 57'27 9'74	1,123:23 63:58 	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1.08 4.73	2 90 3 16 	29 16 0 57 	3 [.] 66 	1,180'46 3'75	10,554 22 0 57
2,077 20 146 64 11 48	1,59 2 6 5 48'51 6'94	•••		212 1177	9. 59 4.95	1792	3.30	540'44 18'56	305°
12:18	2.60	2:37		0.01		3.23		621.97	33 788
		•••		F41	•••	2:87	•••	5'45	10'
72 ⁸ 3 9 ⁷ 8	o:80 	 		0 95 10 69	7 05 7 98	0.13	••• ···	93 69 17 99	344 69 2
			 	 166 ¦				6 47	12 3
				i i		0 39			0,
2.00	0 31	•		97		32 58	22:46	25246	342
4.01	4.00		 	6 04 23 37	14 75 6 84	1'10 0 19	···	50 45 18 00	82 ⁻ 55
3.634,17 219.87 21.22	2,792 64 117*37 6*94	a ⁻ 37		11°10 53 83	28·38 23 93	85.74 6.30	29 .38	2.774'34 63.75	21,08t° 6921
! 		•••			শৰ অধন			4 30	224
437 ⁻⁵⁷	224 ⁻ 67 18-11	3'57		9°26 7 66	 I 12 0'94	65:43 1:20	39 72	365 93	3° 10,547° 134
771.62	773'75	 0 45 '	/ ! !4:65	 21'34	•			•••	43
34 01	30.02			13.89	465 294 	10391 5'10 	9 84 2 00 	1,700'99 5'75	10,773° 146°; 104°;
1,919 50 66 43 3 41	1,530'33 63'82	····	12.69	5.75 9.34	3 87 1 86	16.57 0.07 	1 CO	606 80 19 61	6.079 232 7
19 68 	20 12 	 		6 89 7 28		47 26 4 72	•••	1,757.85	2,025°; 30°; 8°
	1 00							25.38	26.
6.81	4155 0159			4.76 5.32		0.10	 	138 45 4 86	1 77 .(
•···	:::			11 99 12 70	 8 [.] 76	2°00 1°50		14 25 3 79	28 2 28 0
i					71	12:37	1 17 0.65	3.78	43.1
• .			. }	4.84 1.40	t 26A	129 81	21.64 2.14	33 9 83	569°4 6 3
3.155.18 120.26 3.41	2.554'42 133 47	4'02	27/34	64·83 57·59	11.71	377 54 14 09	73 37 4 79	4.950 56 52.78	30,4 8 7.3

STATEMENT 11.—Area in Cultivation classed

Name of Auress)					Wнe	AT LAND.				-	Rica
ment Group.		Soils.		Laun.	Pathar.	Wahuri,	Bandhia.	Bandhan,	Sadharan,	Warthemia Tikra,	Warthemia Saman.	Warthemia Jhilan
1		;		3	4	\$	6	7	8	9 !	10	11
							<u> </u> 	: :			В	HANDARA
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
{	Kali				0.20		,	j	2'00		o: 2 5	6:12
	Kanhar Khari		•••	5.00	5 4 27	4°22 	229'13 1'70		1,0 94 :29	14°06	341°14 5°22	50'49
	Morand I Khari			18 <i>7</i> 8	808 [.] 73 24 [.] 10	79 65 	2,074°37 16°29		8,643 [.] 64 37.51	85:36 1:18	1,171°01 53 50	^{205,49}
	Morand II Khari			43'51 2'30	3,700 21 26 47	219 ⁸ 1	1,098:38 28 64	421 65 5 85	13,851'91 138'84	271°39 6'87	3,281.78 320.65	30 3 '30 24 83
	Sehar Khari		•••	o 68	7.13	2.90	19.26	! !	43 ⁷² 093	169'99 1282	2,409°02 174°06	180'97 14'38
VTUMSAL	Khardi Khari			1 40	744 ⁻ 50	16 77 	12 6t	5 93	1,036 [.] 56 5 ^{.8} 9	28.25	23.87	16 ⁹ 6
V.—1	Bardi Khari			 	***	•••		•••		37.16	163.53	18:84 1'50
ļ	Retari Khari				5 24	0'28	- Especia	a	2 40	0.02	3'95	
	Marhani Khari			3 50	52'12	1,00	5·81		143'33	0 92	29.76 3.09	1'40
}	Rith Khari				13.22		1.30		10°20 0°39	1'19	2'49 5'71	
l	Kachhar Khari				2.00				23.61 0.70		1.33	0'97
•								1425 1425				
		Total Khari		72.87 2 30	5,389°14 57°60	324.63 2.00	3,440 ⁻ 76 47 63	820'33 14'35	24,851.66 184 26	609°27 21°06	7.428°03 583 99	7 ⁸ 4·54 57·57
ſ	Kanhar			···				[23.62	•••
	Morand I Khari			1.28	23 00	2.00	126 84	9.22	243 37 	3'49	127.31	6'17
	Morand II Khari Ran		 	10 13 	201°02 3°39 3°00	10 41 1.10	326 [.] 38 3 76	24.12 4.00	1,013 [.] 98 7 60 17 [.] 82	46 45 0 99	1,017 ⁻ 69 35 ⁻ 31 2 ⁻ 26	275'16 20'21
Ti.	Sehar Khari Ran		 		10.76 0.30	0·25 	2 ⁷ 49 	o 66	26:24 2:14	319. 87 16.34 7.00	2.083'62 170'99 75'24	570°1 7 13°24 16°39
AKAHE	Khardi Khari				0.03	 {	4 ՝28 oʻ 3 0	4.66	3 60 0 73	12.86	13'43	 6.10
VI.—CHAKAHBTI.	Rith Khari						•••				0.64	⁰ .53
۶	Retari Khari						 ,			0.11	0'30	1.10
] 	Bardi Khari Ran			0.30			::. ::: 1			67.19 8.23	152 93 9 96	123'78 2'61
i	Kachhar				•••			•••		1.92		***
	Marhani Khari				3 37	 .í.	0.55		60 16	0.10	3 18	4'07
ij	Ran				:::							0.39
		Total Khari Ran		12:01	251'18' 46' 32'0	1.10	460°54 4°06	38 69 4'00	1/347/35 1/10/47 #7/82	450.07 25.55 8.92	3,424°15 219 00 77°50	987'08 36'06 16'68

AND,	į			GARDEN L	IND.		į	Minor Crors.	
Warsalang.	Murkhand.	Bari Saniha Motasthal	Bari Sintha Patasthai,	Bari Abadi Warpani,	Bari Abadi Walit	Bari Kachhar Warpani.	Bari Kachhar Walit.	Mutafarikat.	Total.
29	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	90	11
ahsil.—	Contd.)					: 		j	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
0.30						0.02	0.96		10'18
60·48 0·51	10.00 11.93	***		···· 1	•••	5 09	2 `55	75 ⁻ 97	2,024 8 23'4
873'27 79'89	577 37	•••	1.60	14'48 2'92	33 10 23 97	51'46 0 26	38·19	949'74 1'68	16.002 8 30412
3,360°60 362 22	1, 28 6:07 178 07	3'55	2 83	35'78 24'75	12:78 20:56	120 79	2 6:15 1: 2 0	5,7 28 ·19 34·96	33 778 68 1,181 98
1,871'34 190'15	441.35 70.05	18 38 0'40	2 33	2°29 1°66	0'92 4'54	23.59 4.00	14'4 2 	627 [.] 01 16 97	5,835'2 469'9
31°17 3°37	8·98 1·50	***		3'45 89	a 87 3 20	13 22	o 62	3,582 94 35 15	5.527.9 58.0
89 [.] 81 26 97	17.66 12.61			0'12 1'67	2.88	8:33 1:95	0'45	126 11 10 10	4620 79.79
•••		•••		0 59	5 60		••• •••	91.05 1.30	110'0
1.25	103	24 84 0:50	1741	54'11 187	50 33 0'40	248 91 0 20	123.74 3 80	1,096 [.] 97 17 02	1,840.4 2018
9'04 1'37	0°20 5°21	1.00		37 85 48 60	3 00 6 94	314		38 ⁻ 42 8 ⁻ 55	1,21° 2 50°3
		19 [.] 75			4'40 	8 9'97	155'31 1'99	4.82	30219 216
<u></u>				6					
6,297:26 664:48	2,404°39 382°55	67:52 0:90	8.17	148.67 82 36	61.49 61.49	574'55 11'79	362:39 8 12	12,321.22	66,016'40 2 308 5
15'05	5'53		***		10				412
3,08 303,13	196 58	42°04 	65.25		***		6 [.] 89	3.03	1,058 8 16'9
2,005 [.] 25 26 13	1,563°26 39°45 485	224'43 22'28	352.45 12.89	9 03		0'20	7 [.] 66	599 04 17 84	7,677 66 204:98 27:93
3, 86 9'90 256'35	2,912'34 201'57 7 18	297 ⁻ 80 12 ⁻ 46	741 84 61 14	 3'92 187'47	" 1'94 3 49	2 22	8.91 1.02	2,338 51 88 27	13,191'44 1,014'8: 113 32
7'51 19'50 0'35	2.72	 15'45	5 63	1.89			0,20	336°05 10°53	439'7'
,,,	6 69		7.04	1'93 6 2 76	1°00 2°09	0.12		31.84	112'8; 133 9;
a:68		11.6 3	o 80	130 ⁻ 69	091			50 81	65 42
332'04	144 78	 9'17	18.60	33.31	•••	! !		1,482.19	2,365'51
1.33 1.33	10 57	o:66	5.10	133/19	_ 0.74		 	46 20	239°59 3 15
,,,,	6440	4'04		,	•••		0.80	440'98	4°84 1,173°25
4'13 	64'49 0'94 	513:31 0:30	49 ⁻ 9 ²	 	*** ***	2·82	24.35 9.30 		1'54 0'29
6,448·66 308·09 8·74	4,896'39 264'44 12'03	1,117'86 35'70	1,241°52 79°19	103'41 462'51	4'03	5'39	50:24	5,282 44 165:46	26,133 .77 1,628 73 144 69

STATEMENT II - Area in Cultivation classed

ame of						WHEAT	LAND.					
ess- ent oup.	;	50.1s.		Laun,	Pathar,	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Warthemia Tikra,	Warthemia Saman.	Warthemia Jhimn,
1		1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						:					BE	(ANDAR
	<u>.</u>			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ſ	Kanhar Khari					 	1'30 3 00	••• •••	 			***
	Morand 1 Khari		:	•••	77 30 	. 11 9 0	105.75 	16 84 	981:29 6:66 5:60	···	26 .36 4.66	2'4 0'5
	Ran Morand II Khari	•••		9'8 ₅	1.07 1.098.75 4.30 0.50	 6 9 96 	303 E6 8 46	65.67 7.30	7.964'53 74'12	10'87 0'90	1,128-23 135-96 1-78	142'7 3'9
	Ran Sehar Khari	•••					0°25		36 40 20 03	243 69 1213	3,188 81 161 25	430°8 8·4 2·9
VII.—AMBAGARH.	Ran Khardi Khari	•••		 0 90	127.60	2 57	9.56	83 ⁻ 46	490'44 4'84	 o 83 	9°55 0°15	6.0
VIIA	Ran Bardi Khari			•••	3.00				8 89 	55.7 2 2.80	510'06 21'65	1191
1	Ran Retari Khari			 	 	4				••• 	3.30	0.3
	Rith Khari Ran	***		1 50 	7.65 		 	••• •••	14'67 0'28 0'50		4'95 4'31	177
- 1	Kachhar	•••		•••					8.00		10'63	
l	Marhani Khari Ran	 	 	 . 	9'04 	 1.00			99°28 3°50 1°54	2.12 	60'18 	8
		Total	•	12:25	1,320'34	85'43	421.72	165.97	9.578.24	313.36	4 941 97	704'
		Khari Ran	•		5 30		11'46 7'00	7:30	89'40 5 2'93	15 89	327.08 22.85	27
[Kanhar Khari	•••	 •• l	 •••	32'40 	3 08	142 89	16 23 	464:24 1:90	:::	4'14 3'22	
1	Morand I Khari Ran		••	3.66 	1,698 73 4.65	1,00	659.75 2 79 	219'95 3'89	7,192 40 44'52	0'48 	145 69 12 88	3'
	Morand II Khari	•••	••	6 ⁻ 53	6,728 42 30'04	481.44	333.46	22 6 72 4'00	15.093.63 135.85	37.53 1.70	1,490° 64 148° 67	372:
RA.	Sehar Khari	•••	•••	 	0.18				21'44	66·57 7·02	151.36	14"
VIIIBHANDARA.	Khardi Khari Ran	•••		••• •••	445 26 1 64 	11 74 	13.88	5 ⁻ 95	1,035'47 2 90 	0°70	6:18 0:18	3"
VIII.	Retari Khari	***	•	***			•••	:::			3.39	
	Bardi Khari	***			•••		***			29:49 0:96	108:58 17:60	13
	Rith Khari	•••	•••	•••	8.70		0.20		} :::		1.00	
	Kachhar Marhani Khari	•••	•···	 	76.76 	9°54 	1'37	:::	249'72 		4'32	
		Total	•••	10.10	8,991.67	645'95	1,162'01	468 85	24,071'40	13477	3.47773	653
		Khari Ran			37'43		12:01 13:88	7 89	185.17	9 [.] 77	334:11	597

according to Soils, Positions, &c .- (Contd.)

MD.				GAR	DEN LAND,			MINOR CROPS,	
Warsalang.	Murkhand,	Bari santha Motasthal,	Bari sautha Patasthal,	Bari Ahadi Warpani.	Barı Abadî Walit.	Bari Kachhar Warpani,	Bari Kachhar Walit,	Mutafariket,	Total.
13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ansil.—	(Contd.)				!				
Acres.	Acres,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres,	Acres.
	***	***		 	***		 •••		1'. 3'
4573 878	16.39 1.33	••• •••	•••	2.85 1.41	1.41 	1'53 	 	153°06 0'30	1,443° 23° 6
1,472'46 89'47 	802:22 35:28 1:00	1.00 9.04	0 50	24 32 6 90	10 79 2 97 	41'38 5'45 	18'97 4'21 	3,712:98 6:14	16,897 1 386 1 45 1
3,550°01 112'14 18'13	1,312°55 51°15 6°90	4 [.] 24 4 16	75 83 2.07 	122°64 224°58 	1779 2466 	25'17 1'21 	36:35 2 25 	2,100°32 22°53 0°30	11,138 (626 (47)
14'53 	1'00 1'30	••• •••	•••	12'25 5'15	3:76 1:90	14.88 	2 24 :::	2,750 18 10 95 3 84	3,530°, 25°, 22°,
157'97 13'86	46 [.] 31 8 46 1 00	0.40 1.39	0'45 0'56	46.03 79.72	0.04 0.30	9:01 0:65	23 ¹⁰ 0'20	2,173'40 39'10 	3,128°; 173° 3°
0'70	1,00	2 [.] 65	0.41	13'48	3.08 2.10	6.65 0.20	5.41	182.03 1.88	221'; 10'
4'00	1'00 	•••	 	50.50 72 43	13:11	1°00 2°99 	2'49 	44 [.] 84 9.70 	95. 133.
2.60	 3 [.] 67	···						8.87	30.
	 	56.83 1.61 	127.69	2.0 2	44'76 6'35 	76.40 2.21	16.01 505.11	857 54 9 70 	1,690° 47 1°
5,259 85	2,184'01	70'19	218.16	322 20	83.08	169 92	380.97	11,983.33	38,216
224'25 18 13	97'41 8'90	8.19	5.61	399.68	5 2 37	13.31	23'57	93 ⁻⁵¹ 4 ⁻¹⁴	1,393 [.]
4'00	8·66 					1,10		1.31	677.9
82'70 5'22 	55'18 19'16 	***		12.50	6·51 3·33	41'31	1.88 	3 32 :43	10.763 [.] 101 [.]
788·77 50·89	503'02 35'43	16 ⁻ 62 284		21'83 6'65	10 83 11.53	178:57	39.89	3,087°10 85°32	29,417 5 05
101.3 Q	369· 68 5 4 '99	2 [.] 74		o 65 4 77	1.60 14.67	17'55 3'84	7 ⁻ 97	479.69 11.94	3.666: 3 63:
3.36	 	1.00		4'20 4'59	6 [.] 12	36 t2 4 80	***	2,815'30 23 60	4 426° 41°
		***	 		***	3.50	 •••	 78·55	13° 84° 2°
37'44 4'28	13'47 6'31	***		··· 0.02	1.53	2'70	··· 0.22	132:66	339° 44°
•••		••• ••		9'34 19 70	1.63 6.85	5°16 14°93	3.10	12'99 9'87	42°, 51°;
•••		3'27				9.79	16.74	0'06	49"
	:::	4·80 •••	•••	5'72	15.09	112'45 3'99	61 [.] 05	657'52	1,19 8 7
1,846.38	950:01	28.43		54'29	43.01	407'95	131.18	7,587'51	50,665
165.11	115 89	2 84	:::	37.71	36∙38	27.53		14704	1,179

STATEMENT II.—Area in Cultivation classea

M	•				WHI	T LAND.					Rici
as- nt ap.	Soila.		Laun,	Pathar.	Wahuri,	Bandhia.	Bandhan,	Sadharan,	Warthemia Tikra.	Warthemia Saman,	Warthemia Jhilan,
	1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	ÍŌ	12
								_		1 .	ANDARA
ונ	Kall Khari	,,,,	Acres.	0.50	Acres.	Acres. 380'91 30'90	Acres.	Acres. 45'77	Acres.	Acres. 0'25	Acres. 7.11 1.00
	Kanhar	,	12'25	283:31	54'15	11,629.68	154'29	7,215'80	14.00	382:53	56.63
	Khari Ran	,	•••	2.70 6.25	•••	53'38	9'97	12'90	•••	8.44	0.01
	Kachhar Khari	,	3°56 	22'10	10,02		1.00	146'02	1.36	13.86	o'97
	Morand I Khari Ran	, 	56′54 	5,221°13 30°05 33°84	561°92 27°36	8,741°03 66°25	1,464,02	34,877 50 207 80 41 22	96 [.] 89 2.47 	1,887:51 98:80 	541'92 25'90 5'71
	Morand II Khari Ran	11) 111	103'39 4'47	15,750°28 80°31 115°12	1,148 62 3'10 2'00	3,238·61 74·03	1,279 60 25 46 	51,189'31 439 82 198'82	421'09 12'16	8,654'13 774'89 56'68	1,386·32 105·36 0·82
	Marhani , Khari, Ran	114 114	631 	190°12 0°35 	13.89	12'73	 	675°28 4°46 1°54	3'17 ***	107 .26 3.09	13'58 0'52 0'29
	Rith Khari Ran	, 	1.20	33'80 1'30	2'00	170 063		27:78 0:67 0:50	3'39 2'39 	15'30 21 05	5 89 2'75
	Sehar Khari Ran	e e i Be i	1:68 0:84	34°58 2°40 4°00	3 ^{.2} 7	30'72 2'46	13.33	2 03 '23 6'0 7 0'64	1,205 ⁻ 67 73 ⁻² 5 104'03	13,361°60 828°06 197°61	1,782°06 63°56 33°13
	Khardi Khari Ran	*** ***	 2.10	1,574°05 10′59 29′88	49.93	71'55 1 30 20 88	100'20	2,968.44 13.75 21.02	78·74 1·66 13·07	213'7 6 7'70 25 05	75'19 1'66
	Bardi Khari Ran	*** ***	2'00 	1.00	*** *** P(*	 0:43		18.69 10.19	349'40 45'73 1'92	1,256 [.] 17 104 [.] 91 4 [.] 04	285'37 11'36 18 30
	Retari Khari Ran		***	5'24	o 28 		-:	2°40	, 5°03	26 [.] 87	5'08 2 00
	Total Khari Ran	*** ***	192'33	23,116·11 127·70 189 c9	1,844'11 5'10 29'36	24,106'93 229'38 20'88	3,012:44 50:83	97,361.69 686.17 283.10	2,178 80 137.66 119.02	25,019 24 1,846'94 283'38	6:77 4,160:18 215:02 65:03
	Kanhar,	,,		\$'00		0:00				68 58	TIBORA
	Khari				***	2'00 2'00	***	1,00		 	***
П	Kachhar			o:8o	***	•••	•••	7 82		-,,	1.20
	Morand I Khari	- :-	3 80 	73'43	3,50	0.20	22'50	677'80 12'47	#:00	263:64 8:13	53.19
	Morand II Khari Ran		.9'43 	341'79 10'80 1'50	0'25 	672'90 11'30 4'75	0.77 0.77	2,792°07 15°29 9'94	93'99 8'46 	4,024 01 103°26 2 20	² 93'57 10'18 1'94
	Sehar Khari Ran	*·· *··	1,81	 		17.69 6.30 6.44	4.75	39'71 0'25 	45° 79 13'77 29'13	6,497'41 190'47 88'71	362:54 12:50 15:37
} 1	Khardi Khari		0.33	36.93		10:48		164·80	1'40	9 64	.1.03
	Ran Marbani		***	2'53	•••			6.12	0,19		***
	Khari Ran			14'34		**:		£8·86 	1,00	33.83	4'41 ?**
,	Rith					***	***	<u>"</u>	,	oʻ36 } 	P44 +44
	Khari Bardi	"					•••		•••	***	***
	Khari Ran		114	•••	••• ••• •••	***	***	 	89'59 4'75 15'69	249.82 15.21 4.86	19 84 0'85 0'60
] F	Retari Khari Ran		***		{	101			0.02	a·86 0·50	0 :24
	Total Khari Ran		15'36	470°26 11°80 4°03	3'45	830'98 14'50 5'52	59 44 0 77	3.730'44 29 01 16'09	639.81 26.98 44.98	0.80 11,149,79 317,57 96,93	696'38 43'53 17'91

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

JAND.		_		GARDEN L	AND.			MINOR CROPS,	
Warsalang.	Murkhand,	Bari Santha Motasthal,	Bari Santha Patasthal.	Bari Ahadi Warpani.	Bari Abadi Walit,	Barl Kachar Warpani,	Bari Kachar Walit,	Mutafarikat.	Total.
13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
PAHSIL.	(Concld.)								
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
 0.30				0.22	3'54 2 63	2.02	0 96 		441 3 34 7
100 67	88:54			J'20	10.00	55'40	7.62	361.00	20,430
0.76	10 00			2'91	4.13	0.40		0.40	107.2
2 60		27.06		5'76	2.11	163'47	174 02	129 45	706';
	•••						2 64		33
1 954 02 ° 129:41 :	1,229 70 167 20	46 76	92.36	51.71	47.30	226.06	86.68	3,427.89	60,610
		3 00 		15 58	31.19	1 90		4'77	79 9 °/
10.240 54	6,372 02	253,12	384.15	140'27	48 69	643:00	108 90	20,440 08	121,802
640 51 9 74	405'00 5'85	26'12	13 39	75'83	48·42	23 32	741	200 00	2.959.6 3 89.0
12.28	б9:50	бо4 56	179.02	120'39	11279	71895	546 01	4,179'02	7,564.8
'	0 94	1.91	1.77	9 57	7.25	9.83	23.12	40.84	103.6
17.05	7.89	ı.o8	:		53.67				1.8
1 37	9 21	0.33	7.04	213 ² 3 347 ¹ 7	60.30	12.64 23.01	5 59 1 13	224.23 61.22	634°0 535'4
		!							0.2
15.384°28 935°48	8.727'39 549'54	331 99 22 44	832 69 63.21	156.78 456.47	35.71 54.37	104'47	75 ⁻¹⁹	6,797.51	49,082°1 3,251°4
40.23	25 31	111		ELSE.			33-	0.30	405'5
222:40 16:55	50:28 10:56	17.82	5.63	31 96	4.02 6.10	130'04	5.86	14,820'33	20,446.4
]		•••		ji yoʻi		16.05	o·50	134.96 3.84	253 3
803'57	245.92	10'22	19.14	93 00	1 84	16'02	24.68	4,307.47	7.425'9
104 32	42.06 1.00	2.02	5 72	240 39	14.76	3.13	0.20	142'73	718.6
706	2 00	14.27	0'80	14'07	10.40	11.85			45'1
}			0.21	6.00	3.08	0.20	5.71	558 84 12 16	670 [.] 8 24 .4
23,745:37	16.793 24	1,306.88		0, 6					74
1,82840	1,195 41	55.85	1,520'80 84'80	850.01	335 ¹⁷ 232 ⁸ 3	2,083 [.] 95 88 [.] 87	1,041'22 38'33	55,246·12 777 ^{:00}	289,815'1 8,791'7
51'50	32.16							4'14	1,0776
AHSIL.						015		7.24	103'5
••		;		,,,				/ - 7	3.0
		3.62				13.61	4.85	1.81	34.0
153.46	55'21	16.92		1'10		5 46	1'90	95.64	1,525 8
3,676.45			***	2.2	***				26.6
110.81	1,010:21 45:38	9.13		6.55	0'81 3'59	17'98 0'49	4.08	2,470 12	15,555°5 34 4 °1
351	2.01				.,			289	28.7
6,175.07 168.59	1.353'38 99'12	12.04	6 50	11'56	13.79	12 [.] 75 0.08	896	1,380'14	16,349.8
23.31	24.14	***		94'21	34.25		1.18	65.47 2 9.27	671.4 240.7
9.62		0.70	0.80	2'16	0.22	4.68	2.80	1,884.83	2,1307
}				3.83	046			3'40 70'50	9°0 79°3
4.79	1.39 1	98.24	1:00	0.39	3.32	87'21	35.11	4 64.66	
		0'45	***	0.20	0.82			2 77	779'4' 4' 3
	ļ	2.26	1			***		o .08	0.4
			***	2.48 8.24	0.33	1.00		7.24	12'9 8'5
90'85	23.82			2.02	0.10	0.33		1,051.23	1,518'9
11 99 2 57	4' 4 9			36.99	4'17			39'54	117'9
3.69		3'42	i			ļ		24 '91	48.6
	··· [***	0.22	2.26	78.65	91. 6 0.5
10.115.00								0 38	1'1
10,117'80 294'39	2.444 01 148 99 26 15	146 33 0'45	8 [.] 30 1.28	26·29 158·76	18·50 33 62	143 ³⁹	60 26 1 18	7,441.86	38,102°C 1,185°C
59 39									

STATEMENT II.—Area in Cultivation classed

Name of					WHEAT	LAND.					Rics
Assess- ment Group.	Soils.		Laun.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan,	Warthemia Tikra.	Warthem:a Saman	Warthemia Jhilan
ī	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					·—· —						TIRORA
	:	i	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
(Kali, Khari									,	•••
	Kanhar Khari		4·85	64 ·20 3 ·55	0.70	65.57	,,,	217 ⁻ 16 1.00	•••	12.77 3.94	43'59
	Kachhar		,	2'17	o.3 0	•••				•••	***
į	Morand I Khari		42'10 1'00	540'39 2'28	8 16 	831·25 984	230.02	2, 43 1'85 10.77	7.86	311.46 3.94	68:09 2:44
	Morand II Khari Ran		111.03	3,791 ⁻²⁹	41'05 	1,324'46 17'59	854:40 6:50	5,533,71 17,42 8,85	236·85 10·15	3,801°02 146°61 10°77	393 [.] 27 13 [.] 76
KA.	Sehar Khari Ran		!	 0.71	 	6 70 	o 78	3 [.] 58 	755 [.] 26 50 [.] 56	5.545'16 · 456 21 · 3'30	405 52 3014
II.—TIRORA.	Khardi Khari		0.12	237°05 5'08	2°40 	7°25 1°00	6.75	88 [.] 96 	3.52	5 51	o:35
=	Marhani Khari			97 ^{.6} 7	3 ⁻ 92	0.44		58 [.] 03	3.66	4'74	 3,00
j	Rith Khari		•••		. 8				0.45	3 75 0 95	 o _. 30
	Bardi Khari Ran			 i			•••	•••	142·19 4 36 0·64	154'76 17'46	28 89 2 83
Į	Retari Khari			***		Jai			0.23	2.32	***
	Total Khari Ran	::	177 44 1'00	4,732'77 21'94 1'00	56 53 	2,235.67 28.43 	1,091'98 6'50 	8.333 ^{.29} 29 [.] 19 8.85	1150'05 65'07 0'64	9 841·52 629·11 14 ·07	941'80 49'47
ĺ	Kanhar Khari		991	27'73 	2'20 	19 2 .46	9°40 	647 [.] 73 4 39	2,10	4.045'40	128 [.] 51 0.20
	Kachar Khari		10 03	13.46	o 90	•••	9'00	75 ^{.8} 5		248'16	6.89
	Morand I Khari		43'79 	380°05 4°64	14 ⁻ 40	733 ⁻² 9 14 ⁻ 69	56 56 	3,359°22 111°67	34'45 5'76	3, 8 51.88	2 23 :63 14:07
. !	Morand II Khari Ran		29.53 2.55 	1 090'11 10'74 0 32	27'90 : 	1.022°11 28 60 	149 04 3'07	4,918 59 94 42 0 50	388 ⁻ 99 18 24	6,665°12 190°17 1°70	756·18 17:35
IIIRAMPAILI.	Sehar Khari Ran				···	22 59 2.38		7.21	582.76 13.87 0.38	6,614:26 361:07 3:50	620:95 37:90
1	Khardi Khari			129°04 0°90	17'24	39 [.] 80 0.80		351.43 2.67	3,20	4·65 0·08	1.00
}	Ma hani Khari		0'75	17.02	o 25 	 7.00	:::	3.81	12 00 0.20	109'96 3'20	47 .86
	Rith Khari			 			:::	1'55 0'37	0.10	1.15 1.15	***
	Bardi Khari Ran				 	•••		 	123'93 5'91 4'10	23 6 ·18 15·79 1·55	18.12
	Retari Khari,			!				•···	1,42	34 55 3 00	0.97
	Total Khari Ran		94 01 2 55	1.658 31 16 28 0 32	62.83	2.017'31 46'47	224°00 3'07 	9,494 ²¹ 217 ³³ 0 ⁵⁰	1,152 61 44 38 4'48	21 812 84 718 61 6 75	1,804°15 69°82

according to Soils, Positions, &c.-(Contd.)

AND				GARDEN	LAND.			MINOR CROSS.	
Warralang,	Murkhand.	Bari Santha Motasthal.	Bari Santha Patasthal.	Bari Abad. Warpani,	Bari Abadi Walit,	Bari Kachar Warpani,	Bari Kachar Walit,	Mutafarikat.	Tota:.
13	13	14	15	16	17	18	I Ç	20	11
TAHSIL —	Contd.)								
Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
0.10		. 							0.10
64 34	13.01		•		<u>.</u> .	4'57	6· 7 0 	1 01	498.47 12.89
	•••					11.52	4.44		18 16
410 57 30 98	23 9.5 8 7.82			o:30 o85	•••	24 64	4 [.] 58	143:22	5,294°10 77°12
5,623 04 172 20	2.77 ^{6·} 45 207 31 	 		7 30 9 48	3.12	74 ⁻¹⁷	5 7 1 	4,142 17 17 47 0'20	28.715'52 635.73 20'82
3.898 19 334 22	1.024'95 200'63 	···		14°38 36°15 	4 66 3 97	25 44 1 64	4 ⁻ 19	1,477'46 23 32 0'76	13,166°27 1,137 55 4 06
410				0 96 · 5'71 ·		13 19	o: 3 0	2,843'49 23 54	3,213,75 37.46
1 69				5'40	THE S	86.77	14°53 0°20	487.49	785 74 0 27
2:63	o 64			5'17	1.30	2.16	0'43	8.49	25.11
1 36 44 92	 10 35			42.72 4.48	6·35	4 58	0.02	944'32	60°85 1,329°91
4.78	 1.99		•••	0.07	o-30 	;	 	11 10	42 56 0 64
•••	 		•••	1°25 884	THE .	8.76	··· °75	266°03 	279.66 8.84
10.049.48 553.95	4.064 98 417 42 			39·27 103·82	6'05 13 77	250'95 12 39	41.63 0.52 	10 313 68 81:06 0:96	53 327 09 2,013 37 25 52
169 97 4'46	63 66 41 49	23 21		1 84		2.37	5'99	134'38	5,468:31 78:16
1.00	 	130'51 411		0 98	1.32	46 cg	21 58	29.44	592'91 6 41
1,737 92 66 97	754 54 80 46	129 88 12 98		o·28 8·76	2 79	21 49	16 30 0 70	937 ⁻ 42 8 ⁻ 56	12,297.79 467 St
6,779.61 269.05	1,736 ⁻ 13 115-85	132:38 6 28		9·19 63·39	0.60 22 98	0 60 55.41	22 49 4 87	5,338.95 59.66	29,123 63 907:62 2*52
3.375.02 262.66 2.40	702:40 172:23	186 53 4 95 		4'36 74'41	679	4'14	15:34 1:85	1,547 39 53 80	13,690°25 1,005°66 6 28
0'4 9	5'6 6	7°08		5'54 52'86	n 18 n 20	18.80	2.65	3.283.95 18.59	3 871°C1 7 6°1 0
1'40 1 00		615'53 10'18		1 20 0 64	2 92 18 94	194.03	51.95 3.38	1,200'42	2,404,48 53.67
0.24		37 2 0		3.28	o 6 ₄			6.00	41.25
 60 [.] 5 ⁶	 6 [.] 31		!	72.86	7°16 :	0.23	 1 62	13'55	94'16
3.57	o ⁻ 50	 •••	•••	32 26	2 36			40'32	5. 6 5
6 23 0 50	1'19	20'45	 	 061		oʻ92	T' 42	223'16 0'55	290:68 4 66
12,132 74 608 21 2'40	3.269 89 416 53	1,271.77 38.50	31 ^{.2} 7 308 61		14'52 83 78	343 68 5 53	149'34 11'86	14,193 34 204'69	69,726 88 2,79 6 :22 14:45

STATEMENT II. - Area in Cultivation class:

Name of						WHEA	t LAND.					Ŕr
Assess. ment Group.		Squis,		Laun.	Pathar,	Wahuri,	Bandhia.	Handhan.	Sadharan,	Warthemia Tikra,	Warthemia Saman,	Warthemia Jhilan
1		2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	13	1,
	{	-				· ~ · -	 : :		-	·!		TIRORA
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Actes.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ſ	Kanhar	•••				0 50	223.52		1265		***	
}	Khari Kachhar	•••				•••	•••	1**	''		***	
	Morand 1			2'50	171 68	10.33	1,255 70	97'12				•••
1	Khari	,			2.20	***	5'28	. "	1,057 66 9 95		48 84 10:96	1.39
.	Morand II Khari			2 2 31	918 8 6	27 .86	515 62 13 65	238'42	2,427.83 65.41	32.63 1.00	552 90 100 56	39°04
ا ا <u>خ</u>	Ran	•••			5'55		3'59		24 69		4.65	2.78
IVCHORKHAMARA	Sehar Khari Ran	•••		***			2 93 			296·16 20·03	1.304°54 89°08	101 38 17 08
JRKH	Khardi	***			56 42			1 1	""	10.27	29'28	1,01
ř	Khari Ran	***		0 10		•°37	3.40		86 40 0.52	••• <u></u>	• 55 	1.30
.Y.	Marhani			oʻ30	2'00	•••		•••	8.30	***	1,00	410
1	Khari Ran					***	EE S	***	16.21	0.70	2 36 	
	Rith	•••		•••		Est		100 m			<i></i>	- * •
	Khari									o 8g	1,02	•••
ĺ	Bardi Khari	•••				8				3.24	565	•••
j	Ran	•••								1.00	1.04	***
į	Retari	•••						97		***		***
		Total		25.21	1,148.96	.01		(72)		<u></u>		
	}]	Khari Rao		25 21 	13,12	38 95 	2,001°17 18'93 3'59	335.52	3,600 ⁻ 75 75 ⁻ 88 32 99	333.62 22.03 10.27	1,914'84 202'69 34'93	142 91 27 98 3 79
r	Kali	•••						12:00				*****
İ	Kanhar			8:55	14.30	•••	 87 ⁻ 16	i				3.00
	Khari	11			`	***			71 '4 0	5.00	994 75 3 00	0.18
1	Kachhar	***	"		,			! •••				***
	Morand I Khari Ran	•••		6 90 0'24 	26 [.] 15 10 02 	2.43 	283:00 1:79 1:25	349 60 4 30	795 2 6 4:28 	10.09	616 65 0 95	0.30 153. 30
	Morand II Khari Ran	•••		11 б <u>ө</u> 	6 _{53 3} 6	o 83	376 26 7 96	50 6 ′51 8 49	1,470'19 7 04	142 76	1,649'87 93 79	375 8c
IRAD	Sehar		- "	0.60	*** ,			•••	071		3'46	1'20
VWARAD.	Khari Ran	•••			 0.20	•••		 1.00	1'54 	289°24 26°97 ! 4°03	2,391 85 126 13 7 34	313 03 24 07 1 00
	Khardi Khari	•••			10'40	· !		1.00	21'11	0,12	2.66	
	Marhani Khari	"	}	4'13	28.33	•••		I 37	17.50		1.83	
	Rith Khari				0.37	!		j	2.00	3.80	o [.] 75	***
] 	Bardi Khari									27 75 0'29	97.55 4.66	7.55 0.50
	Ran Retari					••• •••				 :	0.30	•••
	Khari		- " -									
	•	Potal Khari Ran		31.89	966 81 4 64	3 25	746'42 9 75 1'25	1,038.15	2,379'00 11 32 0 71	478 88 38'40 4'02	5,756 30 230.60 10.80	974°53 42 6° 2°24

according to Soils, Positions, &c.-(Contd.)

d.				GARDE	n Land.			MINOR CROPS.	
Warsalang.	Murkhand	Bari Santha Motasthal.	Bati Santha Patasthal,	Bari Abadi Warpani,	Barı Abadi Walit,	Bari Kochhar Warpani,	Bari Kachhar Waiit,	Mutafarıkat.	Total.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11
AHSIL(Contd)								-
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	A cres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
•••					**		17 [.] 28 0 50	0.40	254°:
							4:11		4'
72.49 2.08	25.47			0 25	***	2'17	2 14	37 [.] 84 0'46	2,785° 31°
1,687'43	1,801'59	,	42'32	7.67	***	1914	3.88	810:56	9,148
9'50	125°21 180		3'24	7'94 	 0.30	3 85	1`40 	38 57	45° 52
2,200:33 145:31	2,267 ⁻ 18 126 87	2 ⁻ 91	247 63 0.87	24.40 10.78 i	 o [.] o6	2 [.] 37 0 [.] 36	o'41 	992 60 28 73	7,442 439
28 09	5.18			 1'45 j	**	1.82		24 09 830 • 08	97. 991.
	•••		1.84	o.65	•••		••• ···	12 08	15.
o [.] 71				o'59 o 08	0.2	70.86 2.65	16·74 	102:91	213
•••				- 8	- Care	I 25		2.93	4 [.] 6·
			0.32	o 66 28 o <u>5</u>	2.23 2.23	0.46 0.21	•••	1,22	33
6·79 2·38	8.64 12.22		0.20	10.1			692	99'03	123 24 2
				11		3.03		10.95	13
	 			10	7 EW 2				
3.967 75 217 88	4,102 88 264 30	5.01	290 44 6:20	35.02 48.75	3.08 3.69	99'85 7'37	44 56 8 82	2,805.79 81.21	20,984 997
37-59	6 98					1'25		39.56	176
*11	; !			6464	de stati		***		15
258 ·75 4·01	125.45	o [.] 83		1'32 0 47	2.76 2.93	5 75	² 7'37	24 [.] 70	1,915 14
						17.74	19.06	11749	48
800 91 54 79	836 85 33'34				1'4 2 882	5'14	8:58 3:co	459'71 13'19	4,589 128
3,942'91	2,122'98				3.03	8.23		2,288.09	13.5°
162·18 9'59	108 69 2'75			22.59	8·79	0.14		13.64	
2,122'60 178'33	640 05			5'66 46'14	o:53 6:31	1.48		1,179.84 6'40	
26 96	2 10			*			•••	9'50	
3'14				°° 0.79		0,12	0 38 	1,111'02	
***				0°43 2°98	2.81	54.65 2.29	11'34 1'60	21 [′] 	
• •				हैं; 50 79	7'45	·		1	
9° 27	1 00			5 37 1 61	0.0	•••			
2.12]					ı	
***						4'47			
7,137 58	3.726 33	.83	·	31.48	8:36	2/56			
401 46 36.55	218 88 4 85	1	; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	128 37	32.18	9 ⁷ ,56			

STATEMENT II .- Area in Cultivation classed

of		Soits.	1			MHEV.	T LAND.					Ric
ess. ent oup,		Solis.		Laun,	Pathar.	Wahuri,	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharau.	Warthemia Tikra,	Warthemia Saman,	Warthemia Jhilan
`1		,		3	4	5	6	,	8	0	10	11
-,-					<u> </u>		<u>-</u>					TIROR
				Acres.	Acres.	Actes.	Acri 3.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ſ	Kanhar Khari			20 99 	17'57		118-82	39 08	128 [.] 69	1 28	405 [.] 66	27'99
	Kachhar			3 51	•••		•••		0,51			
	Morand I Khari	•••		123 37	514 ⁻ 12	2·86	758 49 	427.89	1, 32 5'70	22.30 1.00	1,374°54 9′31	172°24 0'89
	Ran Morand II				2:00 800:86	5.02	 602:51	333 02	0`50 1,173'75	436 <u>3</u> 5	4,601'85	953'75
	Khari Ran		 	· 	1.68 37.45		11 ⁻ 94	10 27	6 : წ ე	4 64 3 08	96 80 7 42	19.5. 8.38
ا	Sehar Khaci Ran			3'14 	1.67 		4'55 	oʻ50 	5 .74 	534 25 20 71 5 86	7,217.60 501.64 48.26	9 ⁶ 3·31 53·69 8·4
VINAMTHA.	Khardi Khari			••• •••	22 98		1:32	••• •••	29 83 	°'47 	13.32	1'64
1	Marhani Khari	•••			16·48		e e e e	675	7 5 3 3	0.30	3714	1' 4 '
	Rith Khari			•••		25			 	o:30 ;	0'4 3	••• •••
	Bardi Khari	•••		•···				···		62 :99	142 [.] 64 14.46	25'9'
	Ran Retari			•••						0.10	 2.76	07
()	Khari	••		···				77				
	· ·	Total Khari Ran		275'90 0 40	1.373.68 1.68 39.45	7.91	1,485 ⁻⁶ 9 11'94 	807:21 10:27	2.739 25 6 65 1 00	1,058'28 26'35 8'94	13.761 93 622 21 55 68	2,147 of 77 of 4'86
ĺ	Kali	***					0.30					.
	Kanbar	***		1'54	1'40		42'84	21.65	38:49	•	32.93	3.6
- } }	Kachhar			•••							•-•	•••
	Morand I Khari	***		42 65 	113'17	o 8 o 	432'13 0'94	221°06	524.86 1.16	² .57	337 98 1.23	39 ⁻ 9
į	Morand II Khari Ran			6 5 [.] 97	553.18	7 [.] 58	2,137'50 28'59	892°58 19°06	1,746 [.] 75 5'91 0'50	 21 8 .30	4 750 32 182 65	4 ⁶ 3'7 4 7 0'5
	shar Khari			 o:37	 861 		13.10	 	ı·68	780 84 19 62 446	7.179'15 446 22 44 62	446 6 14 4 8 8
	Ran	•••		 4 [.] 61	 75'90	 0 33	27 69		 ნი:ივ	132	7'25	4'2
	ાં	•••					082			••	0'98	0.5
		•		1.52	•••				1.03		2'23	•••
				•••	419	•	l I		o 18	 	0'84 1 72	 9'7
			••.					,,		15.18	85.46	7"1
				A. 	***	/]		•••	3 76	
				***		···			· 		1 99	
			'	116.39	7/36:45	8 71	2,653'46 31'35	1,150'03	2:373 ^{°02} 7°07 0°50	1,018 81 19 62 4 46	12,798 15 635 88 45 60	965.4 22.0 9.8

according to Soils, Positions, &c.-(Contd.)

AND,			MINOR CROPS.						
Warsalang.	Murkhand,	Bari Santha Motasthal.	Bari Santha Patasthal.	Bari Abadi Watpani,	Barl Abadi Walit.	Bari Kachhar Warpani,	Bari Kachhar Walit.	Mutafarikat.	Total.
13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11
rahsil.—	(Contd.)				!				
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
90 05 7 00	 101.81			•••	! ! •••		•••	46·51 	998. 7
***		2'00				3'95	0.44	160	111
782:84 11:77	1,448.99 89.0 7 	3'04 		 	1.60	1.93	1.67 	621'35 0'48 	7,582°9 113°
5,865.03 200.49 4.50	4,059'52 311 00 2 50	5 73 	, ,	2'32 28'98	o 86 3 36	3.20 0.39	6 29 0 91	3,722,96 13,12 2,65	22.697 710 607
5,615'91 717'15 3'29	1,842'95 392'57 0'50	8·82	***	14.99 158.53	o 88 17'39	1.31 	1°c6 0°20	1,115'93 29'09 3'42	17.332'; 1,890 (63.8
7.28	1.00	 		***		0,10	•••	927'04 3'28	1 002.
o·50 	 	95.69 4.14	 	200	1'55 o'60	12'17	18·go	469 [.] 47 	701 G
***			***	o'59 53'58	1.87 6.00	:::		20°37 0 99	23°. 60°
40.86 3.38	9 85 0 8 6 	 	•••	o ʻ46 4'65	oʻgo oʻo8 		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	933°54 1°98 0°78	1,216 28: 0
		 	···			1'02 0'85		298'00 2'42	30 2 1
12,402'97 939'79 7 79	7.464 12 794 10 3 00	115'28 4'14 	100	18 36 245 74 	7'05 27'52 	23'58 1'24	28:36 1:11	8 156'08 51'36 6'85	51,872°; 2,821°; 127°;
.,,									0.
3 1.81	3.10				***		•••	o' 8 5	158
					•••		•••	1.10	1.
593 81 7 04	б 24 :04 48 :55	•	 	1.03 0.03	***		6' 8 o	74 [.] 85	3, 015 ° 60°
323.75 3250	6,276 82 373 85			2 97 12 69	1°54 8°08	2'14	19'00	2,123'58 28 84	30,895°, 988°
7,871'40 591'95 24'32	2,276·96 467 ⁻ 18 5 90	1'95 1'08	2 23	52°14 61'40	10,11 11,01	0'14	6:39 2:17	3,483°33 91.45 10°14	22,134°(1.717° 98°
o'44 	 			o:20 o:80	0.40 1.20	 	***	3,243.06 7.65 2.07	3 ,4 40'
1.00		3'35	•	•••	188	4.82	21.84	105'04	140
•••		074		19'29	0'91 13'44	 oʻ46	0.10	9'37 0'74	34 ³
34:28 1:00	1.00		***	 oʻ36	 	 	 •••	5 ⁸⁸ 79 3'93	73 1
					•••			2'59 21'44	23.
20,145°61 922'84 27'82	9,181°92 889°58 5°90	5'30 1'82	2'23	75 63 191 87	14 76 42 13	7'10 0'62	54 T3 2 32	9,651'41 132'61 14'80	бо,57б°; 2,921°; 108 ў

STATEMENT 11 .- Area in Cultivation classed

Name of	Soile.					Was,	Rick					
Amera - ment Group,			Laun.	Pathar.	Wahuri,	Bandhia,	Bandhan,	Sadharan,	Warthemia Tikra,	Warthemia Saman,	Warthemi Jhilan,	
1		1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	II
				Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	TIROR!
	Morand I			144 ;	1.26	444	77:99 ⁻	107'92				4'48
[Khari Ran			***	2.00	***	7.20	3.00	43'98 	o'43 `	30 15 2'91	4 40
	****	•••			200	***	1'52	•••	0.30	***		***
j	Morand II			1'32	19.50	1'80	390 :50	14631	291.82	103.03	1,577 [.] 70	146.10
Į	Khari Ran			1	o 69 		5'94 3'94	6.13	3'48 9'04	5'47 2'28	73 ^{.8} 5 4 2 31	4.60
.				! !					7 ° 4		4-5-	
AOM	Sehar Khari		:]		1 00	•••	4'95 1'00		4'87	379:35	3,435,64	24771
ARG.	Ran	***							***	6.90 83.21	216.35 174.75	10'59 17'32
ON O	Khardi		- 1		*4,04							
4	Khari	***			17'97	o [.] 79	14.73	0'79 ···	20 64	3.5 3	4'22 	···
Svo	Ran	***	"			***			3'23			***
VIII. SAOLI-DONGARGAON.	Marhani				414							
5	Rith				.,,	.,,			***	141		***
ļ	Khari	***				•••	CONT.			0.16	***	•••
- [Bardi		ĺ	ļ		6	1028	100				
[Khari	•••		•••					•••	11'29 0'62	8.13 3.36	6 62 0'₹
ļ	Ran	•••			.,.		"∵		*	5'48	0.83	***
(Retari	***				1		169				
		Total Khari	•••	1.33	40°03 0°69	2.20	487.27	255.02	361.31	497.63	5,055'84	404'y
		Ran	::.		2'00		14'44 5'46	9.13	3.48 12.57	13'15 91'27	295`47 217'89	15'9 17'(
,	Kanhar					- 83	45'21	60 8.4	5.62		14.63	3.0
	Khari	***				16	(DE)	20.70	"		2.38	
	Kachar	***					सद्यमेव	नयते		}		***
-	Morand 1	•••		49.12	143.61		451'66	224.2		I	0	*****
	Khari Ran	***				121	45100	225'61 6'67	535'30 3'00	4'77	908 13	20'121 00.1
ĺ	IVA.	•••	- "]	•	••		***	: !				***
	Morand II	***]	38:30	310'72		437.62	307.15	670'95	166.60	3,818 16	590.8 t
- 1	Khari Ran	•••		!	4'16 5'22	***	23.81	10.00	14.28	3.03	186.82	16'41 6'87
- !			į		ا ۲		,	100	4'43	3.00	10 22	007
- 1	Sehar Khari	***			o.22		0.43	0.30	1.01	220'36	4,415'48	432'05- 2 f4
ایر	Ran			,	··· !	***	1,10	1.62 	***	10.50	396'39 396'39	2 54 17:31
1Х.—Анолок.				1 - 1	: !					,		
₹	Khardi Khari			1.16	9.02	100	13 ⁻ 46 1'75	1'02	38 [.] 61 0 69	1.02	4'28	0.82
×	Ran		···		0.40							***
-	Marhani			2'43	13 39					ļ		-
	Rith			1		***	0.32	"	39 49	0.40 }	10.66	2'18
	Khari	***			100		*** ***		² '79		0'45 	0°47.
	Bardi		}				}	}				
	Khari	***				••• •••				20,13	49'96 3'02	2·47 0.62
1	Ran	•••					··· ;			3.37	2.24	0.89
{	Retari	•••		***							,,,,,	
1	Ran	•••							•••	0.10	1.01	•••
			ŀ									
		Total Khari		91.04	477'29		948 73	594.92	1,293'77	41340	9,223 66	1,222.88
Į		Ran			4 16 5 6a		30'94	18.79	17'97 4 '43	13'22 17'62	620:32 147:34	39 [.] 67 25 [.] 07

cording to Soils, Positions, &c.-(Contd.)

¢p.				Minor Cacrs.	m.s.l				
Varsalang,	Markhand.	Buri Santha Motaethal,	Bari Santha Patasthal,	Bari Ahadi Warpani,	Bari Abad: Walit,	Bari Kachar Warpani.	Bari Kachar Walit.	Mutafarikat,	Total.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
HSIL.	Contd.)								
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
144'11	386.57			,	0'29			10 65	806 g
***	 4.01	 		••.			***	0.30	4.1
2,684°15 10881	1,104.64	<i></i> .		0.22	2 ^{.8} 7 0'10		1.00	564 ⁻ 24 3 ⁻ 96	7,035'5 289'9
39.71	73 87 21:37	***	 	3.00				20'32	138 9
3,140.18	663'03	0.10	1622	15'48 60'91	1'89 3'72	0.10	8وند	2. 222'34 73'99	10.135'96 667'3.
172.69	42 [.] 83 25 34				***			170.08	643.6
•••		•••		0'32	,		 	760 24 28:15	823'2 28'1
••• !	·•ι ···	 	•••		••• { ••• [12.20	157
						1754	0.67	32'71	34'9
	 	 0'20		 55 ⁻ 46	4:76			1.97 0.95	δι 5
T:08	3 .61			0.24		B		564.13	599'4
5'38 2'07 0'14		 	•••	44.63	1.26	¥	 	17.79 15.14	68·9.
		111			d bendh			6'41	6.4
5.973'82 361'92	2,157.85 120'71	0.1Q 0.50	16:22	16.20 164.00	4.76 . 10.13	1.64	4 65 	4,162.69 124.84	19,444'3'
32.36	46 71 58 45				(e) (e)			0.21	824'10 220'6
***	8 67	***			पत्यमेत्र जयस	0.55	 4 [.] 62		2,1
***	'''	***		,	that the state	035	402]	
984 97 18 24	1,064 17 75°63	100 ***		2:11			o. 5 0	153'18 2'55	4,71211 1451 312
3.18	,	158			•••	•••		0.10	3.4
5,461'09 205'32	2,247°21 223°20		 	2:97 36:09	7'33	1.00	2.41 0.33	2,226 92 14.83	16,280'9 748 I
35 ^{.8} 5	,	,,,,			•••			32 81	107'4
3,705.60 378 17	809 45 211 01			3 5 4	0'42 12'28	oʻ49 	3'22	2 080 61 71 34	11,673.5 1,205.5
157*17	5'48		•					95'46	4135
1'58 3'72	***	 		o [.] 63 33 [.] 35	 oʻp8	· · · · · · · · · · ·	•••	1,021'40 7'82	1,093 0 4 7 4
,								14'48	14'8
•••		21.32		··· I	,	ī 2 3	34'72	454'79	580.8
2 [.] 08		••• •••		2.45 27.91	3'49 6'31			21'83 281	33°5 37°0
19'74 .	0.10	117		1.28	· · · ·			402.78	496 [.] 7
3'47	3 08		! ;	23.15	o'58			19 49 4 97	53'3 12'9
•••		 	·	 	 	3+4 7+1	0.30	881 20.11	92 6 8 8
10,207'42 бо <u>9</u> '92	4, 179.68 521.59	21.32		10 [.] 87 224 [.] 35	3'91 26'58	2°27 1 00	45°97 0'33	5,452°13 11884	35,189 1 2 247 (

Name of						WHEA	T LAND,					Ri
enent froup,	s 	ioils.		Laun.	Pathar,	Wahuri,	Bandhia,	Bandhan,	Sadharan.	Warthemia Tikra,	Wanthemia Saman,	Warthemia- Jhilan,
1		2		3	•	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				1 		}						TIRO
			1	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	Kanhar Kachhar	•••			0' 4 4	oʻ40 	5°26		11 ⁻ 13 0 ⁻ 50	 •	1.18	•••
	Morand 1 Khari Ran			C.43	91°03	0 2 0 	141 [.] 98 4 [.] 68 	3 ⁸ ·78	411'80 10'49	3'40 1'19	432.61 12.35 7.49	3.
	Morand II Khari Ran	•••		2'89 0'58	231°01 1°60 3 54	o 88 	298'44 8 27 0'70	83 40 3 00 5 72	821 36 21 23 15 15	236 05 4'07 16'01	3,223.91 76.10 95.57	41 21
1	Sehar Khari Ran	•••		! !	8 60 		8·85 	 3.10	8·53 1·75	793 [.] 61 32 94 55 [.] 02	7061.31 395 01 301.41	751 3E 35
Bujti.	Khardi Khari Ran				37 29 	o 60 	2.3 0 0.2 0	•••	36·17 3·74 	2·77	22 61 0.22	8:
×	Marhani Khari Ran		:::	0 22 0 72	1·28 	 	 	••• •••	8 17 0:59 	o· 5 9	0.20 3.10	5°
	Rith Khari				•••			2	1.38	 	••• •••	***
	Bardi Khari Ran	•••			••• •••) 	•••	12.36	26 69 2 16 2 67	 3.
Į	Retari Khari Ran	•••		 						0°35	4.52	
		Totaf Kha-i Ran		11 81 2 89 1 30	369.65 1 60 3.24	2'08	456 83 13 45 0 70	125 ²⁸ 3 00 5 ⁷ 2	1,298 94 27 30 25 64	1,049°03 37°01 75°12	10,775°58 486 64 407'14	1,206 45 60
	Kali Khari			•••	•••	स	0.30	12'00] :::	•••	
j	Kachhar Khari			13'54 	16-43 	1.30		9.00	84 ⁻ 38		248·16 	
1	Kanhar Khari	•••		45 ^{.8} 4	127°54 3°55	3.80	783'17 2'00	297.64 6.39	1,152.25	11'47 	5,575'90 34'80	327 [.]
	Morand I Khari Ran	•••		314 [.] 68 1 [.] 24	2,290°09 10°44 4°00	42°27 	5,092°17 49.44 2°77	1,777'09 13'97	11,163'43 153'30 11' 2 9	87 [.] 86 6 [.] 76 1 [.] 19	8,175 [.] 88 200'49 7'49	899 187
TARSIL.	Morand II Khari Ran			425 64 5 84 0 58	8 710 68 53 67 54 58	113.30	7:777 92 157:65 12:93	3,643.00 67.79 6 72	21,847 [.] 02 251 [.] 13 74 [.] 31	2,056·10 66·19 24·37	34,665.86 1,250 61 186.30	4 423'8 120'7 36'6
THE TIRORA	Marhani Khari Ran	•••	•••	2 8 [.] 39 0 [.] 72	190°51	4:17 	7 85 	8 12 	376 ⁻ 75 4 ⁻ 39	19·64 0·50 	171.85 3.70 0.36	63.2
THE	Rith Khari	•••		•••	4 56	•• •••		.	7 80 0 37	5'53 o 26	7 89 6 91	o. 3
TOTAL FOR	Sehar Khari Ran			5 [.] 9 ² 	21'40 1'30	: ••• •••	81:79 5 84 9 77	10'43 1'62	74'37 2'00	5,082'62 215 57 203 90	51,662'30 3 178'57 827'55	4,644 260 99
+	Khardi Khari Ran	•••	 	6 34 	633.00 6 98 2.93	21 ⁻ 73	120'43 5'27 	24 [.] 30	897 98 7 62 17 68	17:45 1:54	74:69 0:60 1:98	2 x •••
i	Bardi Khari Ran	•••		 	··• ··•			 	 	508:54 16:93 30:80	1,056 84 79 92 12 65	11: 2 4
	Retari Khari Ran	•••	•••		•••			 		a ·9t	51.08 3.20 0.80	:
		Total Khari Ran	•••	7.08	11,994°21 75°94 61°51	186.37	13,863 53 220 20 16 52	5,781′58 83′38 6′72	35.603.98 425.20 103.28	7.792°12 306°21 261°80	101,690'45 4.759'10 1,037'13	10,50 411 143

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

AND.				GARDE	n Land.			Minon Crops,	
Warsalang.	Murkhand.	Bari Santha Motasthal,	Bari Santha Patasthal	Bari Abadi Warpani,	Bari Abadi Walit,	Bari Kachhar Warpani,	Bari Kachhar Walit	Mutafarikat,	Total,
13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
rahsil-(Concld.)								
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
29 [.] 59	3,50	;	***		 4'39		*** ***		51:20 589
365 07 16 47 1 00	75 10 573 		•••	0'20 		····	 	50'48 	1.634.60 39.43 20.17
3, 725 23 124 07 29 07	718:26 27:43 1:99	 		1'73 33 43	0.38 2.10	0 77 	o 5 6 	2 619'17 19'75 126'40	12,385'54 328'73 315'65
4,420'43 403 23 124'81	429 [.] 84 47.53 5 [.] 73	• 	 o ·6 o	10'46 179'4 ⁹ :	1:0 2 2:36	0'64 4'95 	3.38 3.38	4,648:91 152.81 307:80	18,15075 1,26153 83061
0.33 3 63	2'32 	 0 35		0.64 8.82	, ∘38 	1·96	o'39 	2,016.59 21.89 221.81	2,132 ⁻ 71 39 83 223 ⁻ 19
2'51 	 	 	3'40 	0.31 	1 89 0 34	31.64 0.14	58 69 	441.73 1.35 4.18	559°11 2'91 5'90
	 	,,,		2:15 15:92	0'14			18 23 2 41	21 8 0 18:33
9 ⁸ 2	•••			8 18 104'95	0°52 	3 ::		1,067'33 27'86 539'17	1,130'07 134'98 547'3
2.00	***	*** *** * • •		 o 80		4'95 	5 [.] 91	149 81 3:28	167 20 0 80 3 28
8.554'93 547'40 155'88	1 228 72 80 69 7 72	0.35	3'40 0'60	23.47 343.61	10.0g	39 96 5'09	69:53 2:22	11,013'25 226'07 1,202'64	36.238 96 1,826 54 1,946 16
0,10	111								15:20
1,00		136·13 4·11		 80 o	4°39 1 32	93'19	.,, 59 [,] 10	45 75	720:72 6:41
660 77 19 7 8	368.68 54.16	24'04		1'32 2'31	2.76 2.93	12.74	57 34 o'50	215 60 0'09	9,668 g
6,046 15 217 34 4 18	5,510'52 351'21	148·84 12 98		2 [.] 96 1685	5 81 20 88	60 [.] 83	42 47 3'70	2,584'34 26 24 0'40	44,245'3! 1,100'69 31 3
51,077 81 1,745 79 135 23	23,853.81 1,611.79 32.42	147 ⁻ 24 6 28	42 3 2 3'24	51.60 230 36	11·85 58·66	181°34 10 24	67 13 7 66 	26,306.76 220.91 185.27	185.403'0. 5.868'5! 749'3
12.60 1.00	1.39	834 06 14'77 	4.40	8 <u>12</u> 3 90	10'13 23'51	544 ⁻⁸ 7 6 ⁻⁸¹ 1 ⁻²⁵	²⁷⁴ 49 5 18	3,977,27 14,78 7,19	6,538:34 78:54 10:52
5°25 1°36	0 64	29'46 1'19		44'7 2 471`23	11'45 49'69	3.62 5.25	0,23 0,23	11845 2918	240'3; 568'8
42.5 24 .73 3.429.75 593.57	12,010°16 1,832°82 74°37	212'41 6 03 	270 34 4 98	156'97 823'78	41.89 108.50	48·76 8·68	46.53 7.62	2,0128 55 596 40 650 52	137,023'88 10,484'16 2,449'88
27'48 7'35	8 98 	7 [.] 78 0'35 	0.80 1.84	105 8t	1'13 2'62 	40.70 2.13	6·52 	17,931.60 126.40 331.77	19,853°06 267°97 356 40
32 2'47 34'79 4'71	64.98 22.81 	! 	oʻ50 	29 18 249 66	1.70 8.75 	o:56 	1'62 7'98	7,578 [.] 98 165 [.] 05 590 79	9,678·30 593 85 643·44
11 92 0'50	1 119	23 [.] 87 		1'25 12'00	••• •••	23'37 0 85	11'14 	1,533 69 3 50 12 47	1,6 62 °39 20°39 13°29
100,690'18 5.457'76 737 69	41,820.35 3,872.79 106.79	45'71	318,36	308 ²⁵ 1,917 ⁸⁸	91°06 276'86	1,009'98 37'37 1'25	566 87 32 69	80,420 99 1,182:55 2,778:41	41 5.048 97 19,122 66 4 254 19

Name of		···	1			Wite	IT EAND.	· Andrews Construction of the Construction of				Rica
Assess- ment Group.	s	Seils.		Lau n .	Pathar,	Wahoti.	Baudhia, I	Pandhan,	 Sadh tran,	Warthemia Tikra,	Warthernia Saman,	Warthemia Jhiian,
t		3		3	4	5	b		3	9	10	11
	 					···· ·						SAKOLI
	i i !			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.
	Kachhar Ran			***					•			
	Kanhar	•••			•…						1,20	
j	Morand I Khari	•••			3.18		167 93 	3.00	682		13.33	8'45
	Ran Marhani	***	• · •	. ***			2:17		1 43 1 485	•	144	! !
İ	Khari Ran	•••	•••		3°16 	•••		***	! 4°5	•••		
, H	Rith	•••							.,,			
BANE	Khari Morand II	•••	•••			1:0=	605.67	22.43	291'79	153.15	1,033 88	81:47
INAWEGAON BANDH,	Khari Ran			7 ^{.6} 7 o [.] 25	15'95 0 50 3'05	1°25 	636		0.54	2 20 6 36	39 44 34 92	1 72
LAWE	Sehar Khari	•…		•••		***	0.10		661	309.13	1,211'54 88'09	131.28
1	Ran					····			1.00	69.57	115.02	3.00
	Khardi Khari Ran	•••		•••	! ! "	2	3'74	10	1.52 1.52			0.40
Ì	Bardi	•••	•••		' 	6				0°47 30°98	1·00 74 08	5.07
	Khari Ran	•••	•••						•••	5'40 3'36	9'31 7'40	
;	Retari Khari							· · ·	•	2.00	0'03 1'0 0	
į	Ran	•••	•••					77		1.00		•••
		Total Khari		7:67	22.23	1,52	777.44	25'43	311.32	495 26	2,334'36	226 97
		Ran		0.25	0.60 3.05		6 36 21 95	 	17 08	19.5 2 80.76	137.86 159 .2 7	4.78 24.05
(Kachhar Kanhar	•••			•••	 }			···			•••
	Morand I	***	•	t*oo 8∙gg	 50 79	3.00	5.68	132 87	3 8 7 10	0.37	83.75	1'09
1	Khari Ran	***					1.38	0.20	4 86			
	Marhani Khari	***	•	,	1.00				5 :33	2.32	15 96 	o' 9 6
	Ran	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			•••					***		
	Rith Khari	•••	***	•••			2 :46		 	100	•••	
IILAKRNI.	Morand II Khari Run	***		30.67 	1,397'02 0'50 11'56	33'70 0'42 0'63	3,261°02 19'47 6'84	373 19 0 96 2 14	4,461:48 36:56 53:06	141 ⁻²⁸ 1 ⁻ 33 1 4 ⁻²⁴	2,093 14 68 83 22 45	156.05 6.10 2.00
=	Sehar Khari Ran	***		 	 	 	10'59 0'50		77 7 4 	390 74 8 22 23 25	2.705'55 241'05 143 76	350 13 11 65 15 50
}	Khardi Khari Ran		 	11 [.] 27 	450'67 4'22	7 [.] 08	152'62 1'00 2'50	 2.∞ !	858 oo 6 49 51 89	7 82 0 18 	20 ⁻ 89 1 ⁻ 00	5 ¹ 5
	Bardi Khari Ran	····		•••	 1,06	 	·	0 30 	 	24'19 3'27 0'16	61 ⁻ 64 17 ⁻ 04	¹ 3'43 1'4 5
l	Retari Khari Ran	•••			 		 	 	••• •••		•••	•••
·		Total Khari Ran	 	51.00	1,900:48 0:50 15:78	43.78 0.40 0.63	4,522:25 21:85 9:84	511.36 1.36 2.64	5,719 65 47 91 104 95	566 65 13:00 32:65	4 9 ⁹ 0'93 326 92 167'21	527.71 19.23 21.49

cording to Soils, Positions, &c.—(Contd.)

43		<u> </u>		GARDE	R LAND.			MINOR CROPS.	
farseling.	Murkhand.	Bari Santha Motasthal,	Bari Santha Patasthal,	Barl Abadi Warpaui.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Kachhar Warpani,	Bari Kachhar Walit.	Mutafarikat,	Total,
19	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	31
hsil.—(Contd).					1			
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
		o.85			7.52	15:11	79'46	5.26	108'5
									t'5
73'44	90.80		3.38				•••		370.3
•••	1.00 4.26	••• •••	•••	I			•••		1.0 8.1
		166'45	44.78		3 50	6.32	189 ⁻ 12	142'67	560.8
•••					•••		6 67		2 .7 6 .6
	1,10	••• •••	699	7.86 1,00	ი:85 4 :88	 1'00	 ∪'86	4·26 3·20	14'0 18'9
1,549°63 43°61	3.189°17 84°86	10'28 2'05	755'27	0 26	0.46	2'48	10.19	227'14	7,958.1
57.81	29 81			1.03	•••		0.10	0 73 14:37	183'2 193'5
2,325.88 176.67	4 164 79 286 86	4 ⁵ '49 4'34	1.588 43	1.83 18.25	4 '75 8 68	1 · 69	16 [.] 68 2 [.] 74	3 ⁸ 7 ³ 3	10,196:8 672 1
120 09	130.75							61.85	510.7
3.00	4'99		28.79 0.18	0.02	 o.32	0'15		156·39 3·30	1977 47
104.30	 ე ნყი	12.01	391.13	0.79	1.18	- TII	 0 [.] 76	9'52	886.1 10.0
6 64 6 00	32 26 	4'52	15 86	20.26	6.79	§		48·87 26·71	149 ⁻ 9 43 ⁻ 4
	28:40		6:09	8		2:00	3'29	18:20	60.0
	 9 22	···						0 '50	10.5
4,055'24	7,575'05	239.08	2,824.86	4:37	18 26	28.80	299'47	1,106'36	20,354'0
226 92 183 90	406:08 174:34	1091	47.20	48·32	20.70	2'18 4'47	5'27 6'67	96.64 11 2.4 5	1,034'1 788'2
	***				प्रयमेन जय		9,01	3.10	12:2
	•	•••			•••				6.6
1.60 3 0.00	140 07	1.00			0.43	o '10	1.00	6.56	2,007°1 9°2
							,,,		0.2
0.53	 	17.36 		30°0წ 5′0წ	 o.83	9 90	156 62 5'09	388·39 0·37	6 18.0
0'20 5'54	***	•••			***		7'90	17'42	25'5
***				8.11 0.13	1.03		0.33	7:21	23. 7
5,548 11 146 65	3,619:3 8 138:28		44 '12 6'03	0°46 1°23	1.89 5 .79	6 ⁻ 97	5 3:68 0:56	1,668·65 7·20	22 ,8 93 1 43 9 8
52'73 5,046'09	25'94 2,465'07	6.16	175'48					18.10	204'7
562°00	316.07		9:62	1.84 11.28	27 20 21 14	4.65 0.52	12'47 14'94	1,405 54 49 49 53 87	13,609.2 1,235.9 569.1
16.13	19.92			0°23	14.74	3'70	3'58	2,246 05	3,822.3
•••	***		:::	2.53				7·26 57·56	177
92'87 41'18	12'62 20'22	15.96 6.89	4 13 4'73	1 6. 00	0.12	1.18	8 72 3 86	359 ⁻¹¹	595'3 173'4
9.08	1'38	""			9'01	0°12 		24'81	35 ⁻ 4
2.23 	•••	::: :::	 	 	1'32 	•••	1'79 	3.00 3.00	40°0 2°5 3°0
11,808 ⁻ 93 753 ⁻ 95 301 ⁻ 75	6,257'06 474'57 114'82	41'92 6'89	223.73 20.38	23 ⁻ 38 43 97	45'30 38 22	26·50 0·64	246 [.] 87 14 [.] 68 7 [.] 90	6,129'51 121'08 174'85	43,627g, 1,906'1; 955'5

Name of Assess-						Wilk	AT LAND.					Řic
meat Group.	S	oils.		Laun.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Warthemia T:kra.	Warthemia Saman,	Warthemia Jhlian.
1		3) ;	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Acres.	Acres.	Actes.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres,	SAKOLI Acrep.
1	Kali Kachbar Khari	•••	•••	 3.00	2°C0	•••	11.00	 	 9 [.] 29	 		**
Ì	Kanhar Khari	•••	.	2°11	16·58 	•••	12,569,45	13.61	 204:38 4:00	 	12'11 2'59	•\ : - •••
	Morand I Khari Ran			63.61 	112'24 0'40	7 ⁻ 34	9.112.00	339:55 18:34	1,010 9 6 30'1 7	0.31 6.30	111.08	 ₁ 87
	Marhani Khari			 8.18	21.01			2.00	 31 [.] 86 0.39		0.62 1.00	1,00
ANDUR.	Ran Rith Khari	•••		 	 			•••		 1°25 0°48		
III.—LAKHANDUR.	Ran Morand II Khari	•••	•••	 богоо 2 50	 721'29 24 87	16.15	3 322 07 67 57	50.20	 2,012 ⁻ 53	 72 [.] 34	1,871 15	82°55 7°98
	Ran Sehar Khari	***	•••		•••		5.00 2.00 1.83	o·80 	39.97 3 10	5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	63:85 2:54 1,883:15	 87 [.] 69
	Ran Khardi Khari			 6'07	95 54	3.98	120.00	 6 62	141'82	29.86 21.56	125.98 58.97 2.0 6	9 [.] 61 1 [.] 50 0 [.] 56
	Ran Bardi Khari					\	117	••• •••	0°50 1°03	109.71	 249'48	#1'98
Į	Ran Retari		•••		•••					12:23 25:11	39·56 17·46	0.72
	Khari	 Total Khari	 	 152 ⁸ 7 2 50	968·66 : 24.87	27'47	25,169.67	412:28	3,417,97	0°98 546 06	1°58 4.131°26	193:72
		Ran			0:40	···	352.00 5.00	0.80	75.03	48·94 46·67	245.77 78.97	20:18
	•			 	 	•••	 545'97 5'44	 30°26	 25'40		 163 [.] 96	1.00
	Marhani Khari	***			0.20	•••	o·50		 			0 73
	Rith	···										***
KOLL.	Khari .	 		15.0 6	182°51 0°30 8°37	3.32	1,474 ² 9 35 ³⁹ 56 ⁸ 1	63 90	820 ⁻ 14 1'00 33'46	235'46 2 08 15'16	1,909'10 42'57	20 8 T 9
IV.—SAKOLI.	Khari	 			***	 	936		1.31	519'74 30'93	90'36 1,714'36 121'02	4'43 182'77 36'94
 	Khari	 	:::	1'12 	21'99		45 ⁻ 91	•••	45.00	65'04	1.39,31	
	Bardi Khari	···							1*50 	13:53	18·57 7·29	1°58
	Retari Khari	···							•••	0 '40	3 ^{.84}	***
y j		Total Khari Ran	::- ::-	16.18	205.00 0.30 10.32	3'35	2,075 53 40 99 57 31	94:16	891.95 1'00 34'96	768.73 47.21 80.60	3,807'25 170'88 234'41	394'41 46'57 15'4\$

Land,				GARDE	LAND,			MINOR CROPS,	
Warsalang.	Murkhand.	Bari Santha Motasthal.	Bari Santha Patasthal.	Bari Abadi Warpani,	Bari Abadi Walit,	Bari Kachhar Warpani.	Bari Kachhar Walit.	Mutafarikat.	Tetal.
12	13	14	15	16	I7	18	11)	20	jτ
Tahsil.—(Contd.)		! ! !						
Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
 	 	8·44 			 	 67'97 1'55	 12.78 	 27'04	11.99 130,22 1.25
8·oa 	41 [.] 89	•••		o.58	 7 ⁻ 29	3 10 	 9'21	85 80 14.21	12,95 7.0 5 18 3.6 9
30.80 3.61	8 [.] 95 6 15 0'50	 	t'07 	3'38 0'74	1·88 20:36	36 08 10 83	5 ^{.1} 5 : 10.49 :	968·93 25·59	11,819'92 275'8t 0'9 0
2.56 	 	132'49 		1.41 0.35	o'50 	381 [.] 94 22 [.] 76 0 [.] 49	108·64 0·44 	655 [.] 81 25 [.] 71	1 348'05 50 65 0 49
	1 00 	 	 	1.86	 0' 23	0°10 3°62 	 ***	16 28 10 79	19'49 33'84 1'00
1,633°08 195 37 8 95	1,111'80 112'74 7'56	бг :8 0 	38·96 1·72	9.87 8:25	5 68 10 19 	148 [.] 85 20 52 	72 ⁻ 26 19 ⁻ 27	5,886 ²⁰ 137 ⁹² 10 ⁷⁷	17,186 98 716:0 6 3 7 :34
1,970°06 29882 99°71	971*57 79'21 52'15	15 [.] 87 	66 24	0 25 7 65 	9 68 27 .0 б 	21 24 115 	4 86 4 47	1,307 ⁻ 24 9 59 2 10	6,69 8 ·73 595·22 23 8· 51
7 93 	5'48 1'20	••• ••• •••	5'74	0'77 1'04	 3'14	50 66 11 63 	oʻ10 	3 664 83 69 88 7 39	4,1 42°2 5 91°35 8°59
230 ⁻ 60 55 ⁻ 96 17 ⁻ 83	62·76 6·48 5·38	***		0.42 8.23 	2.92 7.19	1'09 2'50	 	157 86 15 74 2 01	838·87 148·91 67·79
		1,00		1'07		16.0Q	2°86 	506.52 4.00	53 2:00 5'0 7
3,883°05 553°76 126°49	2,202'45 204'58 67'79	219 60	11201	17:96 46:64	20.66 75.45	727 00 74'56 0'49	206·65 43·88	13.276 51 313 73 22:27	55.685.85 2,102.15 354.62
	•••					7:79	2.01		12.80
94 [.] 73 2 [.] 90	171'52 	12 33 	16'74		•••	 	 	 з·об	1,063 [.] 97 8 [.] 34 9 [.] 50
o:31	 	382:13 	489'80	7.62 1.41	1'40 	9 [.] 97 o'43 	185:41 3 ^{:29} 	722 31 12 26 48 29	1,799' 72 17'39 48'29
		•••	0.38	0'94 16 10	o 7 0 6 97	 oʻ35	 oʻ37	52·29 8·37	53 [.] 93 3 ² .54
4,734,32 283,63 154,75	4 233 79 187 06 51 12	53:60 4:42 	1,109 08 40 69	26.24 0.85	ი: 40 3 3 6	0°20 	4·65 0·99 	6 90 65 3'97 48'55	15,7 ⁶ 5,53 617,46 466 o t
4,635 44 514 98 388 20	2,750'91 363'79 130'13	190'98 12'11	1,738.78 81.75	6·63 40·99	1'84 17 58	8 94 5 40	9 93 2 85 	1,222.78 108.71 125.30	12,993'77 1,332'19 858'90
18·39 	3. 0 0	2'00 	26 90 0 78	0°10 1° 27 	 0.20	0°26	o∙8 ₅ 	716·98 6·43 66·43	884 :43 9:2 4 73:93
98 93 3 2 :18 11:16	23'36 7'49 	 4.71	62°00 15°54	0.37 20.11	o 69 8 [.] 57 	0.04 0.91 	1.8 8 1.04	214:38 93: 20 15:01	435'36 204'94 30'41
•••		5.08 			•••	 0'17 	"23 	83 [.] 76	96°06 0°17 2°44
9,58418 833.69 55411	7,183'51 558'34 184'25	646.13 31.54	3,443'30 139'14	41.90 80.43	5'03 36'98	26'97 2'22	214'95 8'54	3,705°21 232°94 306°02	33,105'57 2,222'27 1,480'48

ame of						WHE	T LAND.		ļ			Ric
nent roup.	So	olis.		Laun,	Patlar.	Waliuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Warthemia Tikra.	Warthemia Saman,	Warthemia Jhilan.
1		1	-	3	4	5	6	7	8	Ų	10	11
			ij									
												SAKOL
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.
{		···		•••			101,08		 		6.18	 2°7:
		•			•…				411	•••		0.4
į	Ne. 1.77	•••		 1'68	3'29		96.48		40.77	340 32	971:34	110'5
	Khari	***			 1' 7 8	i	1.25		2.00	16.30	4:50 44:80	 5'4
ri	Sehar	10			11:71					1,521:48	3,365.76	62 9 8
VCHICHGARR.	Khari Ran	***			6.27		**			275 04	516.80	219:3
HICH	Khardi Khari	***		.,,	0.85				3.00		6:41 0:56	Toc 110
	Ran	***						••• ···		:::	0.20	447
7	Bardi Khari	•••								13 ⁻ 16 2 ⁻ 37	14'09 0'23	25"7
j	Ran	•••		,,,			1000	1		11.54	13'21	14.2
	Retari Khari	***		,,,	•••					to'95	3'70 	0.1
	Ran	***		111	***				····	•••	•••	5.8
ţ	Rith Khari	100 100	•••	 	·			 	***		•••	941 874
		Total Khari Ran	•	f	15 ⁻⁸ 5		198'46 1'25		43 ⁻ 77 2'00	1,8 8 5'91 35'65 302'48	4.366;48 179;90 575;40	776.7 9.5 245.1
			,		 		सद्यमेव	गयते				
ſ	Kachar	***								,	···	4+4
	Marhani Khari	•••			ł		· •••		ļ		***	3 '0
	Ran	***			!		***	•••			***	***
Ì	Rith Khari				l						***	•••
	Ran	•••					•••				***	***
	Morand II Khari	•••	•••	 			79'23	45'36	13.65	37.60	458'37 2'39	72'3
VI,-PALANDUR.	Ran Sehar	***	•••	-	1	***			1.20	7'26	30 54	13.0
PAL	Khari Ran	***		1	111		1.30	***	0.10	328 05 23 48 120 03	1,442'82 148'19 221'35	179'4 18'4 87'5
2	Khardi	***					••••		1.10		2.52	0.4
	Khari Ran						***					m1
	Bardi	•••	•••		111			···		48.14	20.01	25.5
j	Khari Ran	***			!					o 98 24:88	4'01 23'95	1.6 13.0
}	Retari Khari	***		, .	4		***	! !		13'06	25.18	1'5
l	Ran	***	***	···	***			•••	***	1'00 1'44	1,00	1,1
		Total	,,,	1.24			80.62		14:85	426.85	1,978.63	28 0 n
	1	Khari Ran			···		80'02	45'36	1.20	25'46 153'61	155'59 275'84	280 ol 29 88 114 55

according to Soils, Positions, &c .- (Contd.)

AND.				GARDE	n Land.			Minor Cross.	-
Warsalang.	Markhand.	Bari Santha Motasthal,	Bari Santha Patasthal.	Bari Abadi Warpani,	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Kachhar Warpani,	Bari Kachhar Walit,	Mutafarikat.	Total.
13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
TAHSIL.	-(Contd).								
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres
23.88	15'34				***		***	•••	147'3 2'7
,	*** ***	•••			o o8	1'42	0.83	2.07 30.81	4.8 30.8
548 [.] 47 8 [.] 80	377'51 27'42	•••	 	 1' 3 0	•••	1'72	***	293°20 4°68 10°00	2,785°3 48°9 88°4
7°19 1,217'50 72'45	469'79 59'01	1'00 	1'20 6'27	4 92 183 77	o.23	8 08	8'27 0'23 0'15	6,417'01 345'98 1,981'95	13,656 6 882 8 3,068 4
50'29 	18'52		,	 9 97	 oʻ31	0.50	···	712·29 2·96 182·89	722'7 13'8 183'
1,00		••• •••		o 63 9'10		 		457'46 18 42 565'52	512" 30" 604"
***				 		o'15	 	184:33 6:40 12:49	208' 11' 18
•••	 0.30		••• ••• •••	 282 96 91	0'79 0'40		 	2.61 1.72	6· 99'
	0000	 			087		6 .10	8,068'97	18,043
1, 79 0:85 81:25 57:48	862.64 86.63 19.52		1'20 6'27 	8 37 306 21 	भव जयत	11'57	0'23 0'15	380·16 2,783·66	1,0893 3,9933
101							134.21	2'37	136
**	oʻgo 	141·64 0·25	 	1 67 2 27 	3 ^{.6} 4 0 .7 4	36:40 0:20	309°69 2°22 33°52	157 ⁻⁶⁰ 0'92 44'12	64 9 9 78
	••• •••	 		1.83 7.83	 5 [.] 77	 	•••	2 13 1 29	3' 14'
596·70 13·79 12·91	482:47 12:20 11:38		3 [.] 92	0'4 2 	 0'70 	0'40 	5'78 0'40	86 [.] 41 0'70 6'23	1 ,88 4' 29' 83'
1,217'27 85'49 78'51	570:68 59:87 27:57	 	98 ·2 5 4·05 2·65	6·o5 49·37 o·38	1'90 4 '85	ი [.] ნე ი [.] 20	1'20	822'43 70'91 261'85	4,672° 464° 801°
0'50 1'86	,,,			 0'92	111	 0.46		86 [.] 36 2 [.] 00 37 [.] 80	90 [.] 5 [.] 37 [.]
9'45 2'22 4'32	7'44 1'00	, 	1.25	1'51 16'06 0 24	4'19	0.03	O'10	335'00 18'18 303'62	479 48 371
6 6	••• •••	 	 	3.02	••• •••	0.20	2·6 ₄ 2·57	46'02 0'40 3'24	88 [.] 5.
1,8 23 -92	1,061·49 73 ^{.0} 7 38 95	141.60 0.25	103 ⁻ 42 4 ⁻ 05 4 ⁻ 43	11'48 79'50 0'62	1'90 19 15 0 74	38 [,] 89 0'46	456·52 2·22 37 69	1,538'32 94'40 656'86	8,006 ⁻ 577 ⁻

ame of				l		WHEAT	t LAND.					Ri
ssess. nent roup,		Soils,		Laun.	Pathar,	Wahuri,	Bandhia,	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Warthemia Tikra,	Warthemia Saman,	Warthemia Jhilan
ī		3		3	4	5	6	7	8	· ·	10	ıı
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
!			,									SAKOL
	Morand I	···	•••				111	1,00		•		***
1	Marhani Khari	•••	•••						 	•••		•••
1	Ran	•••	•••	***	***		,,,	•••				•••
	Rith Khari	•••	***				•••		4**			•••
	Ran	•••		t					***	•••	•••	***
	Morand II Khari Ran	***			50'86 1'14 2'93		66.68 5.32 4.49	59°59 6°79 	166·80 6·17 2 00	28:58 0:25 1:78	287.95 11.07 22'04	91:8 8:1 7:3
VIIDuori.	Sehar Khari	•••			0.32		38·8o	0'92		274'47 5'11	2,350 [.] 84 110 [.] 51	340'3 40'5
<u>;</u>	Ran	•••	•••				10.28			116.81	288.16	82.7
ĺ	Khardi Khari	•••		1	3'40 1'56		1.20	o.22	4·06	1.81	26·90 3·00	3.1
i	Ran	,	***				ES.				0'30	2.0
ļ	Bardi Khari Ran	•••	 ,		 		***		*** ***	72.20 1.20 22.30	115.02 7.47 38.97	53'5 1'7 12'0
1	Retari	***			,,,,	(8)	â.,	ğ		3'42	20:24	***
l	Khari Ran	•••		1			hite		, 		•••	***
			Total Khari	0.50	54'51		106.98 6.22	62:06 6:79	170.86 6.17	380·91 6·86	2,800'95 132'05	488·9
			Ran	4	2.03		15'07		2'00	140'89	349'47	105'1
ſ	Kachar Khari		•••						***	***		***
Ì	Morand I		111	ļ			111.88	.,,	11.21		7'95	***
-	Ran		***	1			3. 3 9			***		•••
- 1	Marhani Khari	•••	•••	1			***		2·58	2'15	1'90	3.0
Ì	Ran	***	***		•••				***	•••	***	118
	Rith Khari	•••	•••						***	···	0.06	***
EN.	Ran	•	411	ł						70'18	493'11	42'(
VIIIGOND-UMRI.	Morand II Khari		•••		21.82 0.16	1.12	641.67	46.16	416 71 518	7018 8 25	59.68	6.8
ទី។	Ran	•••	***	···	2.69		34'47	6.42	30'40	223.47	1,323'76	86.5
≝│	Sihar Khari Ran	•••	•••			***			o 4 5	9.62 99.53	67 53 137 82	10.2
>	Khardi	•••	***	}	1.08	1	6.21		1585	3.01	0'72	410
- }	Khari Ran		***				: 1°20		1.47	t	····	•••
-	Bardi			ļ					•	14'17	5'44	4.5
- {	Khari Ran			·			{ :::		••• •••	3'00 2'94	2:96	1'9
	Retari	***		İ	···					4'77	18.86	1.0
{	Khari Ran	•••							·•• ···		12.17	0,
	ĺ		Total Khari	1	22.00	1.12	759'76	46.19	446·65 7'11	316·75 12·62	1,851'10	1369
	i		Ran		0°16 2°69		39.00	6.42	30.40	110 72	209.67	25

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

LAND.				GARD	EN LAND,			Minor Crops,	
Warsalang.	Murkhard.	Bari Santha Motasthal	Bari Sautha Pataethal,	Barı Abadi Warp a ni.	Bari Abadı Walit,	Bari Kachhar Watpani.	Bari Kachhar Walit.	Mutafarikat.	Total.
1:	13	14	15	10	17	15	19	20	2[
Acres.	Астез.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Tahsil —	(Contd.)								
1.00	1,00	•••		,	449		•***		3,0
3*00 		 •••				0.52	1.24	27'73	32.4
v. j	٠.	1	i	··· }		0.11			0.1
1	 	••• •• •••	***	8 84	***		•••	4·82 7·04 0·55	578 1578 078
5,4,07	345 10	••	·• :		***	· · · ·		282.57	1,939.9
18.22	14 61 3 01	•	•••	6.28	***			0 [.] 32 28 [.] 59	78·9
2,068 00 178 15	456°16 58'82			9.75 95.69	 2.25	0 69	0,03	1,370°10 43°48	ნ,ეაიე §35°5
112 66	2 57	•	;	o 26 '				237'91	851.7
272	o:69 	 		0'20 0'56	 0.30	0,12	···	501°23 6°35	546°3
117 55	9,35			41.64	F31	o 8o 1		55'71 1,523'02	58·3
17 11 27 02		•••		148.07	0 : 5	3		163.65 763.23	339.7 863.8
0.11					?-	0,53	o:57	62 39	86
*** . ***		•			Roll I	0,11		1 00 22 05	22°)
	·			4	NY KIN'S				
2.747'45 213'8t 140'88	81 2:3 0 73:43 5:58		}	51°59 259°74	2.70	2 39 0 10	ı 84 	3,771 86 221 84 1,108 04	11,458°5 982°5
:				0'53		0.23			1,870'8
•••					et del e leixi		0.00	ļ	
		:		***	•••		0 22	···	
9.94		!	***	•••				 	140'; 3';
		17 37	100:89			5.21	57'13	170 60	360°;
	, ,	1	•••				11.	1·22 9 85	98
				1'25 22 64	5 44 ,			0 47 9 89	1'5 37'9
768·60	535'14		0	•••	•			,	
23.99 39.75	15:42 18:92	4 ^{.2} 5	134·82 4·63	4.36	0.08 0.00 	o:83	4 [.] 26	262:45 1:49 4:47	3,446°3 63°6
1 803'07	626:49		380·8 2	1'21	1.26		1'21	656.65	211' <u>0</u> 4,904' <i>4</i>
188·18 87:44	50°14 32 oS		15'30 2'70	12.03	6.27		 	46 [.] 30 39 [.] 49	416. 415.
11,51				0.22	•			171'54	208:5
•••								5.76 9 96	74
16'30 5 82 0'41	0 30 J		4.66	 oʻ84		0.32	··· 0·05	27.99 15.06	73 6 27 9
17:89		 2 55	0.66	•••	***		 1:86	14'42	19.2
			•••	0.12	•••			0'25 14'96	15 8 /5 172 27.5
2,627 02	1,161'03	24'17	621.85	2.46	2'24	6'34	64:68	1,199 84	9,294.5
217.60 127.60	51.00 51.00	•••	19'93 2'70	40'24	12:31	0.25	0.02	79'97 93'15	55 6 . 638.

Name of							WHE	AT LAND.					Ric
ssess- nent roup,	50	oils.		ľ	Laun.	Pathar.	Wahuri,	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan,	Warthemia Tikra.	Warthemia Saman.	Warthemia Jhilan.
ı		3			3	+	5	6	7	8	9	10	Įť
					Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
												Ì	SAKOL
,	1 1 1				***	•••		53'44	•••	4'04	o.20	25.88	2'51
	M 1	•••					4.00			0,23	1.44	1.38	2.97
	Khari					***	***	•••	***	;;;		***	2.00 1.40
-	D to	•••			***	3'53			•••	, .		1.72	
].	Khari	•••				1 00		***	***			0'16 0'40	***
_		•••			29.04	17'04		794.56	.,.	227 20	63'20	711'91	141'.
IXDALLI.	Khari				5'64 0'30	2.81	•••	10.02	***	2 80 1 75	0'01 4'78	42 ⁻ 10 18 ⁻ 68	1·3. 4·3
×	Cabaa	•••						10'82			223.28	1,093'27	225'3
-	Khari					***		I'54 		2.29	9 ⁻ 10 : 39 ⁻ 37	75 [.] 72 64.06	18·8;
		•••				6.16	-11	1688		10'59	0.40	3'08	0'4
						o:67 2:16	***	3.37		0.00	 	***	0.3
								- Firming		•••	27.16	56.18	18.7 2.2
	Khari Ran					,,,	É			***	5'22 4'33	14'34 5'91	4.0
l	Retari					***				 	0 63	0'02	
			Total		28.04	25 73		875.70		242 36	316.31	1,893'34	391.2
			Khari Ran		5 64 0 30	4'4') 2 16		20 93	 	5 69 1 75	14 33 48 48	132 32 89'25	28 8
,	Kali					l 		11 93				***	
í	Kachhar,	••			3 00	2 00	V	1.99	20	9.29		***	
i	Khari Ran	•••						सन्याम्ब व	वयने			•••	
i	Kanhar	·"		***		16 58		12,575'13	1361	204:38		13.61	}
-		.i.			3.11			144 84	0'97	4.00		2.59	,
- 1	Morand I Khari			,	72.60 	166.51	10 34	11,183 18	506.68 19.34	1.445'83 35'03	7'77 0 31	411.43 13.79	13'0 4'5
- 1	Ran	•••				040		6.06	0.20	1.43]
į į	Morand II Khari				162 [.] 90 8 14	2.4:9 :7 8 30:38	55.60 0.40	10,341 67	661.13 9.25	8,451°07 92°22	1,142'11	9,829 [.] 95 280 [.] 56	988 0
Y E	Ran	••			4.22	30 33	0 63	137 46	9.36	138.82	64.03	326'21	34'9 60 0
SAKOLI TAHSIL.	***				8 18 	25 67			2.00	45 ⁻¹⁵ 0'39	5 ′54	19'79	9'6
SAKE	1 -											***	1'4
THE :	Rith Khari					3.23 1.00		2.46	•••		1°25 0'48	1.48	
	Ran					•			***		0'40		··•
TOTAL FOR	1 ,,, ,	.,			***	1196		73'96 4'42	, 0'92 	18·86 2·75	4,145°24 160°52	17,091'05	2,213'7 148'3
Tor				***		6.27		11.08	•••	1.00	835.20	1,686.17	464'3
j	1	•••			18 66 	579°69	11.06	376 ⁻ 35 9 53	12.14	1,080°67 9 06	12 04 0'18	63'57 3'56	10.1
ļ		•••			***	8 38	4'70	933	•••	53 39	0'47	380	3.1
1	1 774 .					1.00	,	117	0,30	1 03	353 [.] 67 48*17	644.21 103.31	170`1 7'8
		•••			•••	***		 } !	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		94:72	110.74	45'2
	Retari Khari					***			i	3 ou	35.81	68 61 2'00	13.3
į	Ran	•••				***	•••		 [2 44	12:17	7.1
			Total		268.45	3,216.42	77.00	34,566'41	1,196 81	11,259.28	5.703'43	28,144'30	3,417.9
]			•••	8.14	33.60	0.40	451.22	29'56 9'86	143 45	223 59	1,558.59	198·9

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

LAND.				GARDEN	LAND.			MINOR CROPS.	_
Warsalang.	Murkhand,	Bari Santha Motasthal,	Bari Santha Patastnal.	Hari Abadi Warpani,	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Kaclılıar Warpani,	Bari Kachhar Walit.	Mutafarikat.	Tota
13	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	20	2[
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Tansil.—	(Concld.)	1) 						
127°16 1'00	47 ⁻² 5	, ,		***	:::		 	 2:38	263°1
1'54	•••	48·56	165.77	2:35	0:48	2.97	110'84 18'80	489 [.] 65 6'47	827 (
***	***		0.70		0.40		1'40	35'35	38·5
a.aq	***		•••	 6.51	o 93 1 2 3		•••	14'93 2'39	23°;
					•••			0.30	
2,754°76 144°92 62°12	725'94 48'53 4'14	3.03	318'42 1'32	2°09 188	5.82 5.82	,	1.78 0.96	236.05 5.98 20.09	6,024° 280° 126°
3,917 ² 1 320 ⁷ 9 213 ⁵ 1	1,388 57 118:81 33:03	7.76 1.36	667'20 36'33 27'62	4,52 119:36 0:15	4:34 25:54	1.32 0.42 0.11	7'77 3'07 	1,245'51 76'10 174'31	8,796°9 800°0 57 2°2
3'23 	2 [.] 73 	3'06 0'68	8.53	0'16 0'49 	*** *** ***		 	324:26 14:14 21:31	379°1 19°2 25'3
\$1.48 \$0.18 \$1.40	2010 351 051	0.80 0.20	26'44 1'00 0'35	4·34 126·36	0,20 0,20		0°11 2°00 	922.60 122.31 338.57	1,158·76 296·76 360·6:
3.00		0.50	3'44	43		2.89	6.39	45'76	ნ 2'ე
6,890'95 476'89 281'01	2,184°59 170°85 37°68	62'41	1,189'50 38'55 28'67	13'47 254'30 1'52	5'80 43'31	7'18 0'42 0'11	126 ¹⁸ 9 24'83 1'40	3,281°14 227°39 589°83	17,535'9 1,436'4 1,194'1
									11'99
]	9:29			7 52	90 87	240'99	38-16	401'12
***		•••		1'55 4'47		***			1'5! 4'4
8.03	41:89 		•••	0'28	729	3.10	9.31	85 80 14.51	12,965.2 183.6
460.89 9:11	474'93 7'15 5'06	13'33 	#r19 	3'38 0'74	1.88 20 79	36·18 10·83	6'15 10'49	979 ⁻ 93 25 ⁻ 59	15.815'4 298'1. 13'4
18,687'74 879'31 397'41	14,620:30 641:12 152.88	133'40 6'47 	2,404'59 52'57 1'72	39'34 25'48	9'44 26'49	161·45 20·53	152°57 21°88 0°40	9.633.32 162.99 161.26	79,884.4 2.458.0 1,485.1
7 64 0'20	 0.30	906.00 0.52	801°24 0°70	33'12 9'09	5 48 4 95 9 74	454'98 24'37 0'80	1,119'52 31'41 49 40	2,756·83 46 95 185·84	6,201 6, 12011 239 4
8'80	 1.30		6 99 o 38	193'23	3 ²⁷ 26 53	oʻ10 4'97	 1°46	11283 51'90 0'75	152'4 281'4 2'1
25,200'52 2,397'53 4,390'15	13,864°03 1,402°58 514°30	268·26 16·45 1·26	4,716'40 184'48 35'49	37.00 538.39 0.79	50.97 113.30	47'30 3 70 0 31	65'02 18'30 1'35	14,634°59 790 90 2,938 63	82,439 8 6,934 9 7,886 3
62'14 1'86	37'74 4'20	5.06 0.68	69°66 0'96 	1.46 17.62 	14.74 4.60	54.86 12.35	4'53 	8,579.93 118.08 448.57	10, 994 '4 180'0 5 37 '3
752'78 171'29 81'20	232'83 70'96 7'27	31'77 16 12 0'20	489°61 37°13 2°13	49:76 3 ⁶ 5:39 1'88	5'44 45'51	5:06 3:48 0:33	11:57 6:95	4,152°23° 544'98 2,053'90	6,91 2 8 1,420 0 2,397 2
21.00 3.23	28'40 9'22	8·83 	10'19	 9'43	1'32	21·83 0·17 0·11	26·62	1,094°10 12°55 58°18	1, 338 :9 28:9 91:8
45,209'53 3,461'62 1,868'96	29,301°02 2,123 11 693°93	1,375'94 39'04 40'04	8,519 ⁻⁸ 7 275 ⁻⁵² 2 ⁻ 39	175'48 1,161'20 2'67	100 06 250 06 0'74	875.73 80.39 5.72	1,626.97 9,70 953.81	42,077.72 1,768.45 5,847.13	217,112° 11,906° 12,647°

Name of		Scils		ł			WHEA	T LAND,					R
ment Beoup,	į	isons.	•		Laun.	Pathar.	Wahari.	Bandhia.	Bandhan,	Sadharan,	Warthemia Tikra,	Warthemia Saman.	Warthemia Jhilan
3		2		7	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				1	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
'n	Kali	•••				0.20	•••	393'10	12:00	45'77		0.32	10,11
Ì	Khari	•••			•••			30:50		•••	•••		1.00
- 1	Kachar	•••			20'10	40.23	11.25	: . 	10.00	239 69	1.36	262.03	9'4
ł	Khari	•••								0.70		•••	
- 1	Ran	•••			•••		•••			•••		•••	***
ĺ	Kaphar				61.30	427.43	57 95	24,987.98	465.24	8,572'43	25'53	5,972'04	384.0
ĺ	Khari	•••			•••	6.25		200.22	17:33	16.00		45 83	1.6
}	Ran	• • •			•••	6.32		•••		•••		•••	141
ļ	Morand I				443.82	7,677 43	6;4'53	25,016 88	3 747 79	47,486.76	192'52	10,474'82	1,454'9
Ì	Khari	• • • •			1'24	40'40	••• 33	256.07	48 71	396 13	9:54	313 08	49'1
- 1	Ran	•••			***	38.24	27.36	883	0.20	53 9 4	i•ig	7'49	5.7
i	Morand II				691.93	26,875.74	1,317'42	21,358.20	5.58373	81,487'40	3,61930	53,149'94	6.798 2
	Khari	•••			1845	154.36	3.20	384.06	102.20	783 17	01.58	2,306 06	2 61,0
DISTRICT	Ran	•••		•••	2.13	200.08	2.63	150'44	16.08	411'95	88 40	569.19	97'4
¥	Sehar	•••			7.60	67'94	3'27	186.47	24.68	2 96'46	10,433'53	82,114'95	8,640.5
ă	Khari	•••			0.84	370		12.72	1.63	10.82	449'34	5,159 33	472.6
THE .	Ran	•••		***	144	1027	•••	11.85		1.64	1,143*13	2,711 33	596.7
F₹	Marhani	***		[42.88	40630	18:06	20.58	10'12	1,097'18	28.35	298 90	867
5	Khari	•••		•••]	***	0.32	***		•••	9 24	0.20	7'79	a.2
	Ran	•••			0.72		1	1001	0	1754		0.30	2.6
TOTAL	Khardi				35.10	2,786:74	82.72	568.33	136.67	4,947 09	180'23	352.02	105.2
F	Khari	•••		•••		19.79	9.23	6.57	200	30'43	1.84	11.86	
l	Ran	•••		•••	•••	41.10	4.70	20.88	200 m	92.09	15'08	30.83	3.6
i	Rith				1.20	41'8o	2'00	416	3797	35.58	10.12	24.97	ნ.3
ſ	Khari	•••				230	2'00	0.63	89	1 04	3.13	28 14	5.8
- {	Ran	•••			•••		•••		W	0 50	0.40		***
	Bardi	•••			2 00	2.00	***	1117	0.30	11.13	1,21161	2,957'52	568.4
- 1	Khari	•••			•••	·	أور سا	0.43	(Alexander)		110.83	287'04	27'1
1	Ran	•••		•••	• •				and a	18:69	327'44	127'43	68·c
	Retari	•			•••	5'24	o 28	10.00	25.3	5'40	43'75	146 56	30.3
İ	Khari	•••			•••						100	5.20	3.3
i l	Ran	•••		***						0.67	2'44	12'97	13'9
i			Total		1,301'13	38.326.74	2,107:48	72,536.87	9,990.83	144,224'95	15,674.35	155,753 99 8,164 63	18,084.5
1			Khari		20.23	237 24	15 03	891.60	170 16		667:46	8,164 63	8258
Ę	1		Ran		5.85	296.03	34.69	192'00	16.28	581.03	1,378'08	3,459 60	78 Š ·1

according to Soils, Positions, &c.—(Concld.)

,A#D.				GA	RDEN LAND.			Minor Crops.	
Warsalang.	Murkhand.	Bari Santha Motasthal.	Bari Santha Patasthal	Barl Ahad Warpani,	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Kachhar Warpani,	Bari Kachhar Walit.	Mutafarikat.	Total.
13	13	14	15	10	17	18	10	20	21
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
0.10		•••		0'22	3'54 2'63	2.02	ი [.] 96	 	468 5 34 8
3.60		172:48 4:11		5:76 2:53	17 [.] 02	347.53	474'11 2'64	213 [.] 36	1.828:2
769.46	 409'11	24'04		4°47 4°52	13.66	71.24	 64 [.] 96	 6 6 2′40	4'4 43,063'5
20:54	64.16		•••	5.20 	14 35	0.40	9.71	15.00	43,003 5 418:0 6:2
8,461 o6 355 86 4 18	7,215'15 52 5 '56 5'0 6	208*93 15*98	113'55	58 [.] 05 33 [.] 17	54'99 72'86 	323'07 15'84	t35'30 14'19 	6,992·16 56·60 0·40	120,671.72 2,204.51 152.90
80,006.09 3,265.61 542.38	44,846 [,] 13 2,6 57 [,] 91 191 [,] 15	533'56 38 87	2,831.03 69.20 1.72	231121 331107	69 93 133 57 	9 ⁸ 5.79 54 08	រែ28'60 36 95 0'40	56,380°16 583 90 346′53	387,089:56 11,286:1 2,623:5
83,109.53 6,762.76 2.024.25	34.601°58 3.7 ⁸ 4°94 613 °98	812'66 44'92 1'26	5,819'43 252 67 35'49	3507/5 1,818(4 07/9	128 ⁻ 57 276 ⁻ 77 	200'53 22'81 0'31	186·74 29·22 1·35	41,560 85 1,566 89 3,589 45	268,546°0. 20,670°6 10.741°8
32'52 1'00 0'20	71.79 0.94 •••	2,344.62 16.68 0.25	984:66 1:77 0:70	161 82 2276	128:40 35:71 0:74	1,718 ⁻⁸⁰ 41.01 2.02	1,940 [.] 02 59 [.] 74 49 [.] 49	10,913 ⁻ 12 102-57 193 ⁻ 03	20,304'8 302'3 251'7
318'02 35'76	97.00 10.56 4.20	30'66 0'35 0'68	76'09 2'80	65 (o 156 () 9	20.79 13.3 2	225.60 30.53	16'91 0'50	41,331 [.] 86 379 [.] 44 7 84 [.] 18	51,293'96 701'30 997'50
31.10 2.43	8·53 10·51 1·00	30°54 1°52 	0'38	269 37 1,011 63	68 39 137 12 	16 36 33 53	6·12 2·64	455 [.] 81 142 63 0.75	1,026'86 1.385'7 2.65
1,878·82 310·40 87·14	543°73 136°73 8°27	41 99 18 17 0'20	509'25 42'85 2'13	171'94 855'44 1'88	8·98 69 02 	21.64 6.61 0.03	37 ^{.8} 7 15 [.] 13	16,048 68 852'76 2,644'69	24,01711 2,73258 3,08590
40'58 3'02	31'59 9'22	46 [.] 97 	0.21 0.21	15'32 27'43	12 02 3 08 	57°05 1°52 0°11	43'47 2'57	3,186 ⁻ 63 28 ⁻ 21 70 ⁻ 65	3,666°13 73'72 112'53
174,645'08 10,747'78 2,658'15	87 914 61 7,191 31 832 88	4,24 ⁶ ·45 140·60 2·39	10,359°03 370°38 40°04	1,334°.14 4.265°.18 7'14	526·29 759·75 0·74	3,969.66 206.63 2.50	3,235'06 170'72 53'81	177.745°03 3,728°00 7,629°68	9.21.976'44 39,821'32 17.979'33

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STATEMENT II-(a).—Area in cultivation classed according to Soils at last Settlement.

	1	·	. 				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			t
No.		N	lame of Group.			Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Total.
		DUAN	DARA TAHSIL			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.
1	Pauni Haveli			•••		6,446:05	10,111'00	749'45	40.70	17,347'20
3	Do. Chauras		•••	114	•••	26,185 03	10,520'10	1,928 35	66.85	38,700 33
3	Ádyal	10"	•••	***		1,156.01	16,815.38	1,320.63	105.01	19,397'63
4	Silli Manegaon	***	•••	***	•	3,969.10		4.551.20		26,927.11
	Tumsal								95.19	
5		***	•••	••	•••	22,660'74	39,739,43	4,248.69	259.86	66,908:72
6	Chakaheti		•••	211	•••	1,293'43	15,381.62	2,505.07	ვ.60	19,183'72
7	Ambagarh	***	***	•••		2.430'91	21,350'36	6,264.79	435'04	30,481'10
8	Bhandara		•••	•••	COTO	13,625*32	29,754 02	6,07 5 :83	498.20	49,953'37
	i		Total 5	OR THE TAN	SIL	77,767'19	161.983.53	27,644.01	1,504.45	268,899.18
		TIR	ORA TAHSIL.	-			KHAL			
1	Katori		***			3,969°07	26,500.57	2,944'41	36 [.] 99	33,451'04
2	Tirora				111	3,584.10	39,898.90	4.509'19	318:43	48,310.62
3	Rampaili	•				13,981'59	44,703'34	6,534'54	45'61	65,265'08
4	Chorkhamara		***		सन्यग्रे	4,109'02	15,407.75	592.82	103'57	20,313 .1Q
	Three villages of A	m92011					2:397:56	171'44		2,569'00
3							2 :397 30	-/: 44	•••	a ₁ 309 00
				Total Kha	ılsa	25,643.78	128,908:12	14,752'40	504'60	169,808'90
							ZAMINI	DARI.		
1	Warad	•••	***			910'34	21,623.05	3,020'15	286.96	25,840'50
2	Kamtha		•	***		4,020.98	38,229.52	2,593.60	10:38	44,854'48
3	Phulchur	•••	•••	***	•	2,098:52	42,775'42	7,149'40	6.31	52,099'65
4	Saoli-Dongargaon	•••	•••	•••		277 59	14,057'33	732.41	1'94	15,069:57
5	Amgaon		•••	•11•		876.81	25,214'74	1,918:28	55.06	28,064.89
6	Bijli	•••	***			670 62	17,729.48	1,833'49	54:38	20,267'97
-							7,7,5,45		570"	
			т	otal Zamind	lari	8,854.86	159,629'54	17,247.63	415'03	186,147'06
			TOTAL PO	R THE TAILS	31L	34 4 98·64	288 537.66	32,000'03	919 ⁻⁶ 3	355,9\$5'96

Serial No.	Name o	of Group.		Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Total.
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
		TAHSIL.						
I	Nawegaon Bandh	•••	•	120 64	21,585;53	846 12	415	22,556'44
2	Lakhni		•	2,749.27	35,759'58	2, 2 78:76	86 14	40,873.75
3	Lakhandur	•••	•	21,291.70	30 471 45	740 [,] 6 7	7 ·80	52,511 62
. 4	Sakoli			1,998 55	23,667 ⁻ 67	4,645.82	311.43	30 ,52 6 46
		Total Khaisa		26,160'16	111,484,23	8,511:37	313.21	146,468 27
				(ZAMI	NDARI.		
1	Chichgarh	•••		151'94	6,719'52	797'39		7.578 ^{.8} 5
2	Palandur	***		21.25	6,345.59	415.60		6,782.50
3	Deort		:	347:41	5 951.02	375 76	2.32	6,6 76 :47
4	Gondumri	•••		125.85	9,072.61	1 264 28	24.20	10,487 24
5	Dalli	***		658·96	11.707.84	2,663.56	137'95	15,168'31
	Го	tal Zamindari		1,305'41	39,796 61	5,426 65	164.40	46,693'37
	TOTAL F	or the Tansil		27,465'57	151,280.84	13,938'02	477 21	193,161 .64
	TOTAL FOR T	HE DISTRICT	`	139,731'40	601,802.03	73,582.06	2,901 29	818,016.78

							AT SET	MLEMENT.				
Serial No.	Name o	f group and zamindari.	Wheat : wheat gram	- Rice.	Sugarcane.	Linseed.	Kodon.	Juari,	Gram.	Others.	Total.	Area double cropped.
•		1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	in the state of th
			Acres	. Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres,	Acres,	Acres,	Acres.	Acres.
1	Pauni Haveli	•••	2,729*6	4,061'75	22'00	1,036.73	32.12	£,086.01	349*78	2,5 93'75	16,792775	88.55
3	Do. Chaurai	,,,	050°0 ر	11,960'52		805.75	28.00	7,331-21	1,943'66	11,534'68	41,984'75	3,707-81
3	Adyai	***	2,059*.	8,655.77		727"18	717.50	3,254%3	875'87	3,335*87	19,626,34	928-60
4	Silli Manegao	n	4,884	3.4 6,960.52	11'37	1,619.19	275'97	7,026'36	1,218'53	4,726'07	26,721'31	605.60
5	Tumsal	***	18,4911	59 17,551'02	73'56	3,494'03	552*34	15,593'11	3,208.02	5,858.08	65,821'74	197'95
δ	Chakaheti	***	900'	12,445'96	3,843'45	385.56	1,339,80	320'58				518-86
,	Ambagarh		7,863		297.77	885'10	1,184'04		355*37	1,701'75	19,193'88	
	Bhandara		17,933					7,764'36	224.36	3,183 16	29,867.02	5'06
		Total for the Taheil	62,811.		3,303,65	11,731,30	4,426.75	65,109.74	1,935'15	36,396*71	49,048'05 869,155'74	5,982'43
	ļ				0.63							TIBORA
				8								KHAL
7	Katori	, ын	3,120	32 21,948'63	154'80	1,554'72	1,944'60	1,739'28	1,001'31	7,069"30	\$8,532'96	6,404.12
3	Tirora	111	7,347	\$6 20,066*86	CONTRACT	3,381'41	2,482.94	8,508.18	2,235'61	7,840'05	50,862-71	4,179'75
3	Rampalli	***	7,309'0	19,575*46	938'93	3,177*34	3,398°g6	5,371-46	*,975°29	23,602.30	84,048'68	20,400'57
4	Chorkhamara		2,687	9,800178	405.08	à Q1,80	1,489*28	2,562*22	666.10	2,560'10	21,223'15	1,547'35
5	Three Khalsa group.	villages included in Amp	za on = \$50'.	1,517'98		118.20	31.00	19,32	96.63	315'86	2,249-63	
		Total Khaisa	20,415	0 St'600.Qt	1,498'81	8,193.83	8,345'78	18,100.39	5,974'99	41,387*51	196,917'11	32,531'53
			1		सद्यम	গথল						ZAMIN
t	Warad	114	1,503'4	14,449'83		866.36	2,535'86	1,906'92	1,319'18	3,033.13	26,515'49	2,599*25
3	Gangejhari	•••		430*89		8.12	381.44	3,00	5'19	113'35	940*43	
3	Kamtha	•••	2,29514	31,479.80	91.32	1,390'56	2,951'90	337.62	1,459'51	5.351.04	50,657'18	8,507'78
•	Dangurli	•••	119'5	383,00	82'40	4'95	24'50	315-30	104'35	226'95	1,261'40	11'00
	Phulchur	***	3,479*5	1 35,441'01	1.00	2,303.00	4,591'74	168*57	1,58c*ya	13,751.80	61,349'53	11,364'\$0
6	Saoll-Dongarg:	10tr	334*4	5 2,778-87		161,20	805,44	34'05	44'16	314'13	4,402'39	131'50
7	Phukimeta	***	32'2	5 976174		25'18	88.93	,,,	5*44	490'84	1,623'98	405'32
	Palkhera	***	395'ñ		13.00	357'03	624.24	\$*17	201.30	1,915.30	0,648'98	1,560*94
9	Malpuri	• • •	3'4									
to	Amgaon						53'50		f2'51	} 47°44	458'87	35'40
ĺ	Nansari		1 .		10,09	1,482'60	1,401.91	6.32	720'80	6,983'77	27.834'16	5,856.39
11		•••	204.8			1,263'87	165'75	13,00	35*45	835'55	6,759.69	1,596*48
12	Bijli		509'0	9 9,110-87	2'13	1,128'70	824'16	10.87	476*79	2,134'10	14,196'70	2,061'51
13	Purada	-1.	490*4	7 2,645*49	3.60	127.85	501'40	8.83	138,10	490'00	4,395'74	58.65
14	Darezaoa	***		132*80	• • •	•••	154'06			33.08	318-94	
15	Salekasa	***		388'40		,	45*44	7.31		6-88	449'03	6-31
16	Tirkherl	Trial Tames Inc.	50'1	-,		36.44	167'74		23*80	366:37	2,229.63	259'87
		Total Zamindari	11,490'1	8 125,443,46	202'50	9,657.08	15,349'21	2,812.99	6,222.33	40,863162	213,041,42	34,455'39

	i				against plant to some	At Press	it,				
Net cropped area.	Wheat and wheat-gram.	Rice.	Sugarcane.	Linsced.	Kodon.	Juari.	Gram.	Others,	Tota!.	Area double- cropped.	Net cropped area.
13	14	15	16	17	18	17	20	21	23	23	74
Acres. TAHSIL.	Acres,	Acres.	Açres,	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.	Acres,
16,704:30	9,762°19	3,692.81	2'72	1,545*39	8:35	1,036'19	741'58	5,030"31	14,831,01	465.13	14,366.48
38,276'94	9,764*23	13,225'98		2,513'34	12'41	3,788.93	3,090'58	18,300'16	50,700'53	11,378.66	39.321.87
18,697*64	4,959*37	9,74,192		1,672-26	185 86	102,01	1,068.75	5,003,33	22,838.30	3,414'25	19,414*05
26,115'71	8,444,33	8,306'17	6'34	2,740*27	313.10	2,973*.5	1,202*17	5,701'98	29,696'31	3,145*26	27,550'05
65,693.79	14,817:65	30,697'51	24.85	7,579'00	310'15	6,042'51	3,952.76	17,563.88	70,957*21	11, 197'67	50,699,54
18,775'02	1,493109	17,302'0g	841'60	674'30	874'76	225'96	551'26	5,434*50	27,403'56	3,425'22	i 23,97 8 134
a9,861·96	5,710.45	13,501.76	87'73	1,985*15	1,038.53	625.74	1,020'73	10,713'34	34,488:33	1,144'3)	33,343'94
47,048'05	15,581'74	7,633.62	11'59	6,474'03	105'00	8,05415.5	2,135'91	8,oy 6*6 3	48,048*07	2,467*06	45,581'91
263,173'31	63,543.96	94,005.86	974'90	25,141'83'	2,756.06	22.965'54	13.764*74	75,851.93	200,004.82	35,748.64	262,256-18
TAHSIL.					5		2			ļ	
23'139.80	2,428.75	25,05 0*33	51'40	918'32	1,454'21	1,196'97	1,053'19	4,125'20	J 6, ≇98'37	2,559*32	33,739*05
46,681'56	5,840'55	25,866 °40	0.10	3,470'11	f,111'77	6,812-53	1,766'56	5,269'50	50,146'71	3,288'36	46,858.45
63,648'31	4,018:42	39,477'38	486*29	2,245'86	1,712'70	4,979*86	3.37#189	14,539'16	7¢,834°56	9,852'\$1	60,982.05
19,675'90	2,214'57	11,269'54	83*88	9 61.3 9	319'92	1,622'29	552*78	2,598'00	19,622:36	1,465'14	18,157*22
2,249'61	151'34	1,694'61	1*10	59:48	192 07	43'91	100.21	67a'27	2,843.39	455'07	2,388' 22
164,385'58	14,602'53	104,368*35	634.77	6,665*06	4,720'67	14,655'56	6,845*93	27,202'32	179,745*29	17,620*30	162,134,60
DARI.					सत्य	पव जयन					
23,91ō'24	1,810.39	17,291'90		900'34	975'93	1,092'16	926`88	5,229128	20,138'89	4,292'05	94,840°83
940'42	19'07	757*48		15'02	\$05.03	3 6*4 5	8.03	80.83	1,123.63	0*46	1,113'16
43,149'40	2,075*34	35,945'44	33*48	718.74	1,463'59	543°06	1,48)*33	7,795'44	\$0,052.31	5,739'55	44,322.76
1,250'40	27.87	474'10	19'24	19:59	7 '73	242' 63	76 '97	335*46	1,142.69	158.60	984*09
49,985'03	4,077114	44, 201.06	7.80	930*57	2,043-00	549.30	1,752.50	9,88)82	62,351'94	8,705'10	52,646.84
4,270'89	205'43	3,701'26		44'61	741'19	6·.ya	113.86	784*14	5,597'42	191.18	5,406*24
1,217'97	31.85	1,289.58		3*25	77'55	3,20 (9,13	300,01	1,613.78	88.91	1,524*87
8,088.04	379'08	8,105'10	0'20	170"33	107'73	7'10	231 31	1,658.41	10,549'25	1,502'18	9,147*07
423*47	58145	1,004'37		13'59	178 75	;	41.02	196'54	1,492'83	94.63	1,398*20
at,977°87	1,1-3.54	18,881°45	10,00	329'57	663'85	46:30	736'47	6,041.47	27,812.81	4,638'18	23,174'63
5,163'61	1 /2'70	4,885115		53'63	237 '32	61'49	99*77	410'48	5,940'61	176.59	5,764'02
11,135'19	301.40	13,630140	0,30	113'14	1,28e*81	84*49	270'47	1,509'12	17,280.03	823.40	15,45 5'6 3
4,337'09	908'46	3,329'02		r41,20	928.13	5.21	141'3 <u>\$</u>	717'18	5,471"15	144'18	5,326'97
318'94	0.13	1,057'90	0'40		1,558.00	3125	3,60	309.61	2,804'08	1'79	2,832.30
447*72	11 40	1,203'79	2'00	9,13	3,144°57	7'92	13'73	181.21	2,674*84	4.68	2,569:56
1,959'75	70'52	2,613'31		46.21	190'34	3 ' 99 :	140,72	720*24	3,803*09	374'95	3,425*14
178,586'03	9,559'43	158,311.09	73*41	2,509'62	17,813'16	3,594'77	6,051.69	36,069*56	228,982*73	26,936-43	202,046'30
342,971*61	24,223'06	252,679'44	698-18	10,174.68	16,533*85	18,250,33	13,897*63	63,271.88	408,728'02	44,556*73	364,171.19

	ng pagkamatanang c ne sembatikan di kepandanan	hallow may a survival agreement of the survival and the		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				AT SET	ILEMENT.				
Serial No.	Name of group a	nd zamindari,		Wheat and wheat- gram,	Rice.	Sugarcane.	Linsecd.	Kodon.	Juari,	Gram.	Others.	Total.	Area double- cropped.
1		1		3	4	5	6	7	8	, 9	10	11	32
				Acres,	Acres,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.
													BAKOLI Khal
1	Nawegaon Bandh	•••		323,11	16,055'79	2,219*55	455'74	263.30	66' 47	160-88	3,863.49	23,477*33	3,351*11
,	Lakhni	19		2,777'27	25,408'58	225'53	1,140.60	1,978.78	3,704.75	1,295'80	4,987*21	41,527*52	2,148*71
3	Lakhandur	•••	**	6,125'44	21,150'87	421'71	1,864*67	707'44	9,012'64	2,563*81	13,142'71	54,989129	5,936.76
4	Sakoli			1,524.71	21,012'84	3,500.20	621'49	1,253.34	37*42	337'88	4,535'72	31,635*96	2,372*73
		Total Khalsa		10,820'53	83,628 08	5,167'35	4,093.50	4,211'86	12,831*28	4,358*37	26,530'13	151,630 10	12,600'25
						-	·		_			_	
						00	38					}	ZAMIN
r	Chichgarh-Palandur		•	542'78	9,329'61	45*81	96.83	652'65	3'78	137'4 7	2,138126	12,947'19	663.10
3	Palasgaon	•••		19.16	731'27	6 0°55	9.05	67*84		9.55	107.20	998-52	1.10
3	Rajeli				794'54	11.20		0,32			107-15	913'44	"
4	Mahagaon		٠.	67'12	1,588.49	153'60	67'87	37.61	.,.	16.08	405'15	2,336°po	355"63
5	Kanhadgaon				89:35	A	2.54	*			8.85	98'\$0	2'45
6	Deori-Kishari	***		133.67	1,652138		57'60	17'18	1.60	49.69	448-19	2,360*49	389'12
7	Salegaon		••	25.20	265.69	सर	मेव जय		15.75	8.00	14.13	329-07	***
8	Bhagi	•••		7'18	754'97				4'30	11.00	139-21	916-66	36.63
9	Chichewara			107'15	1,600*33		13'25	226-45		36.12	188-61	3,172*54	32.68
10	Chikhli	***			863-18	42'75		62'70	45'75		263.29	1,377'67	45.80
н	Palasgaon			23.52	446.84	146'37	63. 68	59*56		3'72	93.26	836.88	21'50
13	Gond-Umri		•••	66 [.] 83	2,022'47	302'11	37*14	82.01	5'30	24'37	432'38	2,873'51	32.00
1)	Umri	47.1		ĺ	1,317'74	11.32	49'80	21.75	5'00	18.20	234.85	1,630*34	110'45
14	Dalli	.21			3, 343'88	214.20	A5:30	125'07		27'94	682,23	3,494'27	351*04
35	Arjuni			56:37	3, 006'51	135. 3 0	16'44	148'15		14'56	310,01	2,584*34	83.44
16	Khajri			37.87	1,192*00	63,10	93,19			20,00	362'41	1,767-66	345 *81
17	Dawa			115.00	3,350198	J07'91	53'67	79.62	38.97	19'30	683.03	4,738'57	10°00¢
28	Tudmapuri	•••		132'70	794*41	24,01	a6'00	9'62	1'75	9,18	2-)8:48	1,296'15	156134
19	Khairi	***		•••	418105	245 '73	39*35	15'62			45 60	765'25	•••
*	Jambhli			45°25	408'69	34'63	13'00		***		229'32	723*89	a6:3s
	I	Fotal Zamindari		1,475'34	31,879'28	1,786'90	713'86	1,606.98	122.30	406.03	7,093'50	45,076'54	2,459'97
	Total 9	OR THE TARSIL		12,295*87	115,500'36	6,953.55	4,806'35	5,818-84	12,943'57	4,764'46	33,623'63	196,706*64	15,069*32
	TOTAL FOR TE	HE DISTRICT		107,013,17	410,209'46	10,958'51	34,388'47	33,941*58	98,966*69	28,073°56	152,271'47	875,820'91	88,038'57

classified according to Crops.—(Concld.)

		.,	,,		Ат	PRESENT.		· -			
Net cropped area,	Wheat and wheat-gram.	Rice.	Sugzreane.	Linsced.	Kodon.	Juari.	Gram.	Others,	Total.	Area double- cropped.	Net cropped area.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	30	21	22	23	24
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Actes.	Acres,
TAHSIL.				,							
SA. 81,120'23	556'70	15,800'61	716,97	237.01	97*02	4tau	389*48	3,007' 58	19,820'42	. 764*0.	-9 asitra
39,378.81	3,543.77	25,143'01	44*75	1,703'14	375'42	6'0;	1,570*90		40,010*42	1,761°92 2,579°85	18,058'50
49,052'59	7,889*91	24,305'55	101,00	1,701'46	375 44	5,325*42	3,604*17	4.075'17	61,009*74		37,430'57
	1,698*64	23,775*39	974*89	523*49	338.58	238.71	937.01	17,747°01 4,730°73		11,544'49	49,465 25
29,463'23	1,0,0,04	251775 54	V/4 09	323 49	130 20	2 (0 /)	737.51	4,720 73	33,157.14	1,951.81	29,205.33
138-pac-85	13,739*01	89,033*56	1,838'11	4,165'10	1,092*34	9,077'44	6,501*56	28,550'49	153,997'72	19,838*07	134,159'65
DARI,						CETTE OF					
12,284'09	304'07	12,874*36	33.09	133.60	5,518138	5.83	150154	3,058'54	21,776'36	373'90	18,408'46
997*43	39'16	890*53	1,31	11'32	416.64	1'36	18'09	409*47	1,779*57	65.37	1,714'30
913'44	5'12	989'30	····	2,00	60*75		12'13	136.08	1,216*27	14'70	3,201*48
2,081'28	3 5'8 6	1,580-64	62°92	2.21	*3'57	11764	47169	193*44	1,941'93	₫ 2*4 4	1,879*49
90'75		70° 3 0	10*96	0.20	di	14 67	0.50	0.20	82176		83'70
1,977'37	71'53	3,149-09	***	16-14	374'46	a'49	57'41	446.67	3,117*78	69*75	J,048'03
319.01	30-20	1,117'51	***	10.76	348'11	0,30	11'97	265'70	1,784.54	30,03	1,755`53
880.03	z1*67	1,838'59	***	9'44	595'95	3'17	14'90	376'32	3,862'04	19'70	2,842'54
2,139.89	8* <u>5</u> 8	(₁ 196'09	***	1 11.17	240'40	6.86	2.23	303*80	1,769'43	5,80	1,763'63
1,230.87	3 0°03	728'42	20*59	6*95	32.00		15'14	136.00	959'73	41'42	918-51
815*38	1 8 156	33 1° 09	32'79	14'38	8,82		47.77	1\$3,20	547 '94	45'50	503'44
2,841*51	109'08	1,646'32	64'53	47'66	27.01	5*25	64'24	204'46	2,168*55	26.21	2,091'84
1,528.89	65 -g9	1,238*21	•••	25*33	5:*80		31'17	185.33	1,598'73	21*47	1,577*46
3,343,53	39'97	3,433*64	86.48	7'58	324-11	,	\$9.15	1,312.86	5,263'79	111.32	5,152'44
1,500,00	180*25	1,866*08	6*14	73*10	46.81	4'35	71'99	637.97	2,886°2 9	304*33	#,5gg*e#
1*231.82	6 7 ns	1,168'97	60°82	15*57	0.79		31'43	±75°34	1,619'97	r ₃₇ ·88	1,482'09
4,531*96	163'46	3,489*50	110.43	87*75	44.40	i 4'27	103'60	865'43	4,868-19	407*29	4,460*90
1,139*81	47*74	g16*55		34,40	28'59	10'44	! : 25°68	134'60	1,138*00	72.64	1,21 5°36
76 5.2 5	17*60	669°68	59*07	14*39	25'31	0'15	2.05	129*23	8 98108	50.83	841°36
703°58	45*15	532'57	8*43	2'33	52'17	0'40	24*44	111'50	776*98	50.00	716°9#
42,616'57	1,274'15	38,418*93	526,13	520'96	8,220'70	45'65	782.22	9,307.23	59,106.03	1,955'9#	\$7,250'95
181.637*42	15,017/17	137,463*49	2,365,00	4,686'05	9,313'04	9,133'00	7,283'78	37,858'02	283,104.65	21,794'05	191,310'60
787,782'34	103,770*19	484,147'79	4,03808	40,002'57	28,602'93	50,338'96	33,946*14	176,981.83	920,837*49	103,099,42	818,738.07

										AT PR	ESENT.		
			_	Occ	EPIED AREA					Unoccup	ied Area,		
No.	Name of group and vamin- dari.	-	Ar	ea in cultivati	071.	Area out of cultivation, i. e., waste and fallow	Total area	Groves,	Tanada	Scrab-jungle	Underwater, hill and rock	Total area	Total area
			Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under.	Total.	of more than three years.	occupies.	Oleves.	Tree-forest.	and grass.	by reads and buildings,	Total area unoccupied,	10121 BFG2
1	3		3	• j	5	to	7	8	9	fo	11	13	13
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.	Acres.
	Daniel Harry	1		4 6.00.00									ANDAR
4	Pauni Haveli Do, Chauras		14,366'48 39,321'87	2,978'88 2,266'57	17,345°36 41,553°44	3,966'35	31,311,21	95°09	18,994133	.1,002*73	6,030-03	28,122'18	49,433.6
3	Adyal		19,414'05	2,462'1,	21,876*24	3,347°31 3,441°93	44,935'75 25,318'17	84'65 59'70	539°44 13,440°18	3,450°07 5,280°02	5,353'08	0,427'24	54,362.9
4	Silli Manegaor		27,550'05	3,705*78	31,256.83	4,.76.99	35,633.82	73*64	11,153.47	5,472'89	,	25,002'25	49,404°5 60,536°0
5	Tumsal		59,600*54	8,625*44	68,324*98	9,479'67	77,804.65	174*22	4.583.65	6,340.38	11,024'33	23,122'48	99,927'1
6	Chakaheti]	23,978134	3,928185	27,907.10	3,640.24	31,556'47	56.23	38,419'81	9,918'03	10,119'70	58,514*07	90,070*5
7	Ambagarh		33,343'94	6,303'18	39,73712	[8,449'43	48,186'54	36*84	15,560'49	7,619.65	6,803'30	30,010'28	78,195'8
8	Bhandara	ا ا	45,581*91	6,056*41	51,648'.33	11,719152	63,367.84	62 -83	1,553'07	5,108'01	9,319-56	16,132'47	79,500.3
	Total for the Tahait		26 3,236·18	36,428*30	299,684*48	48,430127	348,114.75	633.20	104,244'44	46,281.68	62,257*69	ar3,417'31	561,532'0
								7					TIROR,
	Katori		33,739,65	5,948.28	39,687'33	2,938'99	42,646132	84.78	7,110'76	: 12,433'10	8,314'42	27,940.56	70,556'8
,	Tirora		46,858*45	8,507*53	5 5,365°98	4,594*70	59,962177	53.61	4,452'13	1	8,394*25	23,600-39	83,561'1
3	Rampaili		60,482'05	11,555'50	72,537.55	3,764'79	76,302*34%	98-17	2/310,40	13,121'02	9,816:23	25,254'88	101,557'2
4	Chorkhamara		18,157*33	4,001'47	22,15816 9	1,766456	23,925*25	60'77	7,751'71	5,117'19	5,645*79	18,576.46	43,503'7
S	Three Khaisa villages inc ed in Amgaon group.	tu d•	3,388*22	713*90	3,102,13	168.26	3,270-68	3.02		1,019'03	453'21	1,505.39	4,775*9
	Total Klialsa		162,124'99	30,726'68	192,851-67	13,233'69	205,085*36	239.88	21,534'00	42,430.74	32,622'96	95,877.58	302,952
									J !				ZAMI
ı	Warad		24,840.83	4,385'33	29,22016	1,585/83	30,815'99	17'39	4,669.49	4,690.03	3,873168	13,449'93	44,255*9
4	Gangejhari		1,123'16	4 ⁸ 7°30	1,610-46	43180	1,654.33		6,472.73	1,950'52	1,486'26	9,710'16	11,364-4
3	Kamtha		44,321.70	9,227.70	53,550*46	2,391.28	55,942'04	48*43	4,545'87	0,040.31	5,922-20	19,556.89	75,498'9
•	Dangurii		∂ყ ₹. σ.1	287-37	•	67'20	r,338 6 6			323,34	37.3184	\$95*08	1,933'7
5	Phulchur		53,646'84	9,950*49	63,606'33	:	66,119'77	77'15	22,834.65	11,830.03	8,540*00	43,281.87	109,401
6	Saoli-Dongarguon	"	5,406*24	'	7,454.87	1	8,264'05	10-02	33,214,31	6,619.60	1,082-58	30,826*51	30,090'
7	Phukimeta		1,524'87	385*34	1,910*41	151,40	3,051.81		390'55	3,551.79	1	!	5,4201
8	Paikhera	"	9,147'07	1,164'02	10,311'09	556.2	10,867.61	9.83	10,158'65	Į.	1,652'55	15,874*45	36,742
9	Malpuri		1,398'20	;	1,725°5S	36.39	1,761'3/		9,604'31	855'39	1	11,416'18	17,1787
10	Amgaon Nansari	***	23,174°63	5,045*47 908*55	28, 223*1 0 6,672 * 5;	1,150'37	29,373'47	35,39	7,024.67	8,302'92	1	10,758-61	49,132'0
12	Bijii	~-	5,764°02 16,455'03	:	20,366132	557.80	6,862'33	74'00	390*33	1,150'57		3,061.76	8,924^1 37,858*6
13	Purada		5,326'07		7,989 of	743*38	8,732 39	34'00	5,767'58	6,562'83 5,841'34	i	16,534'40	24,576'5
14	Darekasa		3,832129	1,274'79	4,107'08	!	4,292'19		17,284'57	1,206.01	5,008'48	24,589*95	28,8821
15	Salekaea		1,660'55	772'58	3,443*14		3,078'37		7,163'32	3,116'23	1	11,765.38	15,445*2
16	Tirkhedi		3,428-14	678-57	4.10/11	94.78	4,201.89	6.33	1,741'29	2,300.30		5,173'90	9,3757
	Total Zamindar:		202,046.30	43,527*85	245,574'15	11,726 38	257,301'03	239'47	125,904'44	71,384'17	46,182-15	243,795*23	201,300.1
	TOTAL FOR THE TARSIL	,	364,171'39	74,254°53	438,415'81	24,960'57	463,386-39	538-35	147,528'44	113,804,21	78,805'11	340,676.81	804,063*1

										AT SE	TTLEME	NT.		 ,-			
Aı	REA IRRIGA	TED.									1	T	1	Ī	1	ſ <u> </u>	1
From tanks.	From other sources.	Total,	Number of irrigation wells.	Number of artificial tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough- cattle.	Area under crops.	Total area in cultiva- tion,	Total area occupied.	Total arca.	Area irrigat- ed from tanks.	Area irrigat- ed from other sources.	Total irri- gated area,	of	Number of artificial tanks,	Number of ploughs,	Number of plough cattle.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		:			Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
TAHSI	L.			ļ			! !				}] '						
3,045'84	ļ.	3,113'61		146	1,175	2,538	16,704°20 38,276°94	17,347°20 38,700°33	23,464135	43,948'42			78*10		164	800	3,554
843°87 6,257°82	158'68	1,010'95 6,382'25	25 37	382	1,952	3,931 3,660	18,697.64	19,397.63	46,141°44 23,576°53	45,507'33			53'54 99'87	28 8	159	1,348	4,347 3,405
4,930'99	410'76	5,341'75	21	202	1,919	4,389	26,115'71	26,927'11	32,241.30	57,886.09			85.33	30	151	1,347	4,186
8,181.39	528-58	8,709.87	163	439	4,498	9,673	65,693.79	66,908*72	76,028-32	99,350.31			834.10	185	126	3,585	10,134
11,651'00	389 10	12,041'09	73	573	3,280	6,736 6,442	18,775°02 29,861°96	19,183'72	35,936'07	67,622.85			1,742 84	76	284	1,807	5,164
7,414°27	384°42 133°47	7,798.69 2,917.61	52 87	561 248	3,131 2,444	5,370	49,048'05	49,953*37	63,703*87	77.957'43	•••	···	301.81 802.00	65 57	148 87	1,881 1,851	5,46 5 5,734
44,109'12	3,306 70	46,315'82	488	2,735	20,131	42,739	263,173'31	268,899-18	310,714'39	526,251'98			4,053'48	449	1,196	13,702	41,979
TAHSII SA.	[Ŕ								 -	
12,228,03	311.00	12,440 0 9	188	245	4,364	8,782	32,128.80	33,4\$1.04	36,324.74	68,661.63			239.86	51	110	2,582	8,057
13,756'52	107*30	13,863.42	62	760	4,734	10,434	46,682196	48,310.62	53,282,45	82,757'85	,,,		27.90	4	142	3,172	8,220
x3,455'68	894'65	14,350*33	557	881	6,815	13,380	63,648'31	65,265*08	220	100,547'48			1,159.03	166	121	4,017	12,598
7,474°15 599°41	10.85	7,518°20 610°2 6	31	222 67	301	3,604 632	19,675'90 2,249'61	2,569'00	22,368°36 2,813°43	40,435°45 4,569°37	. 		470'64 		a gr	1,281	3,707 385
. — —							सह	मेव ज	<u> </u>					<u></u>			
47,514'29	1,368.31	48,782.50	831	2,175	17,841	36,833	164,385.58	169,80 8 *90	184,407.40	296,971.78			1,897'13	224	436	11,299	32,967
DARI,		i						ĺ									
10,375*47	84.83	10,460*39	121	434	2,736	5,308	23,916:24	24,841'52	28,207*35	43,778.85			39192	1 16	46	1,376	4,535
647.34		647*34		54	175	3 61	940.43	998.98	7,148'01	11,193.26	,		6.06		7	88	173
17,817'14	156.38	17,973'52	l	1,366	5,607	11,421	Í	43,582'53	46,570'30	73,706.58			154*91	15	253	2,083	ā, 7 98
191.06	26'17 183'67	28,954*80	l	1,499	83	13,975	1,250'40 49,985'03	1,271*95	1,311°15	1,905'15			\$8°35	24	179	3,001	8,987
1,349*55	4*95	2,354'50	97	165	6,577	1,080	4,270'89	4,807*60	5,498'56	38,533.56			13'40		20	260	822
\$67.64	3'52	571'15	•	50	199	440	1,217'97	1,340*85	1,498*90	5,171'74			0.60		12	101	362
4,438.89	37.66	4,476*55	ł	364	1,051	2,381	8,088*04	8,480 70	9,335*12	35,444'76	({		51*28	4	40	486	1,922
621'48	20,20 1,12	622°71	3 48	33 692	167 2,746	350 6-376	422'47 21,977'87	440°42 23,788°88	544'93 25,252'91	13,232*36			36.48	7	111	1,385	106 5, 6 30
1,890'24	1,40	1,891.73	5	294	721	1,427	5,163°61	5,276.01	5,527'51	8,649.57				'	15	340	1,222
4,458'67	9.30	4,467197	25	446	2,059	4,292	12,135,19	12,662*88	13,991.50	37,532'66			39.85		80	719	2,459
903*24	13.38	916*53	1 ~	78	589	1,280		4,449*49	5,013'49	23,941'09		•	31,30		9	271	976
195°32 375°35	198 4'60	1961 10 379175	ł.	19	233	485	318°94	344°31 566°28	367.63	29,788°24 15,289°62					5	36	46 104
1,446'85	8.19	1,455°01	i	66	408	949	1,969'73	2,265'01	3,441*15	9,304'81			1'87		33	139	427
86,190'33	632*80	86,823"13	535	53'88	74,680	50,901	178,586'03	186,147'06	203,956.24	493,586'98			614.32	66	706	10,347	34,569
133,704'62	1,901'01	135,605'63	1,366	7,563	41,921	87,733	342,971'61	355,955*96	388,363.64	790,558'76			2,511.38	290	1,143	21,646	67,330

	}				·········		· · · · · · ·		AT PRE	SENT.	,	
			Oc	CUPIED AREA					UNOCLUPIE	AREA.		
No.	Name of group and zamin- iari.	Are Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under.	Total.	Area out of cultivation, i. e., waste and fallow of more than three years,	Total a rea	Groves.	Tree-forest.	Scrub-jungle and grass.	Under water, hill and rock and covered by roads and buildings,	potar area	Total area.
, ,	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	15
		Acres.	Acns,	Actes.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres,	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres. SAKOLI KHAL
1	Nawegaon Bandh	18,058*50	4,117'00	22,176 49	1,65:44	12,850.93	121'04	26,314'96	12,600'84	11,698.77	50,735.61	74,500-54
3	Lakhui	37,430'57	9,059*03	46,489 60	5,369 10	51,858'70	90.06	22,211'90	9,690'71	8,704130	40,696*97	92,555-67
3	Lakhandur	49,465*25	8,677-37	58,142.61	8,383°66	66,426.38	177*70	10,603'97	8,410'02	9,380.11	29,086°So	¢5,513'08
-4	Sakeli	20,205.33	7,602'99	36,808132	1,628.63	38,4 3 6*57	1 6 0°01	31,183'03	17,509'5\$	13,952.81	62,805-45	101,242'42
į	Total Khalsa	134,150.65	20,457'38	163,617°0 3	16,935*85	180,553,88	548'81	90,318'91	48,221'12	44,235'99	183,324'83	363,877'71
					NE.							ZAMIN
ı	Chichgarh-Palandur	31,403'46	8,886-87	20,289.33	1,746°13	12,035'46	35 .83	50,580'83	12,917'35	17,655'72	121,179'83	153,215'39
2	Palasgaon	1,714.30	885-56	2,599'86	103.30	2, 703°0 6	1'70	37,194'88	662'88	5,542'10	43,401'50	46,104.62
3	Rajoli	1,501'48	419'55	1,021'03	287'69	1,908'72		13,969.55	1,409-80	25,077'2	30,456.47	32,365'19
4	Mahagaon	1,879*49	345.41	2,225.90	364'43	2,590'\$3	11.13	12,027'78	2,692'17	2,477'15	17,207'12	19,797"55
5	Kanhadgaon	82.76	21.95	104'71	24.65	129*36	2.00	1,125'78	36.31	194'41	1,289'10	1,418'46
6	Deori-Kesheri	3,048'03	1,561.50	4,609°53	2 35'56	4,845.09		9,860'49	1,330'82	1,305.22	12,486.53	17,331.69
7	Salegaon	1,755'52	640.0\$	9,395'57	128.28	a <u>.</u> \$24'15		3,868.80	829124	3,018.10	8,626.23	11,150'38
8	Bhagi	2,842*34	1,656.76	4,499'10	190.19	4,688128		8,859*08	3,632,31	3,096:23	14,577*51	19,165'79
9	Chichewada	1,763'63	1,044'41	2,808.04	307° 3 8	3,115'33	7:33	16,445'01	1,839:15	4,419'13	22,710.62	25,825*04
10	Chikhh	918.31	3 89*95	1,208.25	237'38	1,445'64	8.54	179.05	619'17	#31.76	1,008:12	2,483-76
11	Palaegaon	503'44	957*41	750*85	184.89	944'74	3 °98	163.86	387'11	382'43	955:38	1,850'13
13	Gond-Umri	s ₀091.84	664133	3,756-17	188.71	1,944'88	3,18	13,200-59	1,232'02	1,179'63	14,615'36	17,550'34
13	Umrı	8 ₆ 577*26	498:59	2,075'85	141'39	2,217'34	20,22	6,707.32	1,057'37	876.99	8,671*13	10,888-37
24	Dalii	5, 852'44	1,242'88	6,395-33	568-65	6,963'97	20*72	19,977'81	1,605'39	4,783*53	26,386.45	33,350'49
15	Arjuni	9,503*06	610.14	3,202-20	234.88	3,437.08	30,33	5,3 5 0'39	692192	4,116*22	10,169'76	13,606.84
16	Khajri	1,482109	136.10	1,718'79	334'58	3, 053'37	7'75	190.01	1,732'79	347'23	2,878-69	4,332'06
17	Dawa	4,450 °90	813'07	5,282'97	489'13	5,772'30	94'64	4,500'79	5,182.16	#,545°05	11,252'64	17,094*74
18	Tudmapuri	1,615*36	377'14	1,492'50	128.73	1,621*12	3'24	6,085.38	602'00	634.61	7,324'43	8,945.65
19	Khalri	841'26	208⁻05	1,050'21	56°65	1,106'86	12:15	1,428137	724*34	805'75	7,970.61	9,077'47
10	Jambhli	7#6*98	227.39	954*57	05 .02	1,049.63	6'46	7,768-98	47;-80	4 50°06	8,663.30	9,712'92
	Total Zamindari	57 ,150°9 5	20,8g8·8t	78,049.75	6,046'73	84,096*49	196'47	263,464'45	39,592 60	67,087.41	371,240'94	455.337*43
,	TOTAL TOK THE TARSOL	1(1,310'60	\$0,356.19	241,666-79	22,982'58	264,649'37	745'28	353,783*37	87,813'72	112,225'40	554,565*77	819,815'14
	TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT.	818 ,738'97	161,039'02	979,777`09	96,373'43	1,076,150*51	1,917'13	605,556'25	247 ₄ 900')I	253,386'20	1,108,650*89	2,184,830'40

						······]					AT SI	TTLEN	IENT.			
AR	ea Irricat	ED.								: 					,	1	
From	From other sources	l:tal,	Number of irrigation, wells,	Number of artificial tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough- cattle,	Area under crops,	Total area in cultiva- tion.	Total r rea cec.ipind.	Totai area.	'irrigat-	Area irrigat- ed from other sources,	ieria	Number of wells.	Number of ortificial tanks,	t of '	Number of plough- cattle,
14		15	17	16	16	د3 -	21	23	27	24		26	17 -	18	3.	30	31
Acres. TAHSIL SA.	Acres	Acres.					Acres.	Acres.	Λωes.	Acres.	Actes,	Acres.	Aures.				
13,364'18	471 -5	12,830115	73	267	2,28 ₅	6,136	21,12612	22,550°44	2 5, 8791 4 3	70,293'02			2,516.36	43	#14	1,672	6,7 62
r6,090°69	1.8143	16,890155	03	1,2,6	3 964	9,935	39.37\$*81	43/8731 7 5	 46,973"35	88,286:33		ļ	370 13	52	2CG	2,275	9,152
5.320*51	342110	5,062190	108	! 234	3.167	8,08	49,052'59	52,511'62 -	95,570 33	02 174113	! 	i 	6,0015	113	136	1,933	9,069
18,172'50	272 5	:8 445°65	13	r65	3,728	£.748	20,4C3123	37,52 6 146	77.314755	95,824'63			1, 488°70	24	294	1,321	8,119
52.547'87	1,28,17	43,833164	388	3 257	12,744	32,87/	139,020 85	1,46,461 27	172.32816	346,578*17			6,0 6 5*34	212	850	E,202	33,101
DARI.		ļ- 			· · ·												
E,947°05	165° ń	` 4,112 41	17	279	1,162	5,466	12,284.09	13,562-17	15,256130	139.31 8 143	 		440'77	3	95	892	3,094
4 29 97	75 di	505 53		13	: ! 237	379	997743	1,071798	12037	45,771'10		ļ	114'12	10	9	90	347
583135	ı.3	385.38		15	133	288	9E3144	1,100'90	1,260'31	27,618199			11,20		11	91	21)
1,176'60	152.40	1,229'50	6	53	235	\$67	2,081'28	2,223'10	3,103*33	19,767'21			255125	2	i . 34	138	5\$5
77'32		77'32		3	· 5	16	90.75	93,30	147*40	1,404'05					,	36	147
1,217'54	.61	1,218.12	,	85	357	820	1,077*37	2,305.67	2,545'68	17,244.68			24*37	5	17	127	497
542.00	F123	54 5 122	2	75	22)	504	320'07	834137	012,43	10,854.65			 		9	20	90
745.08	13	: 749'01		80	350	799	880103	1,149'88	1,221.39	19,564.93	ļ	! 	6.01	1	25	73	158
334.83		; 1 34 183		91	\$15	552	2,1 39 [.] 89	2,326.35	2,287°51	\$5,685152		! · ···	o' 6 \$		14	155	520
4 c7'68	21'43	439'11	3	35	/21	250	1,230*87	1,367'15	1,565728	2,419*21			64.10		. 8	73	35)
273.56	3/59	176:45		17	\$0	137	£15*J8	827'15	1,158138	1,844'54			163,2 3	·	6	37	 174
1,127'43	45.00	1,172'52	1	50	308	596	2,841.51	2,951'73	3,336*74	18,246123	,		204'05	į	28	186	827
630.08	1 70	633'78	4	40	194	540	1,528.89	1,640'09	2,019.81	10,758:07		· 	13'5\$		16	62	243
2,731'28	74.36	3,782'64	,	125	5,91	1,398	3,243123	3,602.71	3,810,03	13,527*88		}	218.91		19	2:8	875
1,136.79	IV A	1,156*73	,	54	351	Ç62	1, 500°G0	: - 2 59 6 132 	2,977'23	13,894.60			132.30		15	224	138
720°30		720'30		43	132	120	1,521.85	1,678-67	1,817.90	4,402.67			100,00	1	6	122	33.1
2,167.82	67.72	2,235"54	13	113	557	1,345	4,531°¢6	4,664.61	5,056 67	16,438:40			492'04		37	358	1,213
403°46	1135	507*31	8	44	1,3	360	1,139*81	1,:51'00	 - 1,21 ⁹ 74	8,571104			28'47	1	τg	85	279
509,87	15	, б10°12	1] ²⁵	 . 174 i	350	765-25	770°6c	785:73	8,004.50			248.38		11	47	1 193
443.70	1,13	443'93	1	11	} 	250	763158	704:32	7591 8 4	9,761'30		[[34'63		4	12	1 6 5
19,594'90	h2VP	10,213,58		1,259	1, -00		12 616 (5	46 60222	G2.611/61	406.479*25	 	,	2,560.51	30	385	3,134	11,197
-A12A4 An		20,223758		1,254	6,588	15,629	42,616 57					ļ	<u></u>	ļ -		,, , , , ,	17.7.0
73,143'77	1,914*35	74,057732	352	3,645	17,322	4°,5.×	181,537.42	193,161,64	224,865'78	783,057 72	 		6,634*85	242	1,225	11,325	41,290
249,956'51	6,022.26	; ;45,9 7 8°? 7	2,206	13,943	£1,384	178,078	187,782134	818,016'78	03,1,947.81	2095,868*46			1 ≤,19 9°7∶ 	981	3,573	46,674	150,514

İ			١					. 		i			
					Held by M	alg uza rs.		Held by makb		Held by re Gran	venue-free itees	Held by : occupancy	
No.	Name of g zamin	group and idari.		As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.	No. of haldings,	Area.	No, of holdings.	Area,	No. of holdings.	Area
 ,				3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres,		Acres,		Acres.		Acre
												вн	ANDA
	Don't Havell			3,048,01	1,014*28	4,063.39	376:30	149	1,661'22	5	42'75	66	1,169
1	Pauni Haveli	111				7,615.87		471	(a) 500°12	:			
3	Do. Chauras	44		5,677 50	1,938'37		580,30		(a) 878°08	34	237,29	454	6,68
3	Adyal	111		4,881.78	1,095'68	5,971`46	818.86	72	1,106°67 (a) 337°43		8,21	t3I	2,008
4	Silli Manegaon	•••		6,217:33	1,081'35	7,308'68	974'81	[12	1,895'98 (a) 163'05	1	4'54	223	3,618
5	Tumsal			12,950'68	2,283.79	15, 234*47	2,045.85	442	7.414°08 (a) 1,124°32	5	52.87	1,098	14,17
6	Chakaheti	***		6,716'99	1,629.24	8,346123	1,026'10	130	1,983'54			455	3,31
7	Ambagath			6,191,42	1,839'12	8,030.54	797.47	79	1,059.46	•		503	6,55
8	Bhandara	1.3	•••	9, 006149	1,699,50	10,735'99	1,404'09	275	6,097°34 (a) 495°36	9	193.86	558	9,76
								Fig.					
	Tota	for the Tahsil		54,730'30	12,581.33	67,311'53	8,113'78	1,720	27,058°90 (4) 3,063°91	56	539*81	3,488	47,39
						C. LE		9	30,121,01		,		
			.!										TIBO
			!			14	1 55 3						K
3	Katori	100		7,089'93	1,739'48	8,829.41	1,012'57	131	5 ,259.85			553	5,55
2	Tirora Rampaili	***		10,954.66	2,323'62 2,618'23	13,278,28	1,403'00	394 361	5,771°28 2,895°39	1 101	- 50	688 749	7,33 9,57
3 4	Chorkhamara			3,833,52	1,177.78	5,011.03	578'68	133	3,113,01			131	1,41
5	Three Khalsa villa	ges included in		294*59	138-89	433'48	27'05	54	644'75			35	470
	gaon Group.												
		Total Khalsa		34,010*68	7,998'00	42,008'68	4,479'13	1,063	13,684.18	,,,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2,157	24,34
													TIRO
1	Warad			4,057.84	630'10	4,659.04	1,119'25	39	1,008,30			190	ZA 4,65
3	Gangejhari	***		204*06	183'41	425'47	26.02	,	149,80				4,00
j	Kamtha			6,984'68	1,396°35	8,381-03	1,606'80	53	885-16	***	,	460	5,89
4	Dangurli	100		303*99	135'94	43 9793		*				24	35
5	Phuichur	***		10,311'34	1,841*51	12,152.85	1,663*30	90	1,347'95			480	6,13
6	Saoli-Dongargaon Phukimeta	***		1,506.68	532*19	2,038:87	263*39			- 000	***	16	55
7 8	Phukimeta Palkhera	***	"	436°37 1,766°47	651.84	518'50 2,418'31	79°78		420.63			 49	72
9	Malpurl			299*49	57'73	357'22	80.14						
10	Amgaon		٠.,	4,246*50	1,009.23	5,35573	532 94	33	984'99			168	2,51
TI	Nansari				132:77	1,109.18	172.80	i	326*97			100	91
12	Bijli	4.4	***		888'70	4,386*15	585'45	1	545'79		11.5	5	1,010
13	Purada Darekasa			1,09 8 °21 6 93°88	702'68	1,800.89	230°43	28	589*28		,	26 	49.
15	Salekasa			541.36	197'63	738'99	33'54		7'45				
15	Tirkhedi	***		*1,088124	293'01	1,381.33	196'63		01,10			S	13
	_				<u> </u>		 			 _			
	To	otai Zamindari		37,932,95	9,121.83	47,054'78	6,936.87	33↓	6,457'67			1,694	23,37

											AT S	ET;LEMENT			
Held by Ten	compancy auts.	Held by Tenants of superior class in	Ten	ordinary ants.	or by p	venue-free rivileged auts.	Total occupied	Held by Malgu- zars,	Held by Malik- makbuza.	hy reverue-free Grantees	Held by absolute-occupancy Tenants.	Held by occu- pancy Tenants.	Held by ordinary Tenants.	As grant trom Malguzars.	Tullo
No. of holdings,	Area	crdinary Tenant- right.	No. cf holdings,	Area.	As grant from Mai- guzars.	In lieu of service.	area.	Area,	Aren.	Area.	Area,	Агеа.	Area.	Area.	Total Occu- pied area.
13	1,	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	23	23	24	! ! 25	15	17	38
	Actes.	Acres.		Acres,	Acres,	Асгеь.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
TAHSI	L.	ì		1					i			!			!
407	5,691*Sz	1,08709	(10	6.7 34 °85	169°98	130.00	27,311'51	4,130'2;	1 1,9 03'6 <i>7</i>	487'15	1,032.40	4,010'70	; 		12,464135
1,274	15,787'54	3,364.57	345	4,108'42	3251.73	92,24	44,935'75	6,612'70	6,131.28	1,303.83	8,147.63	10,350.11	11,595'42		45,141'44
544	· 5,815:rs	1,535'30	769	. 8,≱6∪*37	175'06	71,02	25, 318 ⁻ 17	5,79511	· 1,200'41	143'36	3,006.59	3,504,01	9,639-15		23,576.53
756	' _{10,706 Ea}	\$,015'31	958	9,586*44	30 7 :77	26 58	35,633.82	6,705135	2,074'72	, 40.00	4,770*47	4,846*);	13,803*85	l	33,241.30
2,135	24.979135	3,784*34	1.042	10,653'91	349'60	32'81	77,804'55		9,776 v6		18,131*34	15,726.30	19,492'94		; 76,028*3a
	v.109*33	2,340'30	1,633	0,278'45	148.58	13°28	31,556.47	5,329.05	1,986'60		1			•••	i I
	. 1. ,445'74	4,750'79		11,939.14	197'32	11.02	48,185154	9,632,10	1,048*Su	11'38	3,578*87 8,437*60	4,093'51 5,822'23	5,633.87 13,980.87		20,622°51
1,150	31,361'05	3,133.10	717	11,917*67	184.31	95'15	63,367.84	9,58359	6,320°00 (a) 18'12	762797	1 12,751'13	11, .92.93	22,865.25	9'31	63,703'87
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>			- 3			3					
9,680	 105.799**3 	21,012'80	6,895	67,479*25	1,957*90	500'38	348,114'75	58,311'60	29,530°44 (a) 18°12	2,536*61	60,756'02	60,347°76	109,195'53	9"31	320,714'39
TARSI	ъ. Б.							77.1		-					
SA.	(. 60					d	1	STATE OF				į		
1,906 2,369	15, er. 3 15,739°76	2,580*40		0,125'00 11,551'14	62'78 315'03	8'g1 2'71	43,626'52 50,960'77	16.711.655	, 2,612:48 ; 5,951:80) ·	5,600°44 8,596°98	7,097.87	20 519'24		36,324*74 53,282*46
3,278	25, (01'18	5.587134	1,969	15,170*89	375*93	2.01	70,302°54	13,561'57	3,149.29	.,	11,571.20	13,391*52	27,584*53		69,608*41
977	71 - 29 '44	1,/17'48	824	5,693'36	45'94	21,55	21,625125	4.578137	2,258,93	14'75	1,760'13	3,213'12	10,543'07		32,36 8 °36
110	59 3 '6%	324 87	73	497.70	3'47	3'14	3,270'63	233'87	642*3;		515'12	534"06	738'01	"	2,833'43
8,646	60., 6'±.	13,457'12	5,800	42,038*09	743*15	15,13	206 ₃ 075 3 6	37,181 74	14,694.87	14"75	213,044'16	31,365,08	72,13280		184,407.40
TAHSI	j L.			}											
DARI.		i			ĺ							}	į		
	12,/37*31	1,887:01	910	1	143*26	3,03	30,815139	5,180'23	1,503'45		5,167.76	5,70014	10,254'27		28,207'35
15 3,141	#15/6# }_jt=:123	36 00 \$,952'94	2,041	805°40 15,459°S4	17*93 :		1,654°32 55,942°04	394'61	903°01		7,560'48	31,03	22,049'52		1,148°01 40,570'30
20	€,9 * 08	157'51	18	162'01	45'09		1,338166	428'00	 5c2 01	•••	49715	5,215°26 50°60	342'50	!	1,5(1:15
3,174	27,711'61	5.715,21	1	19,361'40	191'74	8.35	66,119*77	10.540*63	1,592188		7,945.71	7,368'11	27,717'22	.	5/1, 56 5*55
190	5 678	[4 9 *80 69 *91	354 . 148 !	. 5,035°35 865°39	1,33		8,364*:5 2,051*\$1	K81280,1			810,30	346*27	3,305'11		5,408°56 1,408°90
J50	2,45*'70	293709	1	4,206.50	59.22		10,867.51	373 " 70 1. 783 "58	462'11		1,411°81	84'55	5,040'50		1,470 90
18	22' 84	54'65	256	1,142 16			1,701 47	200 = 9	}		·		336134)	544*93
935 172	7,864.88	2,507°90	,	9,865'61	375'82	.0	29,375'47	4,946*40	1,103'35		3,432'01	3,710*45	11.06575	• •	25,252791
570	2,64,774 5,6,791	362'47 1,661'58	930.	7,866:93	95°53 186°17 ,		6,862137 21,034121	1,010°00 3,636°31	051 *6 5 813 *52		1,030,75	1,632°46 1,544°38	1,502°65 6,521°51 ,	. }	5,527°51
124	1,405'59	475*14	550	3,903:28	[•••	8,732*79	573'5t	624*15		1,006.85	375*04	2,433'94		5,013'49
39	81113	23°00	234	3,120105	7 3′ 5 2		4, 292'19	128151			17'94		220' 88		367.63
5 04	47°10 743 46	130,43	215 235	2,811°23 (1,63°130	44'79 35'6g		3,675*37 4,101'89	321'43 665'15	6.63 80.28		 140°66	161.10	353°12 1,393,84		082°18'
8,419	76,170 50	17,060'05	10,416	82,731.09	1,538.19		257,501*03		9,360'36		-				203,956-24
											32,090'11		96,186*74		
17,005	145,924:89	37-453*17	10,121	124,769,18	2,281'34	30'47	463,396'39	78,652.99	24,031*23	14'75	59, 134'37	58,210'76	168,319134	9.31	588,363*64

				_				Λτ Pr.	ERENT.		 -		
io.	Name of group and	d gamindari			Held by M	algnzars		Hield br makbi	v Malik- 1725.	Held by re Grai	venue-free ntees.	Held hy occupaucy	absolute-
				As air.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of tetal leased,	No. cf holdings.	Area,	No. of holdings,	Атеа,	No. of holdings,	Atea.
1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13
				Acres,	Acres,	Acres.	Acres,		Acres.		Acres,		Acres. SAKOL KHA
1	Nawegaon Bandh		•	5,185'93	1,521*03	6,707.96	1,135'85	113	1,54 0'48	8	164,42	102	g 26°8.
2	Lakhni			8,483*45	3,747*44	11,230.39	1,253'45	204	3,38 ,5*39			604	6,91615
3	Lakhandur	•••		9,185'52	3,147'13	11,332.05	\$,602'50	527	\$,476'87 (4) 1,946'46	31	140.57	641	8,579*0;
4	Sakəli	•••		£,842°36	2,711,6	11,554*25	1,537,75	193	1,416-98		,	359	3,972'0
	 	on t Khals i	 .	11.6 XP. 15	9,127'59	40 825.32	5.575'53	1,086	10,320*32	.59	311.18	1,706	19,254'46
	Chick made Park					0.6							BAKOL
	Chichgarh Palaudur	***		3,277'65	2,560.64		283'44	3	135'97			25	46612
3	Palasgaon	***	•	365'63	254 167	610.10	39'53	-11					
	! Rajoli	***	•	ე¤\$16a	93.18	426'78	\$3'99	1	[4	46.18
4	Mahagaon	•••	••	233.83	102'99	385'81	101,98	3	66.41			18	431.3
5	Kachadgaon			85°53	26.32	113'45			j 				,
6	Deori-Kisheri	•••		788'03	578195	1,355 97	171'63	6	124°07			5	87'2,
7	Salegaon			349*55	337*16	685 71	19.75						
8	Bhagi			598°0'a	3°0'47	1,475*09	43118				-	1	25,30
9	Chichewada	***		378143	545°°4	9#2147	13156	,	100			3	84.11
10	Chikhli .	*11		16.801	88'37	196.63	10'32	7	97.01	· [đ	155'88
11	Palasgaen		•••	£3,40	95'74	175*44	8'01		-11-	1		7	273'17
13	Gond-Umri			65\$*71	170'51	829'32	137*24	8	85'97	. !	.1.	15	31,20
13	Umii			531° ¹ 9	167*24	699'13	66.91						57.11
14	Dalli	••	•	661.78	661.83	1,323'17	R;*66	26	779 19			4	156'84
15	Arjuni .	•		75 2 °38	347'48	1,097.85	103*25	3	73' ⁹ 5			13	334.03
16	Khajri	•••		t\$6:32	t-7'uz	294'43	26 88	15	387:32			6	255.08
17	Dawa			I,474*93	371'69	1,776 62	111,03	1	74'43			81	309*40
18	Tudmapuri	••		310-60	153.95	465*85	104'34	•••				2	179'88
19	Khairi			320'53	77'28	30,181	55.32	ī	7'54			3	108.85
20	Jambhii	***		225'63	103152	331174	5/'6a					2	153'97
	Tetal	Zamindari		¥1,701'51	7,730*13	19,432'04	1,458'45	71	3,030'92			100	3,086-8
	Total con-	т Танян		43,379777	16,858 02	Ú=,257.70	6,9 8 3*98	3,857	12,851'24 (a) 1,946'46	37	311.18	1,866	#2,381131
	TOTAL FOR THE 1)ISTRICT		170,073 60	46 559.18	216,632*78	26,513'74	4,274	60,051'99 (a) 5,609'47	95	8;1100	9,205	117,492'80

			-									AT SETTLED	ENT.		
Held by o	ccupancy ants,	Held by Tenants of superior	Ten	crdin ary ants.	Held by re or by pr Ten:	venue-free ivileged ants.	Total	ifeld by Maigu- zars.	Held by Malik- makbuza,	Held by reve- nue-free Grantees	Held by absolute- occu- pancy Tenants,	Held by cccu- pancy Tenants,	Held by crdinary Tenants	As grant from Malguzars.	
No. of holdings.	Arca,	class in ordinary Tenant- right.	No. of holdings.	Area.		In lieu of service.	occupied area,	Atea.	Area.	·Area.	Arez,	Area,	Area,	Area.	Total occu- pied area.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	31	22	23	24	25	26	27	18
TAHBI SA.	L, Acres,	Acres.		Acres,	Acres,	Acres,	Acres,	Астев,	Acres,	Acres,	Acres,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.
474	3,637'94	3,064'29	1,410	8,705*59	60 94	31.20	23,83 0'93	6,139'77	1,517'98	284'11	2,123'95	2,675*06	13,146'65		45,879°4 3
1,444	13,593'67	3,509*87	1,691	13,840*85	340'55	40'34	\$1,858'70	9,895,12	2,431'00	ç.3 <u>2</u>	8,620'67	7,426*21	1P,607'57		46,973'85
1,971	10,831'67	5,009*81	1,417	12,303.21	605.37	174.40	65,425'28	9,417'08	6, 6 04'15	1,226'33	11,042'73	12,315.93	25,064'72		65, 570°33
1,065	6,450°56	3,028.70	2,180	13,892,11	168.13	44,10	38 ,436'97	9,096'71	1,831'00	13,62	4,114°57	3,727'14	15,141'17		33,914.55
4,954	44,523'94	13,611'67	6,608	47,741'76	1,174'70	301.64	180,559.88	34,538'72	13,364,13	3.533°63	25,901°93	16,039'64	71,960'11		172,338'16
TAHSI: DARI,	 	 	`		 -		6	STREEN.							
306	1,7°23'75	999*34	1,979	21,502:76	169'93	5,18	33,035'46	3,125°0g	355 '45		600'32	5 45 '91	10,729'43		15,266.30
17	178'91	84'43	230	I.732*57	77'35	9*59	2,703°C6	444.20				41.05	687-62		1,174'13
6	77'40	44'85	133	1,186'68	26:46	0,81	1,208.72	315'30	97.69		86.37	9,00	757*95	.,,	1,166*31
51	373'83	311'47	156	ç85°55	27*59	8'31	2,590'33	490'5\$	Q2,00		580,63	377'10	1,589'76		3,103*33
•••			5	16,91			129"35	25'05					121.38		147'40
93	843'17	281124	355	2,133'42	8-25		4,845'00	516'57	137'16		84'49	440'73	1,369*63		s,548'68
24	165 '9 ≤	793737	318	1,533'07	10,04		2,524*15	67'13	ते ते		67.44		775.86	,	911'43
35	193,31	171'99	355	2,818.50			4,688'28	371'87		[25.20		924.03	***	1,231'39
24	304'97	162'51	225	1,636.61	13.02		3,115'32	294"54) :	g8 : 85	286'44	1,707.68		2, 3 87'51
30	3 56.40	161.18	63	518.80	17.65	11.20	1,445'64	144'75	104'85		171*10	1 50,30	994*38		1,565*38
+	27 .70	33,10	53	430*27			944'74	366*05		;	389'67	91,31	311.22		1,158.58
29	971*14	230' 06	190	1,436*53	17'23	3*15	2,944*88	1,321,42	102,01	j	145'So	225'40	1,541*08		3,336*74
37	412'48	105'27	;13	884*75	45'77	11'72	2,217'84	506:37	 		103'15	164'50	1,154*79		2,018'81
115	944'61	502.81	77.9	3,074'40	180'72	0C,¢	6,963*97	1,082'17	786*14	,	236,12	27*55	1,677*51		3,810'63
70	\$ 25'79	317'52	183	1,193'97	o*35 :	4.75	3,437,08	1,050*33	£5'45		266*32	230.10	1,355'03	:	2,977*23
57	497'16	231'5 7	61	ქ80°3≰	7*15		2, 053*37	252'64	366:35		200'63	246*30	685'48	i	1,811'90
240	1,215'53	415'45	361	1,864'69	101'76	12'17	5,772*10	1,763*74	66.32	٠	398*28	694'43	2 ,133'97		5,0\$6*67
39	119'90	101,36	82	637*61	5°0 ⁸	2*14	1,631'33	345,10			181'95	39,32	549°4		1,218'74
23	176*06	108.19	92	282*70	24,03	3'11	1,106'80	3 53'74	7 -6 0		111*87	25,31	288721		786-7 3
37	93'33	85.53	74	377'50	6,40		1,040'62	133.16	 	 	273'81	57*06	195.81		759*84
1,015	9,500'88	4,478-69	5,809	44,748'82	740*50	77'79	84,096'49	13,078'15	2,054*95		4,083 63	3,653.31	29,661.68		52,531'61
5,969	\$4,034.82	18,091'36	12,417	92,490'58	1,915'20	379'43	364,649*37	47,616.88	14,419°28	1,500'63	29,035*55	29,632*85	101,631.79		224,869'78
31,714	309,751'40	79,557'33	35,513	286,739*02	6,154'44	910,38	1,076,150'5	184,581'4	67,989'7 (a) 18'18	5 4,084'9	9 149,875'9	4 148,251'3	7 379,136.86	9.31	913,947.81

			Ат	LAST SETTLEMA	INT,			Ат	раввант Ватті	EMENT.	
	Name of group and zamirdari.	Malik- makhuza,	Absolute- occupancy,	Occupancy.	Ordin ary ,	Total.	Malik- makbuza.	Absolute- occupancy,	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
-	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Io	tr .	13
1			<u> </u>				<u> </u>			3	HANDAI
1		Rs. 2. p.	Rs. 2. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a, p.	R1. 1. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. 3.
,	Pauni Haveli	1,457 I 4	1,605 9 6	3,643 6 5	5,145 1 3	9,394 I 3	1,176 11 0 (a) 380 5 6	1,215 2 9	4,267 13 7	6,358 13 0	11,851 13
	Do. Chauras	6,332 5 7	7,983 10 3	9,668 2 10	10,076 15 4	27,727 12 4	5,794 8 3	6,702 4 0	17,338 5 8	† 7,627 ° G 10	31,667 10
•	Do, Chadras	0,332 5 /	7,902 10 3	y,040 2 15	10,0,0 13 4		(a)1,047 9 0				16,218 15
3	Adyal	814 7 10	2,510 9 0	9,989 3 0	6,096 10 5	11,596 6 6	629 14 7 (a) 331 9 0	1,726 14 0	5,355 0 0	9,137 1 9	10,210 25
4	Silli Manegaon	1,311 1 3	3,671 2 0	3,424 6 II	7,975 7 10	15,071 0 9	1,122 4 9 (a) 85 15 4	3,018 8 4	8,780 5 7	6 10,576 15 4 6 10,036 15 4	\$ 12,375 13 6 93,435 13
5	Tumeal	7,916 82 6	16,183 6 0	12,603 I 7	14,309 9 I	43,095 0 B	6,570 2 3	13,023 4 11	22,562 4 7	14,350 14 9	8 49,936
		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	20,203				(a) 1,084 15 C	1		£ 16,115 10 1	6 51,701 3 3 16,410 11
6	Chakaheti	1,113 14 3	3,578 5 0	3,904 6 0	3,863 7 4	##,345 # 4	1,050 14 3	3,519 9 3	l	5 5,566 14 8 6 5,696 14 8	6 10,549 II
,	Ambagath	754 5 11	6,082 0 11	3,539 15 0	7,324 13 3	* 17,258 13 2	731 15 7	5,108 11 7	9,321 18 1	6 10,729 20 8 6 10,826 6 8	8 25,250 t
8	Bhandara	4,416 5 7	9,082 11 8	8,476 4 10	13,195 10 7	30,755 11 1	4,221 7 6	7,637 6 7	17,334 0 4	5 13,541 1 4 6 13,640 13 4	\$ 38,519 8 4 38,613
	Total for the Taheil	2.06.6.2	**************************************		67,988 II 2	1,66,245 0 0	21,297 I4 I	41,951 13 4	93,292 12 10	b 77,888 \$ 4	b 2,12,133
	TOTAL FOR ENG TABLE	24,010 0]	50,696 6 3	47,247 14 7	0/1308 11 3	1,00,245 0 0	(a)2,820 5 10	44,93. 13 4		¢ 80,049 11 8	TIRO
			!	l'	6 K		(F)		,		TITKI
	Katori	1,75 5 6 0	5,681 5 6	6,430 5 0	8,8ax 5 9	10,933 0 3	1,601 9 \$	4,897 4 4	6 13,742 14 3	b 11,643 1 0	8 29,283 3 6 29,551 3
	D						2,167 I S	8,908 13 1	24,847 15 0	6 11,907 14 0 6 21,932 p 7	54,980 S
3	Rampaili	2,403 15 9	10,617 2 0	11,333 14 0	17,898 11 0	39,849 11 0	2,107	0,900 13 1	1	£ 23,048 9 7	6 55,805 6 37,883 1
۱:	Tirora	\$,047 12 4	7,703 3 6	5,307 4 9	14,356 B 11	27,967 0 3	4,929 71 3	6,910 6 4	17,937 14 B	613,145 To 9	# 18,303 ;
	Chorkhamara	3,10 6 5 0	1,508 14 0	2,559 13 I	7,033 8 10	11,102 3 11	1,956 6 0	1,251 5 0	8,244 15 1	6 8,165 10 8 6 8,259 8 8	6 17,661 1.
5	Three Khalsa vill-	125 8 O	232 12 0	23 13 0	288 4 D	760 12 p	431 O O	211 12 0	584 5 9	b 794 zs o	0 1,590 13 6 1,591
	ages included in Amgaon Group.				7	यमेव ज	-				3 I,4I,409
1	Total Khalsa	11,536 15	25,750 4 0	26,464 0 10	48,398 6 f	1,00,61211 4	10,935 11 11	12,070 8 9	664,348 0 9 664,351 3 9	8 54,981 12 0 8 56,476 4 0	C 2,48,907 (
											TIRO
,	Watad	j,oći 8 o	4,335 I 0	4,878 8 0	6,842 4 0	16,046 13 0	624 8 0	4,070 15 0	12,172 9 6	7,830 2 0	24,073 34
,	Gangejhari	75 0 0	4,3,4	11 14 0	437 5 o	249 2 0	150 0 0		Batai. 208 8 0	287 14 0 619 4 0	187 J 817 J
- 1	Kamtha	661 8 o	6,630 15 o	3,857 \$ 4	15,968 6 0	26,456 10 4	658 4 D	5,010 8 8	16,600 15 o Batai,	21,114 14 8 283 0 0	42,825 283
4	Dangurli	*****	489 0 0	30 0 0	198 o o	717 0 0		347 B 0	133 5 4	395 3 8	805
۱ ٔ	Phulchur	1,798 5 10	6,877 8 0	ნ,007 o 8	17,333 12 4	30,218 5 0	976 11 7	5,609 9 6	19,523 7 8 Batai.	22,480 15 8 395 8 0 2,346 2 0	47,613 395
-	Saoli Dongargaon	******	181 13 0	83 12 0	gR4 8 o	1,350 0 0	1,,,,,	140 8 0	738 2 0	692 12 0	3,134 1
1	Phukimeta Paikhera	181 1 0		40 2 0	321 12 0	361 14 0	438 1 0	522 0 0	Batal.	16 4 0 5,050 0 0	16 7, 6 95
	Malpuri	381 3 0	1,000 12 0	35g 12 o	107 12 0	107 13 0			144 O O	688 4 0	833
ا د	Amgaon	706 8 0	2,554 0 4	3.439 5 5	6,930 4 10	11,923 10 7	655 I 6	1,856 13 4	5,288 4 6 Batai.	10,978 6 0 82 9 0	19,135 82
	Nameari	166 8 0	701 19 0	1,077 0 0	B45 o o	2,623 17 0	161 a o	669 12 0	2,119 5 3 Batai,	1,847 1 0 4 0 0	4,636
إ .	вы	161 7 0	472 9 6	665 s o	3,133 13 0	4,271 8 6	153 6 D	494 15 6	4,230 13 9 Batai.	74 8 0	12,328 1
3	Purada	172 13 0	302 6 o	140 2 0	783 2 8	1,320 10 8	166 5 o	212 0 0	620 1 0	1,757 0 6	7,595
4	Darekasa "		180		17 12 0	19 4 0			32 0 0 Batai. 22 0 0	110	1,036 1: 1 763
5	Salekasa Tirkhedi	3 0 0 15 1 0	 18 15 3	68 8 o	98 0 0 465 3 6	98 0 0 592 9 9	15 r o	56 15 3	446 4 0 Batai.	1	1,832 t
	Total Zamindari	6 404 72 70					4,003 6 E	18,981 7 3	65,956 5 8	86,118 9 6	171,366
}	Aver Semindert in	5,204 13 10	\$3,636 3 I	£9,058 7 \$	11 56, 939 15 7 	1,00,294 IO I	1 0 100,0		Ratai Total	1,198 0 0 87,536 9 6	1,73,464
- f	TOTAL FOR THE	16,741 12 11	· 	46,112 8 5		2,00,90 5 5	14,917 2 0	41,061 O O	4 1 22 204 6 5	4 1,41,310 5 6	A 2.14 698 1

Details not forthcoming in the Settlement Misl of Mauza Ghorpad, hence Rs. 312 are added here,
(a) Government property.
(b) Excluding batai.
(c) Including batai.
Includes Rs. 75 which have been added to sir with tenant on account of subsequent changes.

makbusas' and Tenant's Payments.

		As Rivised.				,	As Daducad.		
Malik- makbuza.	Absolute- occupancy.	Occupancy,	Ordinary.	Total.	Malik- makbuza,	Absolute- occupancy,	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
33	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	31	22
PAHBIL.									
Rs. a. p.	Re. 2, p.	Re. a. p.	Re, a, p.	Re. 2. p.	Rs, 2, p.	Re. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs, a. p.	Rs. a.
1,46014 0 (a) 422 13 0	1,130 0 0	5,150 8 0	6,991 8 0	13,372 0 0	1,741 6 0 (a) 428 14 0	s,085 3 o	5,241 13 0	6,523 12 0	£2,8€1 12
6,963 13 0 (4) 1,178 13 0	8,214 0 0	20,596 x 0	8,016 3 0	36,836 4 0	7,773 8 0 (a) 1,277 10 0	8,773 11 0	21,569 5 0	7,242 3 0	37.585 2
894 8 0 (a) 183 13 0	2,239 2 0	6,268 11 0	10,163 7 0	18,661 4 0	7,091 1 0 (4) 396 3 0	2,431 2 0	6,403 10 0	9,657 9 0	18,492 }
1,696 B 0	3,583 8 0	10,482 2 0	11,430 15 0	† 25,496 g o	1,893 14 0	3,909 3 0	10,870 9 0	10,239 0 0	25,011 12
(a) 116 8 0 7,060 10 0	15.58 2 3 0	16,050 6 0	16,083 8 0	37,715 I O	(a) 98 6 q g,1g3 r q	17,051 6 0	27,275 g 0	14,458 10 D	58,785 9
(a) 1,365 0 0	4,160 IT 0				(A) 1,326 7 O				
1,40g 5 0		8,914 14 0	6,308 13 6	*19,384 6 6	1,919 13 a	4,253 4 0	8,926 ⊕ D	5,743 7 0	18,991 11
\$45 11 9	6,165 4 0	11,573 8 0	11,953 7 8	29,692 3 8	949 15 0	6,242 9 0	11,756 B o	10,582 5 6	28,581 6
5,043 4 0	9,140 14 0	19,998 15 0	14,59\$ 6 o	43,935 3 0	5,803 0 5	9,691 4 0	19,687 6 e	12,415 0 0	41,793 10
16,123 9 9 (a) 3,165 13 0	\$0,\$15 10 0	1,09,035 1 0	85,549 4 2	2,45,092 I5 2	30,38\$ 15 0 (a) 3,427 8 0	53,437 10 0	1,11,800 13 0	75,854 13 0	2,42,093 3
AHSIL.				(8)33	2.4650)			
A. 2,945 24 0	5,883 4 0	14,971 8 0	13,448 14 0	33,303 10 0	2,472 7 G	6,436 5 o	16,012 3 0	12,018 12, 0	34,477 4
5,697 10 0	10,494 2 0	29,883 2 0	33, 670 4 p	63,047 & 0	3,558 g o	11,556 11 0	38,574 13 0	21,265 4 0	65,396 12
6,174 # 0	7,937 14 0	30,551 4 0	74,440 li D	42,938 1 3 6	7.53t 12 o	6,593 4 o	21,733 1 3 0	14,193 3 0	44,620 4
8,375 O O	7,563 o o	9,113 10 0	8,578 10 0	19,365 4 9	2,820 g o	1,801 B o	9,600 14 0	7,843 12 0	19,346 1
359 14 0	339 4 0	695 8 0	801 p p	1,836 12 0	563 r o	438 9 0	700 5 0	617 11 0	1,816 g (
13,553 8 0	25,217 \$ 0	, 75,326 o o	58,948 7 0	1,60,471 15 0	16,946 6 0	28,926 5 0	80,692 0 0	55,938 10 o	1,65,556 15
AHSIL.								1	
ARIS.								_	
135 0 0	5,017 4 0	204 0 0	8,399 o o 651 12 o	27,515 2 0 S\$5 13 0	1,044 4 0	5,680 8 0	161 10 0	8,031 0 0 685 6 0	28,650 13 c
\$13 0 0	6,088 10 0	19,541 12 0	23,162 8 0	48,799 14 0	1,059 3 0	6,732 6 o	20,812 3 0	32,050 8 0	49,895 I
	ეშე 6 ი	171 14 0	345 4 0	900 8 p		413 II O	193 3 6	347 13 0	954 11
1,133 6 0	6,718 2 0	#3,127 14 o	25,396 8 o	\$5, 3 43 8 0	1,607 3 0	7,293 II o	24,616 0 0	25,460 25 0	57,370 10
	278 20 0	794 6 0	9,509 14 0	3,582 14 0	******	370 2 0	790 14 0	2,594 9 0	3,755 9
447 14 6	655 12 C	477 2 0 2,356 0 0	735 14 0	1,213 a a 8,070 8 a	Pa 11.	212.24 0	437 5 0 2,432 8 0	659 4 0 4,567 13 ° 0	2,095 o ·
,,,,,,		159 0 0	751 6 0	910 6 c	443 9 0	743 14 0	173 7 0	741 11 0	915 3
440 0 0	2,505 2 0	7,460 13 0	12,055 1 0	22,021 0 0	546 o o	2,806 8 o	7,987 15 0	13,014 7 0	32,898 14
217 0 0	853 8 c	2,445 0 0	1,787 8 o	5,086 a a	357 I O	968 5 c	2,489 2 0	1,587 5 0	5,044 13
376 8 0	728 14 0	4,986 0 0	8,256 12 0	13,971 :0 0	537 7 0	917 11 0	5,053 4 0	7,483 13 0	13,454 12
333 4 P	\$91 2 0 	742 2 0 32 52 0	1,044 0 0 1,186 5 C	3,077 4 0	385 8 0	317 3 0	789 12 0	1,865 3 0	6011, o 6
3 8 0		22 8 0	967 2 0	989 10 0	3 10 0		21 4 0	998 1 0	1,019 5
13 0 a	95 8 o	554 4 0	1,468 2 0	1,117 14 0	92 1 0	127 8 0	590 11 0	1,574 5 6	2,092 8
4,753 8 0	23,615 14 0	77,174 5 0	94,782 12 0	1,95,572 15 0	6,211 2 0	96,465 7 0	81,518 1 0	91,478 \$ 0	1,99,461 14
18,306 0 0	49,833 6 0	1,52,500 5 0	1,53,731 3 0	3,56,064 14 0	23,157 8 o	55,391 12 0	1,62,210 2 0	1,47,416 15 0	3,65,018 13

^{*} Deducted Rs. 100 from the gross assets of Mauza Kerambi (No. 40) which represent water-rate collected by the malgurare and paid to the owners of the tank.

			Ατ	LART SETTLEME	NT.			Ат	PRESENT SETTI	LEMENT.	
No.	Name of group and Zamindari,	Matik- makbuza,	Absolute- occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.	Malik- makbuza.	Absolute- occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
1	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	11
1	Nawegaon Bandh .	Rs. 2. p. 804 0 10	Re. a. p. 1,938 6 0	Rs. a. p.	Re. a, p. 8,311 711	Re. 2. p. 12,637 14 31	Rs. a. p. 804 3 2	Rs. a. p. 809 12 9	Rs. a. p. 1,133 14 6 Batal.	Rs. a. p. 8,775 1 3 5 6 0	12,718 12 5
,	Lakhni	1,745 13 6	7,476 15 5	5,779 1 7	12,130 14 9	25,386 15 9	1,704 3 5	6,345 8 2	12,112 6 7 Batai,	15,328 9 4 277 3 0	34,787 \$ 1 \$77 3 0
3	Lakhandur	. 5,022 g g	8,827 14 5	9,619 10 1	15,080 0 8	33,537 9 3	\$,815 6 1	6,785 12 5	15,050 1 8 Batai,	14,389 0 10 111 0 0	38,133 14 11
	Sakoli "	. 1,516 5 7	3,696 13 9	3,011 10 0	8,963 15 10	15,671 6 7	1,250 21 2	2,517 15 9	4.947 O I	12,672 11 5	90,144 3X 3
	Total Khalea	9,089 3 8	21,940 0 7	30,808 6 g	44,485 7 3	87,233 14 6	9,574 7 10	†16,460 X I	37,152 6 10 Batai,	52,172 6 g 395 7 0 52,607 23 g	1 34 9 1,05,784 14 8 395 7 0 1,06,180 5 8
1	Chichgarh and Pa	70 \$ 5	343 14 6	255 21 2	2,925 8 11	3,525 z 7	69 f 5	232 9 9	1,150 12 0	5,760 8 0	SAKOLI 1 7,143 13 9
3	landur. Palasgaon		,,	565	3 73 0 0	273 6 s	*		54 4 0	314 4 0	378 8 0
2	Rajoli	15 0 0	58 4 C	1 I2 O	313 8 0	279 8 o	15 0 0	32 4 0	41 4 0 Batai.	412 9 0	486 I O
4	Mahagaon	43 8 0	223 8 c	310 1 7	z,189 a o	1,722 9 7	43 8 o	228 8 o	AIJ 7 0 Batai.	1,197 14 0	1,739 13 0
5	Kanhadgaon			,	42 13 U	. 42 12 0	••••	,,,		780	7 3 0
6	Dearl-Kishori	77 0 0	50 0 0	153 8 o	504 \$ 0	707 13 0	77 0 0	50 O A	415 8 0	1,125 14 0	1,591 6 0
7	Salegaon		11 8 0		154 4 0	165 12 0			rao ra o Batai.	450 8 0 3 11 0	571 4 0 3 11 0
8	Bhagi		900		335 2 0	140 \$ 0		900	136 8 0	1,000 10 0	1,155 2 0
9	Chichewada		27 0 0	73 0 0	231 10 0	430 10 0		22 0 0	104 6 0	542 2 0	668 8 o
10	Chikhii	47 ° °	64 4 3	67 8 D	444 5 0	576 1 3	47 0 0	45 4 0	170 8 0	444 5 0	660 a o
11	Palasgaon .,		191 0 0	46 8 o	132 4 0	369 12 0		135 0 0	9 12 0	208 9 0	395 14 0
13	Gond-Umri	303 0 0	105 15 0	134 9 g	753 10 0	994 3 9	81 15 9	66 9 0	190 10 0	1,244 9 0	1,501 5 0
13	Umti		41 8 0	79 0 6	569 IO O	690 2 6	******	27 0 0	276 14 4	566 2 0	5 70 0 4
14	Dain	431 10 0	95 8 0	24 9 0	754 4 0	873 12 0	410 0 0	55 0 0	423 2 0	1,407 15 0	1,885 1 o
15	Arjuni ,	40 0	13º 10 0	124 12 0	6x7 0 0	874 d o	40 0 0	319 14 0	978 10 8 Batai,	1,035 3 0 6 0 0	1,533 11 B 6 o o
16	Khajri	388 g o	173 0,0	235 6 7	440 12 D	838 2 7	18 8 & ø	13\$ 0 0	254 11 5	465 13 0	855 8 5
17	Dawa	37 0 0	205 13 1	492 10 5	1,070 13 6	1,769 5 0	37 ° o	179 7 10	887 9 0 Batal.	1,600 1t 3	2,667 12 1 0 1 0
18	Tudmapuri	44	48 0 0	39 O O	407 5 0	494 5 0	*****	48 0 0	175 14 6	467 6 o	ógz 4 o
19	Khairi	350	42 4 0	13 0 0	118 \$ 0	573 g o	350	42 4 0	107 o o Batai.	337 0 0	480 4 0 0 10 0
30	Jambhli		204 0 0	74 5 5	116 11 0	395 0 5		103 0 0	72 4 6	262 8 o	4\$6 12 0
	Total Zamindari	1,455 S S	010 040,E	3,110 3 10	11,295 1 5	35,441 6 I	1,212 10 2	1,400 II 7	5,383 12 5 Batal.	18,863 1 3 13 15 0 18,877 0 3	25,647 10 3 19 15 0 25,661 9 3
	Total for the Tan-		33 ,965 x 5	22,928 10 7	55,780 3 7		20,787 2 0	£7,860 13 8	47,536 3 3 Batal Tetal	71,035 8 0 409 6 0 71,444 14 0	1,31,432 8 11 409 6 0 1,31,841 14 11
	TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT.	\$1,112 ta g	1,24,108 14 9	1,16,299 1 5	1,39,107 g to	1,69,897 10 0	49,832 7 11	Data:	1,65,133 6 6 3 8 0 1,65,136 9 6	5,203 1 4	6,56,241 7 4 5,266 4 4 6,61,507 11 8

		As REVISED,					As Daducad.		
Malik- makbuza.	Absolute- occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.	Malik- makbuza,	Absolute- occupancy	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
17	14	15	16	17	18	13	20	21	23
SIL (KHAL	-SA).								
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 987 4 0	Rs. a. p. 3,718 2 0	Rs, a. p. 10,473 4 0	Rs. a. p. • 15,078 10 0	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 1,136 14 0	Ks. 2, p. 3,994 1 0	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 16,488 4 o
3,08 0 2 0	7,648 IO O	14,500 8 0	18,083 9 0	40,341 11 0	2,337 3 0	8,237 1 0	15,459 4 0	17,330 9 0	41,026 14 0
7,336 13 0	8,5% o v	20,949 0 0	16,039 2 0	45,578 2 0	8,190 6 o	9,452 15 0	22,498 4 0	15,800 & 0	47,751 11 0
3,355 4 0 4 54 8 0	2,849 20 0	5,7 39 10 0	13,819 4 0	23,408 8 6	1,617 8 0	3,119 6 0	6,374 6 0	14 670 F1 O	24,064 <i>1</i> o
11.955 tr n 4.54 8 0	30,075 8 0	45,016 4 O	58,415 3 0	* 1,23,40 6 IS 0	13,698 13 0	21,946 4 0	48,825 15 0	59,159 1 0	1,29,331 4 0
SIL (ZAMI)	NDARIS).	1,405 10 a	7,001 12 0	8,685 6 o	113 13 0	\$30 I5 0	1,469 7 0	7,266 6 o	9,016 12 0
	40000	93 2 0	432 13 0	515 (4 0		3	101 13 0	491 12 Q	593 9 9-
30 0 0	35 8 0	39 4 0	496 12 a	571 8 o	23 15 0	36 8 a	45 3 0	542 0 D	623 11 0
61 0 0	168 o o	412 0 0	1,362 10 0	1,942 10 0	83 g o	148 6 0	414 12 0	1,365 9 0	1,928 tt o
4****	-1/	******	8 o o	800	TIME			6 15 o	6 15 e
65 o o	64 13 0	484 12 0	1,210 2 0	1,759 to o	68 a o	73 4 0	55\$ 0 0	1,165 7 0	1,790 I: O
		128 10 0	506 4 0	634 I4 O		,	127 3 0	\$08 13 O	636 0 0
•••••• <u> </u>	15 0 0	136 10 0	7,119 4 0	1,270 14 0	यमव जयत	15 5 0	124 10 0	1,118 14 0	1,258 13 0
	22 4 0	114 14 0	610 4 0	747 6 G		24 6 0	130 6 0	602 3 0	756 14 0
55 o o	57 8 o	174 0 0	50B 3 0	739 10 C	60 14 0	57 2 0	155 10 0	489 8 0	701 4 0
•…••	121 12 0	13 0 0	274 3 0	408 15 0		131 9 0	14 4 0	309 9 0	455 6 0
99 0 0	68 14 0	205 2 0	1,325 6 0	1,599 6 0	101 5 0	60 B 0	223 4 0	1,284 8 0	1,568 4 0
	45 0 0	338 0 0	627 14 0	1,000 14 0		49 13 0	302 6 0	507 15 0	950 1 0
567 12 O	63 0 0	456 14 0	1,589 8 0	2,108 6 0	844 3 0	74 6 0	483 0 0	1,847 14 0	2,403 4 0
40 8 0	153 6 o	410 0 0	1,151 0 0	1,715 6 0	44 TO 0	231 5 0	417 15 0	1,128 14 0	1,778 3 0
400 0 0	162 8 0	321 2 0	526 14 0	1,010 8 0	447 10 0	319 5 a	432 6 0	56a 3 c	3,211 14 0
45 O U	210 0 0	940 10 0	1,761 2 0	9,911 12 0	56 1 0	249 2 0	1,003 8 0	1,839 11 0	J.085 5 °
··· \	150 a a	196 14 0	524 2 0	871 0 0		945 4 0	218 5 O	575 1 0	2,038 10 0
500	600	128 2 0	j:8 4 o	515 6 0	790	98 6 0	154 4 0	313 11 0	576 5 0
•	102 0 0	88 14 0	296 4 0	487 2 0	******	103 4 0	103 10 0	365 87 0	\$71 9 0
1,452 4 0	1,784 8 0	6,077 8 0	21,640 7 0	29,502 7 0	1,852 4 0	2,098 11 0	6,470 14 0	23,383 7 0	30,953 • 0
13,411 0 0 (a) 54 8 0	21,860 0 0	51,093 12 0	80,05\$ 10 0	* 1,52,909 6 0	15,550 14 0	24,044 15 0	54,696 13 0	81,542 8 o	1,50,284 4 0
57,840 9 9 (#) 3,421 5 0	1,22,809 0 0	3,12,629 2 0	3,19,329 1 2	7,54,067 3 2	7 3,53 1 13 0	1,32,874 5 0	3,28,707 11 0	3,05,814 4 0	7,67,395 4 9

TABLE VI-A.—Details of Rates per occupied acre at which payments of Ryots fall.

		AT FORM	ER SETT	LEMENT.		<u> </u>	AS BU	FURE REV	ision.		AS	REVISED	AT RE-S	ETTLEME	ENT.
			Ten	AN18.			<u> </u>	Tena	NTS.				TENAN	(T.S.	
Assessment Group and Zamindari.	Malik- mak- buzus.	Absolute- occu- pancy.	Occu-	Ordinary.	Total.	Malik- mak- buzas.	Absolute- eccu- pancy.	Occu- pancy.	Ordinary.	Total.	Malik- mak- buzas.	Absolute- ccu- pancy.	Ocru- pancy,	Ordinary.	Total.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1:	12	15	14	15	16
						вн	ANDAF	A TAU	SIL.		1	!			
	Rs. a. p.	Re. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	1	Ks. a. p.	1	Rs. a. p.	1		1	Rs. a. p
1 Pauni Haveli	013 3	0 13 4	j	_ n # 3	o y 5	0 11 4	107	0 12 0		0 12 11	0 14 1	į	0 14 6	0 14 4	0 14 7
2 Dc. Chauras.	106	0 15 8		0 [1 10	0 13 10	0 15 10	100	106	1 5 0	1 0 11	1 3 1	1 3 8	1 3 8	1 4 0	1 5 9
å Adyal	3 10 1	0 13 4		c 9 II	0 11 4	0 9 1	0 13 9	0 14 9	0 14 11	0 14 9	0 12 11	1 1 9		107	1 0 11
Silli-Manegaon.	994	0 13 4		093	0 10 4	0 9 6	0134	0 13 1	0 14 8	0 13 10	0 (3 0	0 15 10	0 15 8	0 15 8	0158
5 Tumsal	0 14 5	0 14 3	0 12 10		0 13 11	0 14 2	0 14 8	0 14 5	1 0 11	0 15 2	1	117	1 0 8	1 1 10	113
6 Chakaheti	0 9 0	100	0 15 3	0 11 0	0138	086	1 1 0	0 13 11	0 10 5	0 13 6	0 11 4	1 4 1	0 15 8	011 9	0 14 9
7 Amtagarh	011 6	011 6	0 9 9 		099	0 21 1	:	0 9 8	0 10 4	0 10 5	013 9	0 14 10	0 12 0	011 6	0 12 5
8 Bhandara Total for the	0 11 3	0 11 5	0 11 4	·	0 10 4	0 11 1	0 14 2	0 13 1	0 14 6	0 13 5	0:3 3 c15 8	1 1 1	0 15 10	0 15 6	0 15 1
Taheil,						T	IRORA	TAHSII	Ĺ.						
						Con	100	M.SA.	0 15 11	6 15 0	0 15 9	1101	1 1 3	107	1 0 11
z Katori		0139	0146	0 15 4	0 12 10	0 11 4		014 8	0 14 9	015 0	1 1 1	1 1 4	1 1 7	0 15 11	1 0 11
g Tirora		014 4	0 73 4	013 2	0 12 4	013 8	0 14 10	0 15 4		c 15 1	0 14 10	1 1 6	1 0 11	1 1 6	
3 Rampaili	0 13 0		0 13 7	0 10 3	0 13 1	011 0	0 14 11	108			T 1 0	1 1 8	1 2 7	1 2 6	1 3 6
4 Chorkhamara	0 14 11		013 9	0 10 8	011 5	0 15 1	0142	0 10 6	0 15 5	0 17 8	0 8 11	0 11 0	0 12 6	0 15 7	013 5
5 Khalsa villages included in Amgaon group.	0 5 7	0 7 5													
Total for the Khalsa.	0 12 1	0 14 3	0 13 6	0 10 9	0 13 3	011 9	0 14 6	0 14 9	1 0 3	0 15 3	o 15 to	- 1 3	1 1 3	1 0 11	1 1 3
ı Warad	0 15 6	0 13 5	0138	G fu S	0 12 2	a y II	TITE -	MINDARI. 0 15 9	r o 3	0 15 7	0 10 11	1 1 3	1 2 3	109	1 1 7
a Gangajhari	0 9 7	,	091	2 6 3	064	100		0 15 3	0 11 9	0126	0 14 5		0 14 10	0 12 5	0 13 11
3 Kamtha	0 11 9	į	0 11 10	0 11 3	ļ		0137	0 13 11	100	0 14 TO	0 14 11	106	1 0 4	111	1 0 10
4 Dangurli	:	100	0 2 6	0 9 3	013 0		c 15 8 j	0 11 10	1 0 3	0 15 1		1 1 3	0 15 4	1 1 3	1 0 11
5 Phulchur	o 9 7	0 13 10	0 1) 1	0 10 0	0 1]	0 11 7	D 14 8	0 14 10	0 14 7	0 14 8	.o.14 8	: 1 6	1 1 6	102	1 0 11
6 \$ 20 fl-Dengar-	[0 3 7	0 3 10	v 4 9 i	0 4 6		0 4 :	a 8 6	0 8 0	083	_	0 3 1	0 9 1	0 9 4	c q 3
gaon.	ļ			i					2	0)3 2	:	-	0 13 3	0 12 2	0 12 7
7 Phukimeta			0 7 7	0 411 !	- 1			013 6	1 0 1	015 5	 I I 0 (0 14 7	0 15 3	1	0 12 7 I 0 3
8 Palkhera	0 13 3	0 11 5	0 9 1		0 0 1	1 0 8	0 11 7	0 10 1	0 9 4	0 9 6		1	į	1	0 10 4
o Malpuri			0.10.6	-	0 5 1		0 11 10	0 12 2		013 5	Ì	-			0 15 6
	0 10 1	1	0 10 6	ŀ	0 9 11	0 10 8	0 11 8		1 0 9	0 13 11	1	-		1	0 15 \$
	1		0 10 7	i	0 10 1	1	0 7 8	1		0 13 3	0 9 4	- 1			0 13 10
1			0 6 21	i	0 9 3		0 6 11		-	0 6 7	i	1			0 7 9
14 Darekasa			1	1	0 1 3				}	0 5 2				}	o 6 i
	[0 1 4				0 6 5			1	1	0 7 6	- 1	1		5 6
<u> </u>	0 7 3	:	1	} 		i	0 7 1	1	ļ	1	1		}		3 13 7
		 i		 j	+-]-	0 11 9				15 6
	0 11 1	0 13 5	0 12 8	0 10 0	11 3	0 11 10	0 13 9	0 14 3	0 14 7	24 4	0 14 6	1 0 8	0 9 1	0 15 7	0 3
141,811.				1		1	<u> </u>								

TABLE VI-A.—Details of Rates per occupied acre at which payments of Ryots fall.—(Concld.)

		AT FORM	ier sett	TI.EMENT			AS BEI	FORE RE	vision.		ΛS	REVISED	AT RE-S	ETTLEME	ENT,
			Ten	AN18.				Tan.	ANTS.				Tex	ANTS.	 ,
Assessment Group and Zamindari,	Malik mukbuzas	Absolute- cen- paticy,	Occu-	Ordinary,	Total.	Malik- makbuzas	Absolute- occu- pancy,	Occu- pancy,	Ordinary.	Total.	Malik- makbizas	Absolute- orcu- pancy,	Occu- pancy,	Ordinary,	Total.
I	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1 1	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	'R₅. 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.	Re a n	Rs a n	Re, a, p.	R. a.
			 - -			į	KALSA					ica. p.	Ks. a. p.	Ke, a, p.	. т. 2. р
1. Naw eg a a n Bandh,	086	1 0 14 7	0 14 3	0 10 1	011 3	084	0 14 0	0139	0 13 1	0 13 3	0 12 4	, , ,	104	0 15 7	0 15 9
a, Lakhni	0 11 6	0 13 11	0 12 6	0 10 5	o 11 9 	0 11 5	0 14 8	0 14 3	0 15 2	01 49	0 19 11	1 1 8	1 1 2	108	1 1 1
3. Lakhandur	0 12 2	012 9	0 12 7	0 9 8	011 1	0 12 6	ота 8	013 0	013 5	0 13 1	0 15 9	100	101	0 14 10	0 15 7
4. Sakoli	0-13-4	0 14 4	: 0 12 11 -	096	0 10 11	0 14 1	0 14 0	0 12 3	0 13 9	0 13 9	0 15 71	0 15 11	0 14 3	0 13 11	0 14 3
Total Khalsa	n 11 g	0 13 7	0139	0 9 11	011 3	012 0	0 13 8	0 13 4	0 13 9	0 13 7	0 15 1	1 0 8	1 0 3	0 15 3	0 15 g
				}		mi		-							
r. Chich garl- Palandur.	0 4 5	0 9 2	U 7 6	0 4 4	049	o 4 8	ZAMIN	2953	0 4 1	0 4 5	069	0 9 6	. 8 3	0 5 0	055
2. Palasgaon		! 	0 2 5	0 6 4	a t 1			0 4 10	0 2 10	0 3 0			084	039	0 4 3
3. Rajoli	0 2 5	e 15 g	 0 3 1 	0 4 8	053	0 2 5	0 11 2	. c 8 6	0 5 5	059	0 3 3	0 13 4	081	0 6 5	069
4. Mahagaon	0108	061	0 13 3	0 12 0	0 10 10	0 10 6	040	1 1 8	014 9	0133	014 8	063	1 1 8	1 0 10	014 9
5. Kanhadgson.				057	057	1			071	0 7 1		4		077	077
6. Deori-Kisl.ori	040	0 2 6	057	0 5 18	. u 6 n	0 9 11	092	0 7 11	0 7 5	077	085	0 11 10	0 9 1	0 8 0	085
7. Salegaon		0 3 2	 : :	0 3 2	 0 3 2 	445	াশণ গ	3 II C	0 4 4	0 5 0			0 52 5	0 4 10	057
8, Bhagi			1	040	041		0 5 8	0114	0 5 5	059		095	0 11 4	060	064
9. Chichewada		1 0 4 4 1	040	0 2 2	0 3 3		0 4 9	0 5 6	0 5 3	0 4 13		0 4 2	060	0 5 5	0 5 t
10. Chikhli	נלס	ີ ກ 6 ປ ເ	072	072	0 7 a	679	0 4 8	0 10 7	0 10 2	095	0 g 1	0 \$ 11	0 10 10	otz 5	0 10 6
ri. Palasgaon	·	را 🕇 ت	' 9 8 1	0 6 Ju	076		0 6 2	a 5 8	0 7 2	o 6 g		0 7 2	076	0 9 6	υ E 7
12. Gond-Umri	O 15 10	!	095	0 7 Ta	284	0 15 3	01411	011 3	0 11 11	0 11 11	114	0 15 5	i 013 1	012 9	U 12 9
13. Umri			078	0 7:1	079	•	083	0 10 9	092	096		0 12 7	0 12 9	010 3	0 11 0
14. Dalli		065	0 13 11		0 5 7	o 8 5	057	071	063	o 6 5	011 8	064	079	0 7 1	0 7 3
15. Arjuni	99	080		0 7 3	076	088	086	0 11 6	o tr r	0 10 10	089	0 10 10	0 12 6	0 13 3	0 39 3
	109	!	C 14 7	0 10 3	0 11 3	1 6 1	a 8 5	082	0 12 2	0 10 0	106	0 10 2	0 to 4	0 1 3 g	0 17 10
17. Dawa	□ 8 1f	083	Ì	080	089	0 7 17	093	orr 8	011 3	011 3	098	0 10 10	0 12 4	• 22 4	0 14 3
18. Tudmapuri		0 4 3	ļ	0 10 0	0 9 1		0 4 3	ļ	0 12 3	098		Q-I3 4	0 13 8	0 11 4	0 12 3
19. Khairi	070	0 11 11	0 8 3	0 6 7	066	075	o 6 3:	_ [0 13 7	0 17 5	0 11 2	0 70 2	0 11 8	0 13 0	0 13 2
20. Jambhii		3 11 11	1 4 10	0 9 6	0 13 0		0 10 9	C 12 6	0 9 0	0 9 10	***	0 10 8	0 75 5	0 10 2	0 10 11
Total Zamindari	094	2 7 fi	0 9 3	0 6 1	o 6 6	0 9 7	0 7 3	0 9 1	0 6 2	0 7 I	0 11 5	o 9 3	0 10 3	070	0 7 8
TOTAL FOR THE TARBIL.	0 (1 6	1 610	0 12 4	0 8 9	0 10 2	8 :1 0	0 12 2	0 12 7	0 10 4	0 11 3	0 14 7	0 15 8	0 15 2	0 11 7	0 13 1
TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT.	C 13 0	0 13 3	U 13 6	0 9 11	0 11 1	0 12 3	0 13 9 1	0 13 7	0 15 2	0 13 5	0 15 8	1 0 g	1 0 2	0 14 3	0 15 4
						, ,		<u> </u>	·	<u> </u>					

No.	Assessment Group and Zamindari.	Former Settlement statistics revised.	Recorded in year of re-settlement.	Assumed as average.
1	3	3	4	5
	BHANDARA TAHSIL.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
ı	Pauni Haveli	6,156 0 0	3,613 0 0	3,476 0 0
2	Do. Chauras	. 1,897 o o	397 0 0	356 o o
3	Adyal	6,762 0 0	5310 14 0	4,211 4 0
4	Silli-Manegaon	6,369 0 0	3,637 15 0	3,048 4 0
5	Tumsal	4,814 0 0	2,703 10 4	2,016 0 0
6	Chakahetí	3,527 0 0	10,889 15 0	6,682 0 0
7	Ambagarh	3 097 0 0	5,354 0 0	4,382 8 0
8	Bhandara	1,457 0 0	1,416 0 0	1.163 8 0
	Total for the Tahsil	. 34,079 0 0	33 322 6 4	25.335 8 o
	TIRORA TAHSIL.			
3	KIIALSA.	3,723 0 0	4,297 0 0	3,015 0 0
2	Tirora	- 140° 0 ° 0	4,161 1 0 0	3,088 8 o
3	Rampaili	4800.00	2,74 5 0 0	2,117 0 0
4	Chorkhamara		2,793 2 0	2,127 0 0
5	Three Khalsa villages included in Amgao	ı	230 8 o	198 0 0
	f group. Total Khalsa	12,821 0 0	14,227 4 0	10.545 8 o
	TIRORA TAHSIL.			
1	ZAMINDARI. Warad	Constitution of the consti	1017 14 0	1070 0 0
		প্রদান এবর	1.917 14 0	1,353 0 0
2	Gangajhari		2,450 0 0	2,020 0 0
3	Kamtha	3,990 0 0	3,473 8 0	2,645 0 0
4	Dangurli		55 0 0	50 0 0
5	Phulchur	6,818 0 0	8,141 12 0	5,931 8 0
6	Saoli-Dongargaon	714 0 0	4,415 8 0	3,465 0 0
7	Phukimeta	. 328 0 0	289 0 0	225 0 0
8	Palkhera	989 0 0	1,450 12 0	1,104 0 0
9	Malpuri , ~	252 0 0	2,189 0 0	1,564 0 0
10	Amgaon	. 1,675 0 0	2,597 0 0	1,781 0 0
11	Nausari	550 0 0	442 0 0	349 0 0
12	Bijli "	2,018 0 0	2,533 o o	1.944 0 0
13	Purada	1,157 0 0	1,697 8 0	1,257 0 0
14	Darekasa	311 0 0	4,400 0 0	3,145 0 0
35	Salekasa	178 0 0	1,299 0 0	980 0 0
16	Tirkheri	. 283 0 0	526 0 0	394 0 0
	Total Zamindari		37,876 14 0	28,207 8 0
	TOTAL FOR THE TANSIL	35,458 0 0	52,104 2 0	38,753 0 0

No.	Assessment Group	p and Zamindari,		Former Settlement statistics revised.	Recorded in year of re-settlement.	Assumed as average.
I	1			3	4	5
	SAKOLI '	PAHSIL		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p
	KHAI	LSA.				
1	Nowegaon-Bandh	•••	•••	3,578 o u	5.251 2 0	3,888 o o
2	Lakhni	•••	,.,	5,015 0 o	4,816 2 0	3,623 12 0
3	Lakhandur			3,143 0 0	2,275 2 0	1,467 о о
4	Sakoli	•••		4,541 0 0	6,172 12 0	4,184 0 0
		Total Khalsa		16,277 0 0	18,515 2 0	13,162 12 0
	SAKOLI	TAHSIL.				
	ZAMI	NDARI.				
I	Chichgarh-Palandur	•••		ვ,0ვ8 ი ი	9,311 0 0	6,859 o o
2	Palasgaon	•••		424 0 0	4,297 0 0	3,235 0 0
3	Rajoli	***		213 0 0	3,509 0 0	2,577 0 0
4	Mahagaon	•••		513 O O	1,511 0 0	1,165 a o
5	Kanhadgaon		•	173 0 0	100 0 0	80 0 a
б	Deori-Kishori	•••	•	310 v o	1,369 0 0	1,041 0 0
7	Salegaon	•••		222 0 0	1,227 0 0	916 0 0
8	Bhagi	•••		491 0 0	1,375 0 0	1,023 0 0
Ģ	Chichewada		 .	429 0 0	2,097 0 0	1,566 o a
10	Chikhli	***	<i>.</i>	9 6 o o	51 0 0	39 0 0
1 1	Palasgaon	•••		73 0 0	182 0 0	120 0 0
12	Gond-Umri	* 10		884 o o	4,375 0 0	2,325 0 0
13	Umri			433 0 0	1,199 0 0	88 ₅ o o
:4	Dalli			1,379 o o	2,871 0 0	2,133 O O
15	Arjuni			545 0 0	1,350 0 0	9 72 0 0
16	Khajri			203 o o	200 0 0	150 0 0
17	Dawa			557 0 0	88ı o o	6 <u>5</u> 6 a a
18	Tudmapuri	•••		518 o u	874 0 0	650 o o
19	Khairi			63 6 0 0	818 0 0	6 28 o o
20	Jambhli			185 n o	780 o o	550 0 0
	To	tal Zamindari	•••	11,322 0 0	38,377 0 0	27,570 O O
	TOTAL FOR	R THE TANSIL		27,599 O O	56,892 2 0	40,732 12 0
	TOTAL FOR THE	E DISTRICT		97,136 0 0	1,42,318 10 4	1,04,821 4 0

'TATEMENT VIII.-Rental value assumed for land held by Malguzars and Privileged To

			SIR A	ND KHUUKAS	SHT.				
Nam	e of group and Zamindari		AREA LEA	SED OUT.	AREA CULYI- VATED BY MALGUZARS,	ARSA HELD TEN	NY PRIVILEGED	Total rental	VALUATI
			Rental value at sanctioned rent-rates.	Compare rent actually paid to malguzars.	Rental value at sanctioned rent-rates.	Renta: value at sanctioned rent-rates.	Compate rent actually paid,	3, 5 and 6).	For sir and khudkasht.
	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	R∎, а. р.	Rs. a. p,	Rs. a. p
						NDARA TAE			
Pauni	Haveli .		554 S D	843 0 4	4,249 14 0	211 5 0		5,015 8 o	4344.0
ł	Chauras		862 15 0	1,004 2 10	10,163 1 0	508 tr 0		11,534 12 0	4,714 0
Adyal	•••		5,017 15 0	1,734 6 8	6,463 7 0	323 7 0		7,798 13 0	7,438 9
Still-M	lanegaen		1,257 3 0	1,763 0 0	7,363 11 0	380 2 Q		8,901 3 0	8,580 13
Tumsa	aj		3, 703 10 0	2,863 23 6	16,191 15 0	465 8 b		19,361 1 0	19,084 5
Chaka	sheti		1,503 3 0	3,087 15 7	8,220 14 0	185 10 0		y,900 17 o	9,684 1
Ambag	garh		874 i o	1,651 S 0	6,767 5 0	327 13 0	300	7,850 3 ●	7,633 0
 Bhand	ara		1,771 1 0	2,008 8 0	Ç ,5 07 6 0	336 13 0	111	11,615 3 0	rr,366 g
	Total for the Tahsil	.,.	10,533 5 0	14,954 6 11	68,527 12 0	2,539 5 0	3 4 0	\$a,o∪5 & o	79,535 4
				63		63.			
				C.		250			
		j		6	TIR	ORA TAHSI KHALSA	L.		
Katori	•••		1,323 9 0	1,117 10 0	9,453 0 0	74 13 0		10,850 6 0	10,652 8
Tirora			\$,040 0 O	3,577 13 0	15,753 6 0	40 5 3 0	11 0 0	18,139 2 0	17,685 8
Ramp	alli		1,056 1 0	3,0 96 10 0	1 6, 697 6 0	408 14 0	}	19,052 5 0	18,654 8
Chorki	hamara		908 4 0	£61 13 0	5,857 9 0	44 12 0		6,810 9 0	6,710 8
Three	Khaisa villages included ton group,	in	31 11 0	12 0 0	314 8 0	4 15 0		351 o c	344 0
	ww Bronk				स्थापन जि	đ			
	Total Khalsa		6,260 2 0	5,665 TX 0	48,074 13 0	938 7 0	11 0 0	55.273 6 a	54,047 0
									
		-	1	}	TI	RORA TAHS	IL.		
Warad	1		. 640			ZAMINDARIS.	Í		
Gange			1,662 12 0	1,531 0 0	5,071 14 0	218 6 c		6,753 0 0	6,707 6
Kamth			33 1 0	57 0 0	369 11 0	20 6 v		413 2 0	400 6 10,236 0
Dangu			2,097 7 0	1,768 3 n	8,148 15 0 385 3 0	235 9 0 61 3 0	·	10,581 15 0 445 6 a	, -
Phulch			 2,249 a o	 1,148 15 n	305 3 0 12,377 to 0	348 5 0		14,974 I5 O	334 0 74,546 4
Saoli-I	Dongargaon		206 4 0	213 10 0	1,400 13 0			1,507 1 0	1,597 0
Phukir	meta	_ (76 14 0	34 8 0	402 8 0	τ 4 ο		480 10 0	476 4
Palkhe	era		338 4 0	358 0 0	2,263 7 0	39 14 0		2,545 9 0	2,584 0
Malpu	ri		38 15 0	30 \$ 0	232 (5 0			271 14 0	268 p
Amgad	o n		665 12 0	447 3 0	5,850 12 0	468 8 o	•	6,985 o c	6,454 12
Nansa	ui		198 6 0	298 8 o	994 12 0	8ú 7 o	,,,	1,2/0 9 0	1,183 8
Bijli	•••		661 11 0	681 o u	3,263 6 0	301 12 0		4,826 13 0	4,612 8
Purad	a		116 8 0	95 14 0	850 3 O		,	ç66 t i o	963 13
Darek		•••	64 3 C	7 3 0 0	402 3 0	15 9 0		491 14 0	464 10
Saleka	A12	••.	41 1 0	40 0 0	533 15 0	3000	100	604 0 0	57 3 4
Tirkh	eri	•	183 13 0	186 8 0	1,051 6 0	31 14 0		1,267 1 0	1,231 12
	Total Zamiudari		8,633 14 0	7,064 13 0	44,404 9 0	1,768 1 0	2 8 o	54,806 8 0	52,693 6
{	Total for the Tahsil		-7-03-4-0	11104 17 0	77,707 9				

STATEMENT VIII.—Rental value assumed for land held by Malgusars and Privileged Tenants.—(Concld.)

		1	AND KHUDKA	ASHT.				1	
Serial No.	Name of group and Zamindari.	AREA LE	.AEFD OU r.	ARFA CULTI- VATED BY MALUI ZARS,	ARLA UELD TENA	NY PRIVILEGED	Total rental value	VALUATIO	N ADOPTED,
		Reutal value at sanctioned reut-rates,	Compare rent actually paid to malguzars.	Rental value at sanctioued rent-rates.	Rental value at sanctioned tent-rates.	Compare rent actually paid.	(3, 5 and 6.)	For sir and khudkasht.	For area held by privileged tenants,
1	2	3	4		·	7	8	9	10
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. 2, p. l	Rs, a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a, p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
				SAK	OLI TAHSI	L.			
1	Nawegaon Bandh	1,296 (5 0	1,313 14 0	6,215 2 6	KHALSA. 78 13 0		7,503 I 4 0	7,390 8 0	73 6 o
2	Lakhni	. 2,522 14 0	1,992 9 8	11,352 0 0	417 15 O		13,292 13 C	13,789 to o	384 10 0
3	Lakhander	2,007 12 C	2,140 10 9	11,260 14 0	881 E 0		14,161 2 0	15,249 12 0	815 0 0
4	Sako.t	1,788 1 a	1,834 6 8	17,200 5 0	193 4 0		13,190 to 0	12,697 8 0	165 10 o
	Total Khalsa	6,615 10 0	7,300 9 1	40,049 5 0	1,573 8 0		48,238 7 0	46,130 6 0	1,439 10 0
				40,049 3 0					
ļ i					O LI TAHBI Z am indari.	IL.			
1	Chichgarh-Palandur	170 1 6	170 10 0	2,494 S o	79 35 0		2,744 8 0	3,618 8 0	71 4 0
2	Palaega/n	27 2 6	32 0 0	302 4 o	23 12 0		353 2 0	317 14 0	. 17 8 0
3	Rajoh	13 13 0	31 0 0	223 14 0	16 15 0	•••	253 to u	252 8 o	13 2 0
4	Mahagion	97 4 0	95 O O	333 14 0	37 14 0		4 69 0 0	424 0 0	33 to a
5	Kanhadignon	,		60 S 0	637.7"		69 3 O	66 8 a	
•	Deorl-Kishori	131 12 0	152 0 0	645 9 0	613 0		784 1 0	764 4 0	6 2 0
, !	Salegaon	614 0	13 g 0	302 4 0	910		218 3 0	303 0 0	900
8	Bhagi	32.11.0	37 O O	768 14 0	जयत		801 9 0	790 8 0	***
و	Chichewads	! ! !	280	ენ8 ს ი	4 7 0		373 9 0	362 12 0	4 0 9
10	Chikhia	an 12 o	ı 6 4 0	177 4 0	19 6 0		31 7 6 0	192 0 0	17 8 0
11	Palasgara	5 3 0		156 4 0	•		161 7 0	160 B o	
13	Gond-Umri	, 165 6 0	103 13 3	691 6 o	11 2 0		871 5 0	8 ₃ 8 0 0	13 1 0
13	Umri	52 1 0	66 10 0	473 4 0	30 4 0		554 9 0	516 0 0	36 o o
14	Dalli	טנכא פ	a6 c o	74% 6 c	52 12 0		875 4 0	805 2 0	46 2 0
15	Arjuni	வாட	ç2 (4 O	753 G O	3 15 0		₹50 o c	827 12 0	3 1 0
16	Khajrı	29 14 C	32 8 S	394 7 0	\$ 1 v i		342 бо	333 0 0	780
17	Dawa	163 11 0	108 13 0	1,637 6 0	S4 1 0		1,885 2 0	1,768 0 0	76 14 0
18	Tudmapati	. 83 7 v	45 6 0	285 4 0	6 3 0		379 13 0	365 o O	580
19	Khairi	. 75 s 0	110 0 9	, 328 o o	21 5 0		434 6 0	3 88 0 0	19 4 0
20	Jambhii	. 52 5 0	16 2 0	\$17 3 O	913 0		279 S O	264 0 0	9 0 -
	Total Zamindari	T,306 4 0	1,210 50 3	11,273 8 0	438 t 0		13,917 13 0	12,357 4 0	358 ta o
	Total for the Tabsil	7,791 14 0	8,511 3 4	51,322 13 0	2,011 9 0		61,256 4 0	58,477 10 0	1,828 4 Q
	TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT.	33,354 3 0	37,056 3 3	2,13,729 15 0	7,257 6 o	17 12 0	7,53,341 8 0	2,44,733 4 0	6,797 4 +

STATEMENT IX.—Total sanctioned Assets on which Assessment is based.

Serial	Name of group	Payments of	Payments of	Annual value of sir, khud- kasht and land	Sinai receipts.	Total,		COMPARE, AS AT	last Settlemen	τ.
No.	Name of group and Zemindari.	malk-mak- huzas.	tenants.	held by privi- leged tenants.	Cival Tectipes.	Total,	Cash reutal,	Estimated value of sir, khud- kasht and land held by privi- leged fenants.	Siwal receipts.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. a, p.	Rs. a, p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Re. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	1 Rs. a.
			ļ		BHA	NDARA TA	HSIL.			
1	Pauni Haveli	1,460 14 0	13,372 0 0	4,918 7 0	3,475 0 0	33,650 3 0	10,851 2 6	9,525 12 5	6,15 0 0 0	19,532 14
1	Do. Chauras	6,952 13 0	36,836 4 0	17,501 14 0	,756 c a	56,935 10 0	34,060 7 31	5,612 11 8	1,807 0 0	41,569 13
3	Adyal	(a) 1,378 12 0 8)4 8 0	18,561 4 0	7,735 11 0	4,211 4 0	31,787 8 0	12,410 14 4	3,684 5 7	6,762 0 0	22,857 3
		(a) 283 12 C	{ }				[
4	Silli-Manegaon	(a) 116 8 0	\$5,476 9 0	6,842 13 0	3,047 4 0	19,040 to 0	10,282 2 0	4,552 10 1	6,3 6 g o o	27,230 13
5	Tumsal	7,069 In 0 (a) 1,265 0 0	57,715 1 0	19,541 3 C	3, 016 0 0	85,556 13 o	51,011 13 3	11,054 15 0	4,814 0 0	66,880 12
б	Chakaheti	1,409 6 D	19,384 6 6	9,954 11 0	6,692 0 0	i i 37,540 7 6	11,460 0 7	4,562 8 3	3,527 0 0	20,549 8
7	Ambagarh	846 11 9	39,632 5 8	7,837 5 0	4,383 8 0	43,758 TZ 5	18,013 3 1	3,831 4 7	3, 097 0 U	24,941 7
8	Bhandara	5.043 4 0	43,935 3 0	11,700 2 0	1,163 8 0	51,842 1 0	35,182 0 8	5,709 14 5	1,457 0 o	42,348 15
	Total for the Tahsii	26,123 9 9	2,45,092 15 2	81,943 2 0	25,335 8 o	3,81,861 15 11	1,90,271 б ј	41,541 2 0	34,079 0 0	s,65,891 8
		(a) 3,366 13 C	 			32,53	<u> </u>	 		
	İ			(TII	RORA TAIIS	II.			
,	Katori	1,046 14 0	. 33,703 10 0	10,722 14 0	72194	KHALSA.				}
4	Tirota	6,174 2 0	42,038 13 0	18,042 0 0	3,015 0 0	48,088 6 o	22,685 6 3	5,839 10 6	3,723 0 0	31,249 0
3	Rampaill	2,697 10 a	63,047 8 0	17,029 4 0	3,688 8 c	70,250 7 0	33,014 12 6	8,615 11 4	4,149 0 0	45,779 7
4	Chorkhamara	2,375 0 0	19,365 4 0	h,751 2 0	2,127 0 0	30,618 6 o	42,253 to g	10.781 0 4	2,832 0 0	55,865 11
ś	Three Khalsa villa- ges included in Amgaon group.	359 14 0	1,436 12 0	348 4 0	108 0 0	2,743 14 0	13,208 8 11 986 4 0	3,314 10 g	2,117 O o	18,540 3
,	Total Khalsa	13.553 8 n	1,60,4)1 15 0	54,900 8 0	10,545 S o	2 ,30,401 7 0	1,13,149 10 5	\$8,695 15 g	12,821 0 0	1,53,666 g
					ŤII	RORA TAHS	IL.			
						ZAMINDARI.				
1	Warad	ნყი ი ი	27,515 2 0	6,919 <i>0</i> 0	1,353 0 0	36,477 2 0	17,108 5 0	3,962 r 6	2 ,319 0 0	23,389 6
,	Gangejhari		855 12 0	41) 0 0	2,020 0 0	3,430 1 0	324 2 0	203 13 6	1,015 0 0	3,547 14
,	Kamiha Dangurli		48,733 14 0	10,445 14 0	3,545 o c	62,713 12 0	27,118 2 4	7,780 9 3	3,590 0 0	38,888 11
4	Phulchur	 1,333 6 0	900 8 0	445 0 0	50 o o	1,325 8 0	717 0 0		4000	1,105 3
6	Saoli-Dongargaon.		55,242 8 0		5,931 8 0	77,296 o o	32,016 10 10	7,278 8 8	6,818 0 0	46,113 3
,	Dhubimata	***	3,582 14 0	1,597 0 0	3,465 0 0	8,644 14 0	1,250 o o	346 5 31	714 c a	3,310 5
8	Palkhera	447 14 0	8,070 8 0	477 4 0	335 0 0	1,915 4 0	361 14 0	146 15 2	3 38 0 0	836 13
9	Malpuri		910 6 0	2,023 ი ი 2/18 ი ს	1,134 0 0	12,245 6 0	4,420 13 3	941 14 C	989 a a	6,351 11
. 10	Amgaon		23,021 0 0	6,914 4 0	1,564 0 0	2,742 6 0	107 13 0	58 4 3	252 0 0	418 0
11	Nansari	<u>'</u>	'	1,265 n o	349 0 0	31,156 4 0 6,917 0 0	12,530 2 7	1	1,675 o a	17,435 7
19	Bijli		13,971 10 0	4,912 12 C	1,944 O C	21,104 14 0	2,750 4 0	673 8 6	550 0 0	4,013 12
13	Purada	1	3,077 4 0	963 12 0	1,257 0 0	5,631 4 0	4,432 IS 6	1,735 0 7	2,018 0 0	,8,177
14	Darekasa	!	7,219 1 0	489 2 0	3,145 0 0	4,853 3 0	1,493 7 8 19 4 a	183 3 6	1,157 0 0	2,833 11
15	Salekasa	İ	989 10 0) o 11 003	980 o o	\$,573 14 O	19 4 0	21 4 6	311 0 0	351 8
16	Tirkheri	\$3 0 n	2,117 14 0	3,263 4 0	394 0 0	3,828 2 0	607 10 9	239 2 7	178 0 0 283 0 0	3 ⁹ 3 14
	Total Zamindari	4,752 R o	1,95,572 15 0	54,381 0 0	28,207 8 0	4,8z,913 15 O	1,05,429 7 11			
- 1	Total for the Tahail	18,306 o o	3,56,064 14 0	1,09,281 8 0			· j=uj+yy 7 E1	37,144 1 9	22,637 o o	1,55,280 9

(a) Government property.

STATEMENT IX.—Total sanctioned Assets on which Assessment is based.—(Concld.)

Serial No.	Name of group	Payments of mali s-mak-	Payments of tenants	kasht and land	Siwai recelp:	• Total.		COMPARE AS AT L	ART SETTLEMENT	
	and Zamingari,	buzas.		heid by privi- leged tenants.			Cash rental	Estimated value of sir, khudaksht and land held be priveleged tenants.		Total,
		3	4	5	6	7	3	9	10	П
	}	Rs. 2, p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs, 2, p	Rs. a.	p. Rs. a. p	Rs. a, p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		 	<u> </u>	 - 	8.	AROLI TAI				
1	Nawegaun Bandh	1,186 to o	15,078 10 0	7,453 14 0	3,888 0 0	KHALSA 27,517 2		4,105 10 0	3,578 a o	31,126 IS 9
2	Lukhni	3,080 3 0	! 40,341.11 D	13,167 4 0	3,023 22 0	59,213 13	0 27,132 13 3	6,562 4 2	5,015 0 0	38,710 1 5
3	Lakhandor	7,336 82 0	45,578 2 0	14,065 12 0	1,467 0 0	68,447 10	0 38,560 3 6	6,705 11 8	3,143 O o	48,468 x4 8
4	Sakoli	1,355 4 0 (a) 54 8 0	23,408 5 0	13,863 2 0	4,194 0 0	40,365 6	0 17,187 13 2	6,104 14 5	4,541 0 o	≥7,8]3 to 7
	Total Khalsa	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	f,25,405 15 0	47,560 0 0	13,162 12 0	1,96,142 15	0 56,223 a a	23,479 8 3	16,277 C O	1,36,079 to 5
,					SA	KOLI TAH				
1	Chichgarh-Palandur.	100 0 0	8,685 t o	3,689 11 0	6,8 59 € €	18,334 2 0	3,595 8 0	1,078 4 10	3,038 0 0	7.711 12 10
}	Palasgacu		51\$ 14 0	335 f o	3,735 0 0 1	4,286 4 0	278 6 5	237 4 3	494 0 0	930 10 9
	Rajoli	20 0 0	571 8 0	265 to o }	2,577 o o	3,434 2 0	254 8 o	116 3 8	213 0 0	633 11 8
1	Mahagaon	61 0 0	1,942 to 0	457 10 0	1.165 0 0	3,626 4 0	2,756 2 7	285 S I	\$13 v o	2,364 6 8
	Kanhadgaou		8 0 0	65 8 0	8000	154 8 o	42 13 0	8 12 0	173 O O	324 8 o
	Deori-Kishori	65 o a	1.759 10 0	770 6 0	1,041 0 0	3,036 a a	784 13 0	200 o 6	j10 0 0	1,294 13 6
- 1	selegaon		634 14 0	312 0 0	gιδ α α '	1,862 t4 o	165 18 0	32 10 80	123 0 0	420 6 to
1	hagi		1,370 (4 0	790 8 o	1,023 0 0	3,084 6 o	340 3 0	100 7 8	491 0 0	831 4 8
	hichewada		747 6 e i	366 IN 0	1,565 0 0	ა,68ი ა ი	430 10 0	63 to z	429 U O	923 4 1
ł	hikhli	55 0 0	739 10 0	209 8 0	39 0 0	1,043 \$ 0	6#3 1 3	70 1 10	96 v 0	78y 3 z
	alasgaon	}	408 15 0	160 8 0	120 0 0	68) 7 0	359 19 0	175 10 1	73 6 0	619 6 I
	ond-Umri	93 0 0	1,599 6 0	851 2 0	2,325 0 0	4,868 8 a	1,006 a g	760 14 9	8£1 0 0	3 ,74t I 6
	alu:		1,000 14 0	552 0 0	885 o o	2,437 16 0	690 a 6	288 1 7	453 0 0	5,412 4 E
-	rjunl	357 12 0	2,108 6 0	851 4 0	2,133 0 0	5,560 6 0	1,305 6 0	644 13 3	1,370 0 6	3,389 3 3
	ha)ri	40 8 0	1.713 6 0	830 14 0	973 0 0	3,556 13 0	914 6 0	450 7 8	545 0 0	7,919 12 8
	2W&	45 0 0	1,010 8 0 5,011 12 0	\$40 8 0	150 0 0	1,901 0 0	1,226 11 7	160 11 0	\$c3 0 6	1,590 7 7
	sdmapuri	45 4 6	87t a o	1.844 14 0	656 0 0	5 457 10 0	1,806 5 0	1,260 1 6	557 0 0	3,632 6 6
	halri	···	515 6 0	370 8 0	650 0 0	1,801 8 0	494 5 0	216 8 9	\$18 0 0	1,228 13 9
	mbhli		487 3 0	107 4 0	638 0 0	1.555 10 0	176 14 0	150 8 0	636 6 0	963 6 0
Γ	otal Zamindari	¥,452 4 0	29,502 7 0	173 0 D	550 0 0	1,310 3 0	395 0 5	149 5 9	185 0 0	729 6 2
1	. <u>. </u>				17,570 0 0	71,270 0 0 2,67,413 8 0	1,13,019 13 8			34.497 II 7 70,5677 6 0
TO	TALFOR THE		.54,c07 3 3 3,	,\$1, \$ 30 8 0 1,0	14,821 -4 -0 I	1,71,680 13 11	5,20,940 6 3	1,27,330 18. 3	7,236 0 0 7,	45,410 1 6
	l ' '					<u> </u>			<u> </u>	····

STATEMENT X.—Revised Assessment as sanctioned.

				Per	Per-	ANA	LYSIS OF INCO	ME ON WHICH A	SSESSMENT E	ASED.
				sent revenue on	of sauc- tione.i			Rss	ULTING FROM TA	LVATION.
Serial No.	Name of group and Zamindari.	Present revenue.	Sanctioned revenue.	total estimated in- come of former Settle- ment,	revenue on total estimat- ed enhanc- ed income.	Present rental receipts (including rental of air land leased).	Estimated siwai receipts.	Rental valuation of sir and khud- kasht, excluding actual cush receipts.	Rental value of land held by privileged tenants.	Rent enhancements effected.
I	3	3	4	5	6	7	3	9	10	11
		Rs. a, p.	Rs.	į		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	P	* -60			1	HANDARA				0.6
1	Pauni-Haveli	9,168 4 4	13,145	47		14.251 14 2	3.476 0 0	3,870 15 8	204 7 0	1,846 13 2
2	Do. Chauras	26,465 7 2 11,070 10 6	34.705 18.060	48	61	39,513 14 6	;	10,019 13 2	477 14 0	6,568 0 4
3	Adyal		1		57	18.804 14 0	4,211 4 0	5,704 2 4	298 3 0	2,769 0 8
4	Silli-Manegaon	"	22.100	54	57	25,407 5 4	3,048 4 0	6817 13 0	261 12 0	3,505 7 8
5	Tumsal	41,536 7 0 12,018 10 7	53.422	65	50	62,218 2 4	2,016 0 0	16,222 7 6	456 13 0	7,593 6 2
6	Chakaheti		20,185	58	54	20,688 9 8	6,682 0 0	6,596 1 5	180 10 0	3,193 2 5
7 8	Ambagarh Bhandara	16,493 13 9	24.265		57	27,643 4 11	4,382 8 0	5,981 8 0	201 5 0	4,550 2 6
8	}	30,966 15 0	37.460	73	<u> 60</u>	44,842 3 9	1,163 8 0	9 358 0 0	333 10 0	6,144 11 3
	Total for the Tahsil	1,02,326 14 6	2,23.397	62	59	2,53 370 4 8	25,335 8 0	64.570 13 1	2,414 10 0	36,170 12
		! !			G	TIRORA TA				
ī	Katori	19,232 3 0	27.355	60	56	32,370 7 0	3,015 0 0	9,434 14 0	70 6 0	4,097 11
2	Tirora	29 ,143 8 0	41,020	64	58	44.722 12 10	3,088 8 0	16,107 12 0	351 8 o	5.979 14
3	Rempaili	37.564 2 4	50.545	67	58	60,c69 1 1	2,117 0 0	16,557 14 0	374 12 0	7,772 10 1
4	Chorkhamara	11,674 13 9	17.345	(57	20,513 14 9	2,127 0 0	5,948 12 0	40 10 0	1,9 88 1
5	Three Khalsa villages included in Amgaon Group.	885 o o	1,505	78	55	1834 4 9	198 a a	33 2 0 0	440	374 5
	Total Khalsa	98 499 11 I	1,37,770	64	58	1,59,510 8 5	10,545 8 0	48,381 4 0	841 8 0	20,312 10
			, 			74.11) 			
,	Warad	13,596 11 6	20,150	ه ا		_	NDARI.	4.15 K	211 10 0	3,219 I (
2	^ - "	C-	1,890	58	55		,035	5,176 6 0		13 0
}	V	22,338 13 5	•	89	55	1034 12 0	2,020 0 0	343 6 0	19 0 0	5,856 3
3	5 "	500 0 n	35 120 800	57	,	45 534 14 0	2,645 o n	8,467 13 0	209 14 0	95 0
4		28,331 9 2		45	\$7	805 8 0	50 0 0	384 0 0	61 0 0	7,490 g
5		2,835 0 0	43,125	61	56	51.135 11 5	5,931 8 0	12,397 5 0	330 14 0	358 s
	D1 -1: -1	535 0 0	4 795	123		ე. 438 6 o	3465 0 0	1,383 6 o		
7 8		3,280 0 0	6,810	64	57	1.203 10 0	225 0 0	441 12 0	,	43 14 G 359 8 G
	. W. I.	425 O O	·	52		8,516 14 O	1,104 0 0	2,226 o o		78 2
10	4	9,693 9 5	1 440 17.695	102		862 12 0	1,564 0 0	237 8 0	'	2,599 13 8
11	Nansari	1,825 o o		56	57	20 310 5 4	1,781 0 0	6.005 g o		501 13 9
12	Bijli	5.315 0 0	3,730	45	. 54	5.099 10 3	349 0 0	835 0 0	200 4 0	1,891 9 g
13	Purada	1,615 0 0	3.120	65	53	13,137 8 3	T,944 0 0	3931 8 0		648 11 (
13	Darekasa	590 0 0	2,685	57 168	55	2,857 10 6	1,257 0 0	867 14 0	 23 8 0	18t 4 C
15	Salekasa	280 0 0	1,280		55	1,109 13 0	3,145 0 0	392 10 0	26 8 o	207 14
16	Tirkheri	673 5 4	2.110	73	50	826 4 0	980 0 0	533 4 0	31 8 0	314 15 9
	Total Zamindari			59 6 0		<u> </u>	394 0 0	1,045 4 0	1695 2 0	23,859 10 6
,	Total for the Tah-					1.84 433 г б	28,207 8 0		2,536 10 0	44,072 5 1
	sil.	٠٠٠ ٥٠ ١٥- ١٥- ١٥-	= >4,000	62	55	3.43.943 9 11	38,753 o o	93.099 13 0	-1314 14 4	. C -1444

STATEMENT XI.—Assessment Comparison.

		Actual increase	Compare In	CREASE (+) OR DEC	reaes. ()		Increase (+) or decrease (-) per- cent, of	CREASE	(+) OR (+)	INCIDENCE P	ER ACRE IN
Seria: No.	Name of group and Zamindari.	(+) of decrease (-) of sanctioned on present revenue.	In cash rental.	In valuation of sic, khudkasht and privileged land.	In siwal income.	Net increase or decrease.	sanc- tioned revenue over present revenue.	Area in culti- vation.	Esti- mated income.	Present revenue on area for last Settlement.	Sonctioned revenue on present area.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	31	13
				_							
į		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	•				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		_			NDARA TAI	HSIL.					
1	Pauni-Haveli	3,976 11 8	4,404 8 6		- 2.680 o o	4117 3 1	43		16	085	0 11 9
2	Do. Chauras	8,239 8 10	11,017 10 1	_	- 1,541 0 0	15.365 12 5	31	7	37	0 10 11	0 13 4
3	Adyal	i .	7,428 9 8		- 2,550 12 0	8,930 4 1	63	13	39	0 9 2	0 13 2
4	Silli-Manegaon	7,551 5 8	10,867 7 0		-3,320 12 0	11,829 13 11	52	16	41	088	0 11 6
5	Tumsal	11,885 9 0	15,937 13 10	8,486 3 0	2,798 o o	21 626 0 10	29	2	32	0 9 11	0 12 6
6	Chakaheti	8,166 5 5	8:333 11 11	5,302 2 9	3,155 0 0	15,790 14 8	68	45	82	0 10 0	0 11 10
7	Ambagarh	7.766 2 3	12.525 12 4	4,006 0 5	1,285 8 o	17,817 4 9	47	30	73	088	099
8	Bhandara	6,493 1 0	13796 6 4	5.990 3 7	-293 8 o	19.493 1 11	21	3	46	0 9 11	0 11 10
	Total for the Tahsil.	61,068 1 4	84,311 15 8	40,402 0 0	8,743 8 0	1,15,970 7 8	38			0 9 8	U 11 11
				. 500	25)	 	-35				
	:				RORA TAHS KHALSA.	IL) [
1	Katori	8,122 13 0	12,564 1 9	4.883 3 6	W17/2/2017	1 16,739 5 3	42	19	51	092	0 11 0
2	Tirora		16,098 2 6	9.433 4 8	- 1.060 8 o	24 470 15 2	41	15	37	0 9 8	0 11 9
	Rampaili	12,980 13 8	23,491 7 3	8,248 3 8	- 715 0 0	31.024 10 11		11		093	0 11 2
3	Chorkamara	.6	8,531 11 1	3,436 7 3	10 0 0	11.978 2 4	35	10	55	093	0 18 7
4	Three Khalsa villages		1,210 6 0	203 5 9	108 0 0	1,611 11 0	49	21		056	079
5	included in Amgaon Group.	1		203 3 9	195 0 0	1,000 11 9	70	*	59	, , ,	
	Total Khalsa	39,270 4 11	61.895 12 7	26 204 8 10	- 2,275 8 o	85.824 13 5	40	14	56	0 9 3	0 18 5
	- Otal Isliaisa	39,570 4 11		30,204 0 10	2,273	05.024 13 5			30		-
					ZAMINDARI.		!			}]
1	Warad	6,553 4 6	11,096 13 0	2956 14 6	-9 66 o o	13,087 11 6	48	18	56	089	0 11 0
,			666 to 0	216 9 6	1,005 0 0	1,883 3 6	1	61	122	161	1 2 9
	Kamtha		22,504 11 8	2,665 4 9	-1,345 0 0	23,825 0 5	1	1	61	082	0 10 5
3	D - 1		183 8 0	1	1	1	57	23	26	063	0 10 10
4			24.459 3 2	96 12 2 7,600 1 4	-886 8 0	290 4 2	60	".	68	-	0 10 1
. 5	Saoli-Dongargaon	1	2,332 14 0	1,250 10 1	}	31 172 12 6 6,334 8 r	52 65	32		0 0 9	0 10 1
7	DI del de	-6-	851 2 O	1	2,751 0 0	1,078 6 10	106	55	274	0 6 5	
7 8				330 4 10	-103 0 0	1		42	129	0 6 2	·
	1		4,097 8 9 802 10 0	1		5,893 10 9	108	22	93	_	013 4
9			}	209 11 9	1312 0 0	2,324 5 9	239	292	556	·	0 10 1
10	Aingaon		9,830 13 5	3,782 15 7	106 0 0	13,719 13 0	83	24	79	ì	0 8 11
11		1	2,512 12 0	592 7 6	-201 0 0	2 904 3 6	104	25	72	_	0 8 10
12	1		9,915 2 6	3,085 11 5	74 0 0	12,927 13 11	112	61 0.	158)	
13	Purada	}	1,917 0 4	780 8 6	100 0 0	2,797 8 10	93	80	99	} ~	0 6 3
14	Darekasa		1,199 13 0	466 13 6	2,834 0 0	4,500 IO 6	355	1,094	1	1 11 5	0 10 6
15	Salekasa	f .	892 2 0	495 13 5	802 0 0	2.189 15 5	357	508	570	0 7 11	0 2 11
15	Tirkheri	1 436 10 8	1,563 3 3	1,024 1 5	111 0 0	2,698 4 8	214	81	239	0 4 9	o 8 3
	Total Zamindari	63.895 15 2	94,825 15 1	27,236 14 3	5,570 8 0	1,27,633 5 4	68	32	82	080	0 10 3
	Total for the Tahsil.	1,03,166 4 1	1,56,721 11 8	53 441 7 1	3.295 0 0	2,13,458 2 9	54	23	70	0 8 7	0 10 9
				,							

STATEMENT X.—Revised Assessment as sanctioned.—(Concld.)

				Per-	Per-	ANA	LYSIS OF INCO	ME ON WHICH	ASSESSMENT I	Based.
			1	centage of pre- sent revenue	centage of sance			RE	SULTING FROM V	ALVATION.
Setial No.	Name of group and Zamindati.	Present revenue.	Sanctioned revenue.	0.00	revenue	including rental	Estimated siwal receipts	Renial valuation of sir and khud- kasht, excluding actual cash receipts.	Rental value of land held by privileged tenants.	Rent enhancements effected.
1	,	3	4	 5	6	7	8	3	10	11
		Rs. a p.	Rs.	 		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		:				SAKOLI T	AHSIL			
		1	1			KHALS			!	
1	Nawegaon-Bandh	12,631 12 0	16,005	60	58	14852 3 7	3.888 o o	6,066 10 0	73 6 0	2.736 14 5
3	Lakhni	22,249 15 10	33,630	57	57	38.761 8 2	3.623 12 0	10,790 0 4	384 10 C	5,652 14 6
3	Lakhandur	30,912 8 9	40.880	64	60	45 209 15 9	1467 o e	11,100 1 3	8:6 0 0	8,854 9 0
4	Sakoli	16,723 2 0	21,970	60	54	23,231 11 1	4,184 0 0	10,863 1 4	165 10 0	2,420 15 7
	Total Khalsa	82.517 6 7	1,12,485	61	57	1,23.055 6 7	13,162 12 0	38,819 12 11	1,439 10 0	19,665 5 6
		; ; ;			4	ZAMINDA	ARI.		! : ! ! !	
1	Chichgarh-Palandur	{ 4,025 0 0 } 2,000 0 0	10,235	78	5 5	7,383 3 2	6,859 0 0	2,447 14 0	71 4 0	1,572 2 10
3	Palasgaon	{ 480 0 0 } 600 0 0	2,340	115	57	410 8 0	3,235 o o	285 14 O	17 8 0	137 6 0
3	Rejoli	{ 250 0 0 } 600 0 0	1,930	134	56	535 1 0	2,577 0 0	22t 8 o	13 2 0	87 7 0
4	Mahagaon F	1,190 0 0	2,130	54	59	1,878 14 0	1.165 0 0	329 0 0	33 10 0	219 12 0
5	Kanhadgaon	9000	90	40	58	780	80 o n	66 8 0		080
6	Deori-Kishori F	745 0 0 270 0 0	1,995	78	52	1, 82 0 6 o	1,041 0 0	612 4 0	620	156 4 0
7	Salegaon	(310 0 0	970	112	52	587 1 0	916 0 0	290 14 0	900	59 15 0
8	Bhagi F	t 32000	1.630	67	54	1,182 2 0	1023 n a	763 8 o		115 19 ,0
9	Chichewada	(350 0 0	1,505	90	55	671 0 0	1.566 v o	360 4 0	4 0 0	78 14 0
10	Chikhli	i	615	70	59	723 6 0	39 0 0	175 12 0	17 8 0	87 8 0 86 1 0
11	Palasgaon Gond-Umri	325 0 0	380	53		322 14 0	120 0 0	160 8 0		109 1 3
12	F	· ·	2,810	77	58	1,687 2 0	2,325 0 0	734 2 9	1	130 13 8
13	P	120 0 0	1.360	66	. •	936 10 6	885 0 0	449 6 0	36 0 0 46 2 0	379 7 0
14	F Arjuni	700 0 0 975 0 0	3,200	65		2.392 11 0		709 2 0	3 2 0	174 2 4
15	Khajri	800 0 0	1,955	61	55 62	1.672 9 8 1,276 8 5	972 0 0	734 14 0 300 8 0	780	166 7 7
17	Dawa	\$ 2,010 b o	3,045	50	56	2.813 16 t	150 0 0 656 0 0	1,659 3 0	76 14 0	25t 14 It
18	Tudmapuri	120 0 0 625 0 0	1.070	59 61	50 57	736 10 0	650 0 0		580	179 12 0
19	F Khairi	(120 0 0	870	64	-	594 3 0	628 o n	278 0 0	19 4 0	36 13 0
20	Jambhli F P	120 0 0 375 0 0	740	83	56	452 14 0	550 0 0	247 14 0	900	50 6 o
	Total Zamindari .	17.730 0 0 6,760 0 0	40,040	71	56	28,084 13 8	27.570 0 O	11,146 9 9	388 10 0	4,080 7 7
į	TOTAL FOR THE TAH-	1.00 247 6 7	1,52,525	63	57	1,51,140 4 3	40,732 12 0	49,966 6 8	1,828 4 0	33.745 13 1
	SIL. FORRET	6.760 0 0				_				
	TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT.	4 \$4,290 1 2	6,70,802	62	57	7,48,454 2 10	1,04,821 4 0	2 07,637 6 9	6,779 8 0	1,03,988 14 4
į	forest	6,760 0 0				1		1	ļ	

STATEMENT XI.—Assessment Comparison.—(Concld.)

		Actual i	nere	25C	(Ссмр	ARE	INCREASE	(+)	or I)ecreage(-	-).		Net increase or decrease,	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent, of	CREASE DECRE	ARE IN- (+) OR ASS () ENT, IN	INCIDENCI		
Serial No.	Name of group and Zamindarl.	(—) of sai on pre reven	nctio Bent	ned (ln ca renta			Valuati sir, khudka privilege	asht :	and	In siwai	incor	ne,	or ucrease,	isanc- tioned revenue over present revenue.	Area in cultion, vation,	Fisti- mated income,	Present re- venue on area for las settlement,	rev.	nctioned enue on present area,
1	2	3			4			5			6			7	8	9	10	11		12
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs,	а.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	R 5.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	R	s. a. p.
										SA	KOLI	TA	H	SIL						
											KHA	LSA								
	Names as D. 11				2,822	7.4	,	3:357	4	o !	310	o	o	б, 4 90 2 3	27	-2	31	090		ıı 6
1 2	Nawegaon Bandh Lakhni	3.373			15,288		-	6,604		1	-1,391			20,502 11 7	1	14	53	089	1	11 9
3	T - 1-1	11,380 9,967			14,354	•		7,360			-1,676			20,038 11 4	32	11	42	095	1	11 6
4	Sakoli	5,246		- 1	6,630			6,758	3		- 357	o	٥	13,031 11 5	31	21	47	089		g 8
4	***	3,240		_		, 													. -	
	Total Khalsa	29,967	9	5	39,097	0 1	10	24,080	7	9	-3,114	4	0	бо,обз 4 7	36	12	44	0 9 0	0	11 0
				_																
								0	E	21	AMINDA	RI.								
				}				GE S	3.5			\$								
τ	Chichgarh-Palandur.	4,210	o	0	5,189	14	0	1,611	7	2	3,821	O	υ	10,622 5 2	70	123	138	071	0	5 4
2	Palasgaon	1,260	0	0	237	7	7	98	1	9	2,811	O	0	3,145 9 4	117	143	335	101	0	14 5
3	Rajoli	1,080	o	0	297	0	o	139	6	4	2 364	0	υ	2,8 00 6 4	127	46	442	0 12 3	1	3 1
4	Mahagaon	740	0	o	237	8	5	172	4	11	652	0	0	1,061 13 4	54		41	0 10 0	0	15 5
5	Kanhadgaon				-34	12	0	57	12	n	-93	o	٥	-7 0 0 0		13	-31	0 15 6	0	13 10
6	Deati-Kishori	980	٥	0	1,039	13	o	570	5	6	731	0	0	2,341 2 6	86	95	18	0 6 10	0	6 7
7	Salegaon	500	0	o	469	2	0	279	5	2	694	0	0	1,442 7 2	106	18	343	090	0	6 6
8	Bhagi	1,070	o	o	1,030	12	0	690	0	4	532	0	O	2,252 12 4	187	291	271	0 7 10	0	5 9
9	Chichewada	6 7 0	a	0	316	12	0	303	1	11	1,137	0	Ó	1,756 13 11	77	21	190	0 5 9	0	8 5
10	Chikhli	65	0	0	171	8	9	139	6	2	57	0	0	253 14 11	12	-12	32	065	0	8 2
11	Palasgaon	5 5	0	0	39	3	0	-15	2	I	47	0	O	71 0 11	17	- 8	11	ინე	0	8 0
12	Gond-Umri	695	Đ	0	596	3	3	90	3	3	1,441	0	0	2,127 6 6	33	- 1	78	011 6	1	4 1
13	Umri	42 5	0	0	310	11	6			-	452	0	0	1,026 9 11	45	27	73	091		10 6
14	Dalli	1,025	0	0	1,370			206			754	0	0	2,331 2 9	47	78	70	098	-	8 0
15	Arjuni	<i>†</i> 80	0	٥	839			370			427			1,636 14 4	66	23	85	0 7 3	i	99
16	Khajri	370	0	0	183			179			-53			310 8 5	46	2	19	078	1	10 11
17	Dawa	915	Ó	0	1,150			575			99	0		1,825 3 6		13	50	0 7 4	1	9 3
18	Tudmapuri	325	O	0	376			153			132			662 10 3	44	21	54	0 10 4	-	11 6
19	Khairi	250			343			256			-8			592 4 0		35	19	0 12 11	-	11 0
2)	Jambhli	135	٥	٥	92	1	7	123	10	3	365	0	0	580 11 10	22	36	80	0 13 9		12 5
	Total Zamindari	15,550	0	٥	14,257	15	6	6,266	13	11	16,248	0	٥	36,772 13 5	62	67	107	085	0	8 2
	TOTAL FOR THE TAN	45,517	9	5	53-355	0	4	30,347	5	8	13,133	12	0	96,83 6 2 0	42	25	57	0 8 10	0	10 1
	TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT.	2,09,751	14	10	2,94,388	11	8	1,24,190	12	9	7 685	4	0	4,26,264 12 5	45	20	- 57	0 9 2		10 11

STATEMENT XII.—Details of Announced Assets and Jamas.

			,	ANNOUNCED RENT	AL PAYABLE BY				PERCENT	AGE OF
No.	Assessment Group and Zamindari.	Payments of Mailk-Mak- burns as an- nounced.	Absolute-occu- pancy tenants.	Occupancy tenants,	Ordinary tenants.	Total,	Total assets.	Announced Revenue,	Revised revenue on total revised assets as announced.	Former revenue on assets of former Settlement.
ı	2	3	4	\$	6	7	8	9	10	11
	·	Rş, a, p.	Rp, а, р.	Rs. a. p.	Rs, 2, p,	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. 2, p.		
				ВНА	NDARA TAI	HSIL,				
}	!								}	
,	Pauni-Haveli	1,858 2 Q	1,218 8 0	5,164 14 0	6,705 5 0	13,088 11 0	25,758 12 0	13,146 0 4	55	47
2	Do. Chauras	2	'	20,641 9 0	7,801 9 0	36,611 13 0	57,028 2 0	34.712 0 0	61	64
3	Adya!		2,20B 8 o	6,375 12 0	9,889 14 0	18,474 2 0	31,869 6 0	18,050 0 0	57	48
4	Silli-Manegaon	1,618 8 0	3,559 12 0	10,631 9 0	11,159 6 o	25,350 II O	39,131 7 0	12,160 0 0	57	54
5	Tumsal	9,200 10 0	15,486 1 0	25,014 12 0	15,741 0 0	57,240 13 0	88,639 2 0	53,422 0 0	5 0	55
6	Chakaheti	1,409 6 0	4,134 II O	8,893 9 0	6,027 4 6	19,055 8 6	17,500 6 6	20,145 a o	54	58
7	Ambagarh	845 13 0	6,133 0 0	11,410 0 0	11,835 5 8	29,378 5 8	42,875 6 5	24,260 a a	57	66
8	Bhandara	5,00g o o	9,314 2 0	20,218 3 0	14,687 3 o	44,219 8 0	61,922 5 0	37,440 0 0	60	73
	Total for the Tahsil	29,431 9 9	50,223 2 0	t,09,350 4 0	83,846 15 2	3,43,420 5 2	3,82,724 14 11	2,23,335 0 0	58	63
								2,23,333 0 0		
				V Mi	THE				1	1
				Lilly	1907			Ì]
1			}	TIF	ORA TAHS	IL.		}	1	
				Control of the Contro	KHALSA.			}	Ι,	
	W-44			4231.3133				}	`	}
2	Katori			14,951 12 0	의 끼리를	\$2,873 10 0	49,093 4 0	77,355 0 o	56	6c
3	Rampaili	6,191 6 0	J '''	20,451 2 0				41,075 0 0	58	64
4	Charlebarners	2,697 10 0	10,434 10 0	29,748 a o	21,443 5 0	61,625 0 0	87,018 12 0	50,545 0 p	58	67
5	Three Khaisa villages includ-	, ,,,,	1,553 0 0	9,253 5 0	8,274 14 0	19,081 4 0	30,633 7 0	17,330 0 0	56	63
	ed in Amgaon Group	363 6 0	339 4 0	704 B O	28 à 10 0	1,8 26 6 0	2,756 4 0	1,505 0 0	\$ 5	78
	Total Khalsa	13,551 4 0	26,080 6 0	75,108 12 0	56, <u>6</u> 87 3 0	1,57,776 5 0	2,39,972 14 0	1,37,810 0 0	57	
					30,307 5 0			7,37,610 0 0		
						ł			}	
				TIR	ORA TAHS	tl.	Į	-	l	
}					ZAMINDARI.		1	1	İ	
, l	Warad	676 o o	5 ,02 0 2 0	14,130 2 0	7,725 8 0	26,884 I2 O	36,468 14 0	20,095 0 9		
او	Gangejhari ,		3,020 2 0	192 0 0	518 12 0	713 12 0	3,430 6 0	1,890 0 0	55 55	{
3	Kamtha	_	6,080 6 0	192 0 0	22,299 10 0	48,006 8 o	62,373 14 0	34,995 0 0		1
	Dangurli	}	383 6 0	171 14 0	\$38 4 0	89 3 B o	1,395 8 0	800 0 0	Ī	57
5	Phulchqr	1	6,705 10 0	23,133 4 0	24,497 12 0	54,330 to o	17,325 6 o	43,115 0 0	1	45 61
6	Saoli-Dongargaon	i	243 12 0	767 10 0	2,124 12 0	3,136 2 0	8,490 10 0	4,700 0 0	i	143
7	Phukimeta	1		453 O D	660 4 0	1,113 4 0	1,915 8 0	1,100 0 0	1	64
В	Palkhera	!	655 14 0	2,372 12 0	4,896 D D	7,814 10 0	12,285 0 0	6,810 0 g]	}
و	Malpuri)		144 0 0	683 18 0	817 12 0	7,757 14 Q	1,440 0 0		J -
10	Amgaon	į .	7,475 3 0	7,390 1 0	11,525 1 0	21,300 4 0	31,262 8 0	17,725 0 0	1	102
11	Nansari	{	857 4 0	2,456 o o	1,724 12 0	5,018 0 0	6,312 6 0	3,730 0 0	l .	1
13	Bijii		1	4,982 12 0	7,814 0 0	13,525 10 0	21,103 2 0	11,260 0 0		1
23.	Purad	1	391 2 0	681 14 0	1,937 13 0	2,910 12 0	5,634 12 0	3,150 0 0	1 ~	1
			""				1	3,335 0	1 33	57
	Í	l	ł	}	ļ	}	Ī	[1	1

STATEMENT XII.—Details of Announced Assets and Jamas.—(Concid.)

			A	NNOUNCED RENTA	L PAYABLE BY				PERCENTA	,01 07
lo.	Assessment Group.	Payment of Malik-Mak- buzas as an- nounced.	Absolute-occu- pancy tenants,	Occupancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Totai,	Total assets,	Announced Revenue.	Revised revenue on total revised assets as an- nounced.	Former revenue on assets of former Settle-ment.
،	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Re. a. p.	Rs. a. p,	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rş. а. р.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. 2. p.		
					, TAHSIL ZAMINDARI.	-(Concid.)				
14	Darckasa			14 B o j	1,030 12 0 1	1,045 4 0	4,852 3 0	3,685 o c	55	168
15	Salekasa	_		13 4 0	812 8 0	824 12 C	2,573 14 0	1,280 0 0	50	73
16	Tirkhedi	53 0 0	95 8 0	454 4 0	1,310 8 0	1,860 4 0	3,828 2 0	2,110 0 0	\$5	59
	Total Zamindari	4,786 12 0	23,537 0 0	76,871 13 0	89,899 15 0	1,90,308 12 0	2,82,502 IS 0	1,56,855 0 6	55	60
	Tetal for the Tahsii	18,338 0 0	49,617 6 0	1,51,980 g o	1,46,487 2 0	3,48,085 1 0	5,91,575 13 0	2,94,655 0 O	\$6	62
				SAE	OLI TAHSI	I.				
3	Nawegaon-Bandh	1,221 10 0	984 12 0	3,651 3 0 (KHALSA.	15,070 6 0	\$7,975 a o	: 16,005 0 B	58	bo
3	Lakhnı		1 1	14,674 14 0	17,450 4 0	39,705 12 0	59,341 to 0	33,635 0 0	57	5
3	Lakhandur	1	1	30,918 2 0	16,386 14 0	45,868 8 o	68,839 o o	40,914 8 0	59	6.
,4	Saken	1,390 8 0	9,820 O O	5,732 T4 O	13,940 2 0	22,403 0 0	41,377 6 G	\$1,985 o o	53	6
	Total Khaisa .	12,041 0 0	19,948 14 0	44,977 6 a	\$8,211 6 o	1,23,137 10 0	1,97,333 0 0	1,12,539 8 0	57	6:
			·	Topic No.	20.57	·····				
	1	1	1		KOLI TAHS	IL.	1		İ	!
_	Chichgarh-Palandur .			-1	ZAMINDARI.		.0	10,110 0	56	.
1 ,s	Palasgaon	100 0 0			6,300 8 0	7,919 8 0 491 8 0	18,135 2 0 4,093 12 0	1	1	1 '
3	n	20 0	35 8 0	88 14 0	402 10 0 1 476 6 0	1	3,474 10 0	1	1	1
4	Mahagaon	61 0	1	412 0 0	1,446 4 0	2,026 4 0	1 .	1	55	, }
5	Kanhadgaon				,	•••	154 8 0	90 0	o sf	; }
6	Deori-Kishon	65 o	63 12 0	464 4 0	1,069 10 0	1,597 to a		1		s
7	Salegana			131 2 0	460 to 0	590 12 0	1,845 11 0	970 0	D 58	
В	1			144 10 0	048 14 0	1,073 8 0	3,031 4 0	1		i
Q		,	22 4 0	J11 12 0	581 10 0	715 10 0			•	. :
10	†	55 0	}	174 0 0	507 0 0	738 8 0	1			1
11	1	! 	121 12 0	12 8 0	279 14 0	414 3 0		l .		1
3a 33		93 0		206 0 0	İ	1,647 0 0				1
14	\ .	567 12	62 0 0	316 8 0 450 6 0	i -	980 8 0 2,164 14 0	Į.			5
15	Autoria	40 '8		404 4 0	1	1,789 2 0	l .			• .
16	Khajri	400 0	7	366 2 0		1,051 2 0	ł	1	o (t)	r ,
17	Dawa	45 0		934 2 0	Į.	1	ì		o 5	5
18	Tudmapuri		150 0 0	247 14 0		926 14 6	1,933 4	1,075 0	n 51	6 '
19	<u> </u>	50	69 0 0	131 8 0	: 323 I2 p	524 4 0	1,544 6	ì	1 .	:
20	Jambhii		103 0 0	100 6 0	292 12 0	495 2 0	1,321 13 (740 0	o S	5) -
	Total Zamindari	1,452 4	0 1,768 8 0	6,043 4 0	20,790 14 0	28,602 10 6	71,343 10 (39,785 0	0 5	6
	TOTAL FOR THE TARSIL	13,493 4	0 21,717 6 0	51,020 10 0	79,002 4 0	1,51,740 4 0	3,68,575 10	1,52,324 8	0 5	7
	TOTAL FOR THE	61,462 13	9 1,31,557 14 0	3,12,351 7 0	3,09,336 5 3	7,43,245 10 2	11,73,876 5 11	6,70,324 8	. 5	.7

STATEMENT XIII.

Form of Wajib-ul-arz for the Bhandara District.

Heads.	Details of Rules and Customs.
I.—Extent to which co-sharers are represented by lambardars.	The person who is appointed lambardar shall attend the courts when there is business of the village to be done there and shall be responsible for the leasing of land, the collection of rents and the payment of the Government demand.
	All suits for arrears of rent will be instituted by the lambardar, unless there has been a mutual partition of the tenant lands among the co-sharers.
II.—Relation of malguzars with ten- ants.	In regard to such matters as rent collection, rent enhancement and ejectment and in their dealings with their tenants generally, the malguzars shall abide by the provisions of the Tenancy Act and of the rules made under it, and shall not recover cesses over and above the rent, save such as are warranted by law. Where any rent has been fixed by the Settlement Officer in money, rent in kind shall not be demanded.
I(f.—Village ex- peases.	The village expenses will be defrayed by the shareholders by general consent in proportion to their shares: the expenses will be kept as low as possible.
IV.—Appointment of lambardars,	When a lambardar dies one of his sons shall succeed to his post. If the son be a minor, he shall, until he attain his majority, manage through an agent appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. If the son be considered by the Deputy Commissioner to be unfit for the post, or if there be no son, a person chosen by the consensus of the shareholders, with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, shall be appointed to the post. If the shareholders are unable to agree, the lambardar shall be appointed by the Deputy Commissioner.
	If the shareholders are displeased with their lambardar on account of his absence from the village or misconduct, or for any other reason which prejudices the administration of the village, they can apply to the Deputy Commissioner for his removal.
V.—Appointment and removal of vil- lage 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 and tenants fixed in accordance with the rules issued in letter of the Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, No. 4670-S-74, dated the 28th October 1891.]
V1.—Local remnneration of the pat- wari.	[Details of any rent-free land held by the patwari and of any customary presents rendered to him by malguzars and tenants; together with the rate at which the malguzari or ryoti patwari cess is leviable.]
VII.—Other village servants.	[Details of servants in village, with names of incumbents and remuneration.]
	Village servants are not liable to ejectment from their service lands or to payment of rent therefor so long as they perform the duties of their office.
VIII.—Details of land held revenue-free as against the	name of present helder and right in which he helds whether as malik

free as against the malguzar.

IX.—Details of land other than service land held free of rent at privileged rent, with particulars of conditions.

makbuza or sharer.]

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

Details of Rules and Customs.

X.—Management of the village forest waste and grazing grounds.

The village waste and trees growing upon it are the property of the malguzar, save in so far as rights over such trees have already been acquired by others. Agriculturists will be permitted to exercise free of charge or hindrance their rights of grazing agricultural cattle on the waste; of gathering grass, leaves and thorns; of cutting firewood and wood required for agricultural purposes; and (when warranted by custom) of cutting wood required for house construction and repair. Existing grass reserves are not part of the village waste, but the malguzar may not, in future, enclose waste land for grass reserves or the preservation of forest growth without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner, nor may be sell the right to forest produce or grazing, so as to prejudice the user of the ryots.

The term "agriculturist" comprises all who make a living from a direct connection with agriculture, and in it are included not only tenants but also agricultural labourers.

The term "agricultural cattle" for the purposes of this clause means cattle primarily and habitually used (a) for agricultural purposes or (b) for his own domestic necessities, by the agriculturist owner.

[Any rights which tenants may possess over mahua and achar trees grown on the village waste will also be entered here; and if the village adjoins Government forest, a clause will be added under which proprietors will engage to do their share in maintaining the forest boundary by annually clearing a line to the width of 20 feet on their side of the boundary line.]

XI.-The village

The proprietors may, at their pleasure, allow strangers to build or to occupy any unoccupied house on the village site. No ground rent will be leviable from agriculturists now residing or who may hereafter reside in their village, but non-agriculturists will be liable to pay rent on cultivated land on which they may be allowed to build. The proprietors will grant permission to residents to enlarge their houses or cattle-sheds or to build new houses or cow-sheds on unoccupied lands near their houses. Permission to make or retain a garden or cultivate vegetables behind a house on the village site will be granted; but reasonable conditions as to rent may be imposed by the proprietors if revenue is levied in regard to such land. No one shall build on land other than the village site without their permission.

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

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

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

XII.—Village roads, paths and rights-of-way.

The malguzars will keep open all existing roads and paths, and will not allow persons fencing their fields with embankments or hedges to encroach on a road or path. All roads in the village shall be kept sufficiently broad for the easy passage of carts: existing rights-of-way shall not be interfered with.

XIII.—Rights over trees on occuned land. Persons who have planted fruit trees and are in the enjoyment of their produce, shall continue in the enjoyment of them whether they be on another person's land or not (*but where the presence of such trees on such other person's land causes damage to the crops grown on such land, the owners of the trees shall be liable to distribute one-fourth of the produce of such trees among the persons whose crops are damaged).*

Absolute-occupancy and occupancy tenants may plant trees in their holdings, provided that the character of the holding as an agricultural holding is not thereby altered, and the trees so planted may be disposed of by the tenant as part of his holding.

^{*} This clause should be inserted in such villages only where this custom already obtains.

Details of Rules and Customs.

Ordinary tenants may not plant trees in their holdings without the consent of the proprietor.

But if any tenant of whatever right leave the village, the trees which he has planted shall belong to the malguzar and the man who planted them shall have no claim. No one may sell trees apart from his holding.

No one shall cut down any tree within the village boundaries without the permission of the proprietors except as provided in clause X, but all tenants will be allowed to cut babul trees on their holdings free of charge. Trees growing within the limits of the village site are the property of the person within whose boundary they are situate, unless at the present their produce is enjoyed by other persons; and a householder who plants trees on such site, shall have the same right over them that he would have had if they were planted on his agricultural holding if he had one. If he leaves the village, this right shall devolve on the owner of the house in which the former owner lived.

XIV .- Manure ...

Cattle-dung found on any road passing through the village or on the village waste may be appropriated by any one. Cattle-dung found on cultivated land or within any enclosure belongs to the holder of such cultivated land or enclosure. But dung found on regular encamping-grounds belongs to the malguzar. [In this village the malguzar takes according to long custom the manure of those who have no fields of their own; in return he shall allow them free grazing and nistar.]

XV.—Disposals of sides and carcasses of dead cattle.

The carcasses of cattle which die in the village are appropriated by the kotwar who takes their hides without payment, and in consideration thereof is bound to see that the carcasses are disposed of in such a way that they may not be a source of danger to health. In cases where the Deputy Commissioner has reason to suspect that cattle are being poisoned for the sake of their hides, or that cattle disease is being spread by the sale and transport of the hides, he may direct that all carcasses be buried or destroyed without the hides being removed, provided that the owner of any animal believed to have been poisoned may claim its hide if he so desires.

XVI.—Irrigat i o n wells and tanks.

The making of improvements, including construction of irrigation wells, tanks and ponds is governed by the provisions of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act.

Subject to existing rights, no cultivator shall transfer a well, tank or pond from which his holding is irrigated apart from such holding, and should he leave his holding, he shall have no claim to any such irrigation well, tank or pond.

Whoever takes a holding which is irrigated from any well, tank or pond, shall be entitled to irrigate such holding as before free of charge unless under a long-established title the well, tank or pond belongs to some person other than the malguzar, in which case he shall be entitled to make use of the well, tank or pond upon such terms as may, in accordance with custom, be agreed upon by him and the owner.

The malguzar is responsible for the proper repair and maintenance of all tanks entered in his name, but, in accordance with custom, aid may be demanded for the ordinary annual repairs from those tenants whose fields are irrigated from the tanks; and in cases where the malguzar has little personal interest in the tank, he may, with the Deputy Commissioner's permission, demand such aid from time to time, when more substantial repair is required.

If any person desire to construct a new tank on waste land the proprietors will give up such land for the purpose as may be selected by the Deputy Commissioner, and the proprietors will receive such compensation for it as the Deputy Commissioner may determine. Present rights to irrigation are shown in a schedule attached.

Details of Rules and Customs.

XVII.—'Akha r s' and 'Marghats.'

Plot No.—is the 'Akhar' (standing-ground for cattle). Plot No.—is the 'Marghat' (burning-ghat or Hindu burial-ground) and Plot No.—is the 'Kabristan' (Muhammadan burial-ground).

The malguzar will not himself cultivate or encroach upon them, nor will he authorize or permit any other person to do so.

They will always remain open for free use by the community for the purpose for which they are now set apart, unless, with the consent of the community, they are exchanged for some other equally large and suitable pieces of ground. Any such change shall be reported by the Patwari to the Tahsildar.

XVIII.—Dues from bazars and serais.

Proprietors are not entitled to levy any dues (ughai) on bazars held in their villages or to realize any commissions on sales effected.

XIX.—Rights of the village over land belonging to other villages.

XX.—Rights of other villages over land belonging to the village.

XXI.—Special clauses pertaining to the village.

(Specimen entries.)

XXII.—Protected thekadars with a record of the incidents of the protected status.

I.-Extent to which co-sharers are represented by lumbardars.

- 1. Tank No.....has been made over to the tenants for irrigation purposes, and the proprietors have agreed not to grow singhara therein.
- 2. In this village the fishery of the Wainganga has been relinquished by Government for the benefit of the poorer classes, and the malguzars may not levy dues therefor (vide Chief Commissioner's Resolution No. 4667, dated the 9th November 1895, in the Revenue Department).

Form of Wajib-ul-arz for the Zamindaris in the Bhandara District.

सन्धर्मव जयते

- (a) The person who is appointed lambardar is responsible for the payment of the Government takoli and cesses, and unless there has been a partition of villages or tenants between the co-sharers, either by mutual agreement or by order of a court, the lambardar shall collect the revenue, thekajama, and cesses from inferior proprietors (sub-lambardars) and thekadars, and in villages held in direct management, grant leases, collect rents, and institute suits for arrears.
- (b) No permanent transfer of the samindari or of a portion thereof, made without the consent of all the co-sharers is valid, except to the extent of the interest of the transferer.
- (c) If the whole or a portion of a *xamindari* is permanently transferred to any person other than a co-sharer, the transferree shall be at once liable to pay to the Government the full revenue assessed on the land transferred, the takoli assessed on the remaining portion of the *xamindari* being proportionately reduced.
- (d)—

 (i) The status of inferior proprietor can only originate in a grant by Government. So long as it subsists, it can be transferred. But when it has once merged in the superior proprietary right by lapse, or sale, to the superior proprietor it ceases to exist, the superior proprietor then becoming full proprietor, and he cannot recreate it.

Details of Rules and Customs.

(ii) The zamindar has no power to create or transfer inferior proprietary rights in any village in which he holds direct or which is held by thekadars. If the zamindar makes any transfer in contravention of this clause purporting to create inferior proprietary rights he shall be deemed to have transferred the full proprietary rights in the subject of the transfer, the village shall cease to form part of the zamindari estate, and the transferee shall be liable to pay to Government the full revenue assessed on the land transferred, i. e., the kamil-jama, like an ordinary malguzar.

II.—Relations of the zamindars with inferior proprietors, thekadars, and tenants. In regard to such matters as revenue and rent collection, enhancement of rent and ejectment, and in their dealings with inferior proprietors, thekadars and tenants generally, the zamindars shall abide by the provisions of the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts and of the rules made under them, and shall not recover or exact cesses, services, or dues of any kind save such as are warranted by law or by this wajib-ul-arz. Where any rent has been fixed by the Settlement Officer in money, rent in kind shall not be recovered.

III.—Appointment of lambardars.

When a lambardar dies, his son shall succeed to his post. If the son be a minor he shall, until he attains his majority, manage through an agent appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. If the son be considered by the Deputy Commissioner unfit, or if there be no son, a person chosen by the consensus of the co-sharers with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner shall be appointed to the post.

If the shareholders are displeased with their lambardar on account of his absence or misconduct, or for any other reason which prejudices the administration of the *samindari*, they can apply to the Deputy Commissioner for his removal.

IV.—Details of any villages held revenue-free against the zamindars.

V - Forest, waste and grazing grounds, and their management. As regards the mangement of village forest, waste and grazing grounds other than what is recorded as fasil jungle, the zamindar is bound by the provisions of clause X of the village wajib-ul-arz.

The fazil jungle shall be managed in accordance with the rules which may from time to time be framed by the Chief Commissioner under Section 124-A of the Land Revenue Act and is also subject to the following rules:—

- 1. The cutting of dahya or bewar is prohibited.
- 2. Land under forest shall not be cleared for cultivation without the previous permission of the Deputy Commissioner.
- 3. In case of disobedience of these rules or of wasteful management, the forests or any part of them shall be notified as especially reserved under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division.
- 4. In tracts so reserved no timber or bamboos shall be cut without the express permission of the Deputy Commissioner, and an account of all timber and bamboos cut under such permission shall be kept and submitted to the Deputy Commissioner.
- 5. In cases where the provisions of Rule 4 have been disobeyed, the Government may take over management of the tracts in question on behalf of the zamindar for such period as it may think necessary for their proper conservation, or may take any such other action as is provided for in Section 124-A of the Land Revenue Act.

Details of Rules and Customs.

The zamindars are entitled, subject to the aforesaid rules, to sell timber, firewood, grass and other forest produce at such rates as they please, and may, if they prefer, charge their ryots a fixed amount as commutation. But it must be distinctly understood that no such charge can be levied from any person who does not express a desire to bring forest produce from the fazil forests and whose needs are supplied by the dochand forest attached to the village in which he resides or has cultivation.

"In the dochand forest of the following villages—
—the inferior proprietors or thekadars possess the full rights which we ourselves enjoy in the villages directly managed by us.

"In the dochand forests of the following villages—
—we have reserved our rights to timber of the following kinds, &c., &c., and the inferior proprietors or thekadars have rights only in respect of the remaining produce.

VI. - Custo mar y

Cesses designated as Gharkhari, Sukhpatti and Pandhri have been abolished. (To be entered in those samindaris where these were continued till lately.)

The following articles are rendered to the zamindars according to the old custom:-

(As in the old wajib-ul-arz.)

VII.-Begar

It is customary for the zamindar to take, in each village held in direct management, from each tenant for the cultivation of his home-farm in that village begar of one man with one plough and bullocks for two days for the kharif crops and for two days for the rabi crops, and to take begar of one man from each house in the village for gharchaoni or thatching his houses in that village.

Each such village shall supply once in each year at any place appointed by the zamindar, within 10 miles of the village, grass, fuel and bamboos as detailed below:—

[Here give details for each village.]

If it appears that the zamindar is acting oppressively in the exaction of begar, the Deputy Commissioner may suspend for a term, and if the offence is subsequently repeated, may altogether abolish, the liability for such services in any specified village or villages.

74 STATEMENT No. XIV.

Zamindari Takolis.

Nam	e of Zamindari			Total assets.	Kamil-jama.	Takoli.	Jama payable on alienated portion of estate.	Total recoverable.
Ti	rora Tahsil.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kamtha	***	***	***	1,40,000	88 245	51,000		51,000
Warad	***	•••	••	36 477	20,150	17,000		17,000
Gangejhari	**		•••	3 430	1,890	1,300		1,300
Amgaon	•••	***	***	31,150	17.695	10,000		10,000
Phukimeta	,		•••	1,915	1,100	\$25		825
Saoli Dongargaon	•••	•••	***	8,615	4.795	***	4 795	4,795
Bijli (Anand Rao) Do. (Kanhaya Lal)	•••	***	•••	21,105	11,260	{ 4 160 { 2,200	570	4.730 2,200
Darekasa (Ratan Bapu) Do. (Ramlal Bapu)	***	•••	***	4.852	2,683	((1,200	1,145	1,145 1,200
Salekasa	•••	٠	***	2 57 }	1.230	520	550	1,070
Palkhera	***		***	12,245	6,810	3,000	2,410	5410
Nansari (Vinayak Rao) Do. (Sakhu Bai)	***	***	941	6,017	3,730	{ 1,000 200		1,000 700
F irkheri	***	***	- X	3 828	2,110	950		950
Malpuri	•••	***		2,743	1.440	650	145	79 5
Purada	•••	•••	CESTA .	5 631	3,120	1,600		1,600
Dongarli		***		1 395	800	500		500
			Total	2,82,914	1,57,110	96,605	9,615	r,05,220
Sa	koli Tahsil.							
Chichgarh		***	(idea)	18,334	10,235	5,400		5,400
Palasgaon		•••	सध	4,0 86	2.310	000,1		1,000
Rajoli	•••	***	7.104	3 434	1,930	Sco	105	905
Mahagaon	•1•	•••	•••	3.626	2,130	1,500		1,500
Kanhargaon	***	***	•••	1 24 1 24	90	45	45	90
Deori Kishori	***	**1	***	3,636	1 995	1,000	1	1,000
Bhagi	***	•••	•••	3,: 84	1,030	230	110	1,040
Chichewars	•••	p. 0	***	2,530	1.505	1,000	277	1,275
Salegaon	***	•••	•••	1,853	970	725		725
Palasgaon	***	***	***	689	ر 38	250	···	280
Chikhli	***	•••	***	1,043	615	315	154	469
Gondumri	•••		***	4 868	2,810	2,000	•••	2,000
Umri		***	***	2,438	1,360	1,000	ļ	1,000
Dalli	***	***	***	5,660	3.200	1,725		1,725
Arjuni	***		*.,	3-557	1,955	1,300		1,300
Dawa	***	•••		5.458	3.025	2,000		2,000
Khajti	***	•••	•••	1,901	1,170	650	•••	6 00
Fudmapuri	***		•••	1,891	1,050	7 50	j :	750
Khairi	***	***	***	1,556	870	550		3 50
Jambhli	***	. ***	***	1,310	740	375	185	560
			Total	71,271	40,040	23,340	829	24,169
		GRAND	Тоты	3,54,183	1,97,150	1,19,945	10,431	1,30,389

STATEMENT XV

List of Soil Factors as sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner for the Sakoli Tahzil of the Bhandara District.

				WH	WHEAT LAND.	G			3	RICE LAND.				GARDE	GARDEN LAND.			
													IRRIGABLE INCLUD- ING CANE LAND.	I INCLUD- E LAND.	BAR	BARANI.	•	
	Class of Soil.	P	Wahuri.	Pathar	Pathar. Sadharan, Lawan.	Lawan	Bandhia.	War- themia Tikra.	War- themia Samao.	War- themia Jhilan.	War- salang.	Mur- khand.	Ordinary.	Khari:	Ordinary.	Khari.	Interior	
Kali	:		8	8	6	So	S	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	E	i		
Kachhar	:	:	8	8	ş	SS	ος	:	1	S	:	:	72	&	\$	\$		8
Kanhar	:	:	œ	4	%	*	45	12	3	8 0.69	S.	65	:		:	:	:	
Morand I	÷		92	7	38	•	\$ (8.	9		8	8	:	:	:	<u>:</u>		ê
Marhani	:		91	7	33	Ç	0	3.	39	9 8	84	34	8	72	32	56		5
Rith	;	 :	15	₽3	39	37	37	:	:	:	:	:	:		:	:		
Morand II	:		4	#8	त	30	8	1.5	೪	36	4	35	8	73	42	\$		*
Sehar	:	:	0	2	*	∞	2	č	7	8	95	84	8		:	:		ä
Khardi	:	:	2	2	7		æ	6	٧٥	2	Ĉ.	90	88	36	8	4	ı	ō
Bardi	ŧ	•	:	:	:	:	:	n	۷	Z.	Q	8	:	:	:	:		ဗ
Retari	ij	:	:	:	;		:	n	' 0	3.5	8	8	:	;	: 	:		က
								اکتاب										

XVI.—Note by A. B. Napier, Esq., Settlement Officer, dated Nagpur, the 14th April 1902, on the methods of Cultivation and Crop Outturn.

1. It is probable that the Powars of Bhandara have carried rice cultivation to a greater pitch of excellence than any other class of men in these provinces, and therefore it may not be out of place if I describe their method of cultivation at some length.

The first matter and one of the greatest importance is that the rice bandhis should be as far as possible level in order that the low embankments in use should keep an equal amount of water all over the surface of the bandhi. This is effected on a sloping surface by digging out the soil where it is deep enough from the higher side and throwing it on to the lower side. This is a gradual operation and is costly, but in the end it more than pays expenses.

The next thing to do is to secure manure and water. The storage of cattle dung and house refuse for manure is not neglected, and it is not unusual also to employ the old rotting thatches of houses for the same purpose. There has been some improvement in pitting manure; but this is only done occasionally, and the pits are not made deep enough nor are they shaded from the sun in the hot weather nor is water added in this season. Some loss is also incurred owing to the necessity of carrying manure to the fields before the first rains stop the carts, and thus probably a good deal of the valuable part is lost before the cultivators are able to plough it in.

2. The nursery or *khar* in which the seedlings are to be reared for transplantation is prepared with great care. It is ploughed twice usually, once with the *nagar* or deep plough and once with the *bakhar* or paring plough, and it is well manured.

The seed may be sown either in the dry earth or else after the rains have begun. There is no great difference between the methods, except that in the former case after sowing the nursery is ploughed over with the bakhar, any large clods being afterwards, if necessary, broken by hand. When the ground is wet after sowing broadcast as before the seed is covered by drawing the paththa over it—a sort of harrow made of a log of wood about 5 feet long with pegs fixed in it. In the second method or chikhalkhar, as it is called, to per cent. more seed is said to be required, and a more careful watch is required for 5 or 6 days, as the seed is not so well buried.

3. The bandhis are then prepared to receive the seedlings as soon as sufficient rain has fallen. This preparation is elaborate; the ground is ploughed twice (chirhata and dunada), and then twice harrowed with the paththa. It is then again ploughed from once to four times, the process being called dandalua, and then it is harrowed again. The soil has now become a fine liquid mud and is ready for the seedlings, which are taken out of the nursery by men and planted in the bandhis usually by women.

Generally 4 or 5 seedlings, if small, are planted together, and each batch is planted 4 to 8 or even in the case of well prepared ground 12 inches apart. A khandi or 20 kuros of rice will usually suffice for $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, but in good cultivation less is required. I might mention that the seedlings are generally left 30 to 40 days in the *khar*, but they can be left a good deal longer. This point was much discussed in 1899; but though transplantation was in many cases done very late, the subsequent failure of crop owing to the absence of rain makes it impossible to say whether or not any evil results would have followed if seasonable rain had fallen.

4. If the dandalua is thoroughly done, weeding is seldom if ever required; but if it is scamped, weeding may be necessary.

The irrigation of rice depends, of course, very largely on the character of the rainfall; if it is fairly plentiful and well distributed, the halka dhan harvested in the beginning of October requires but little irrigation. Bhari dhan, harvested in the end of October and beginning of November, always requires to be irrigated once or twice, and sometimes as often as four times, to come to perfection. Irrigation is never, however, so good for the crop as more or less continuous light falls of rain.

5. In addition to the transplanted rice, there is a good deal of rice sown broadcast.

This is either done in heavy black soil where it would be impossible for cattle to work in the mud, or in other soils where the cultivator cannot afford the expenses of transplantation or has not been able to obtain seed till too late.

The soil is usually ploughed up for broadcast rice in the hot weather, but red soil cannot be so p epared unless there is a timely fall of rain. Broadcast rice is scattered by hand whether sown before or after the rains break, and the seed is covered either by ploughing with the bakar or by harrowing with the paththa, any large clods being broken subsequently by hand.

- 6. If the rice has not been sown before the rains break, and the rain is so continuous as to prevent the land being prepared, the seed is sometimes put in water until it begins to sprout, and in this state is thrown into the mud. This method of sowing is called kawdak.
- 7. It has often been believed that a great deal more seed is used in broadcast than in transplanted rice; but in this district broadcast rice is always sown thin, 30 or 40 seers to the acre in black soil and 40 to 60 seers in red soil. As a consequence the Chhattisgarh practice of beasi or thinning the crop with a plough is most uncommon; and is, I believe, confined to the Zamindaris on the east, where many of the cultivators have come from Chhattisgarh. Weeding twice or thrice is, however, needed if the crop is to be a good one, and this is done by hand.
- 8. Wheat cultivation as practised in the Nagpur country has been described in the Nagpur Settlement Report. The fields are frequently ploughed as often as 7 or 8 times with the nagar and bakar. The seed is sown either with the nagar if the soil is hard or not well prepared, or in other cases with the tiphan, which sows three furroughs at once. About 30 to 35 seers of wheat falls to the acre as a rule, though, as in the embanked lands of Pauni Chauras, a smaller kind of tiphan is in use and more seed is required. Wheat is never weeded, though the weeds are somtimes removed from gathas (i. e., embanked fields) at the time of ploughing.
- 9. As regards the minor crops little need be said; for gram the soil is not so much broken up, as the crop is thought to grow better among clods; for juari the land is ploughed twice as a rule; this crop is generally sown on high-lying lands and especially on river banks, as quick drainage is required owing to the far heavier rainfall here than in the regular juari-growing country—Wardha and the Berars. Lakhori and urad are sometimes grown as a single crop, but far more usually as a second crop after rice, the seed being thrown in while the rice is still standing. Linseed is either sown as a second crop mixed with urad or as a single crop in fairly light black soils. Til has lately come into prominence; of this there are two crops—one sown at the beginning of the rains and the other sown in October.
 - 10. I give below the usual amount of seed sown to the acre-

Linseed ... 6 pailis.

Gram ... 2 to 3 kuros.

Juari ... 1 to 1½ kuros.

Tur ... t kuro.

Urad ... 1 to 2 kuros.

Lakhori ... 4 kuros.

- Sugar-cane.

 Sugar-cane.

 Sugar-cane.

 Sugar-cane.

 Sugar-cane.

 as 13 per cent. of the total crop of the Central Provinces is grown in Bhandara; and in only one district, namely, Betul, is there a larger area under this cultivation. It is, however, to be deplored that the better kinds of sugar-cane have been almost entirely ousted by an inferior kind called kathai, which gives only half the outturn of unrefined sugar to the acre, but at the same time offers several advantages. The growing cane is hardly sweet to the taste, and so does not suffer so much from the ravages of wild animals; and while the kala, sufed and pachrang varieties do not give a good outturn even in the second year, two, three or even four crops may be taken from the same roots of kathai. This makes the latter a better crop for men who have but little capital to invest in agricultural operations, even when the investment would prove certainly profitable in the long run.
- 12. The ploughing of sugar-cane land usually begins as soon as the bullocks are free from work in the rice-fields, and land is often ploughed 6 or 7 times, and the clods are finally reduced to powder by a heavy beam called mahi being dragged over them by 3 or 4 yoke of bullocks.

The surface is then prepared in squares for irrigation with slight ridges to hold up the water.

When the last year's crop is cut in December or January, the tops of the canes, about 1 foot to 1 foot 3 inches in length, are cut off and preserved for setting for the new crop. It see ns that the tops of the good varieties must be set almost immediately, but those of kathai do not suffer from being kept 15 days or even a month.

The ground must be well watered for an hour or two before setting the cuttings which are thinly covered with mud. More irrigation is necessary until the cane begins to sprout, and again from time to time according to the soil and necessities of the crop. In about a month, when the shoots are about 9 inches high, the field should be manured, the manure being mixed in and the soil round the roots loosened with a kudali or spud. This manuring is repeated a month later with the best varieties, but in the case of kathai the soil is only loosened and no manure added. The crop must be cleared of grass and weeds a month later or so, and then nothing more is required, except irrigation, until the crop is ready to cut in the following December or January.

- 13. The kathai cane is very often allowed to stand for a second or third or even a fourth year. The names given to these crops are fantastic; the first is rasti, the second khuti, the third buti, and the fourth chuti. The deciding factor is the amount of water in the tank; if the owners of the tank reckon that there will be excess of water over and above that required to irrigate all the new land taken up, they agree to give water to second crops. The better varieties of sugar-cane are seldom allowed to stand more than a year.
- 14. The pressing of the sugar-cane is usually done by wooden mills consisting of three cylinders (generally of tamarind wood) with a screw thread cut on them. There is one iron mill in the district, but though its owner likes it and says it gets a lot more juice with less labour, it is criticised by others because it mashes up the canes to pulp and they are useless for burning when the juice is boiled.
- Outturn of crops.

 Outturn of crops.

 Outturn of crops.

 Outturn of crops.

 Outturn of crops.

 Outturn of crops.

 In the official notes upon the outturn of different crops prepared by the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture in 1894 and 1898, there is no record of the soils in which the experiments were made; but in a few cases I will be able to supplement this information from this district's records.
- Rice.

 Rice.

 Rice.

 Rice acre; in the second period 86 experiments gave an average of 1,529 lbs. to the acre; in the second period 86 experiments gave an average of 1,222; of these 3 in broadcast rice give an average of 416 lbs.; 34 in unirrigated land, an average of 903 lbs; and 49 in irrigated land, an average of 1,494. The average of the whole number of experiments thus works out to 1,343 lbs. per acre. I have taken the figures for 402 experiments, from which, however, those of the famine year of 1996-97 have been excluded. The average of the actual crop cut is 1,286 lbs., i. e., 1,522 lbs. from 251 experiments in irrigated land and 893 lbs. from 151 experiments in unirrigated land.

At the same time 24 experiments of broadcast rice in embanked wheat land give an average of 481 lbs., the highest figure being 1,100 lbs.; whereas the heaviest crop among the other experiments was 3,135 lbs.

17. These figures give an outturn of 85 kuros of grain in irrigated land and 50 kuros in unirrigated land, against 8 kuros or rather less of seed—an average of 10½ fold for irrigated and 6½ fold for unirrigated land.

This is less than is usually reckoned as the outturn in Bhandara, and I should myself consider 12 and 7½ fold, respectively, more probable as the true normal; but it is well to keep these averages deduced from actual experiment in mind, in order that the resources of the district may not be over-estimated.

18. The averages given by 47 experiments between 1884-85 and 1891-92 give 365 lbs. to the acre and by 47 experiments between 1892-93 and 1895-96, 329 lbs.

I have taken out the actual weights of the crops cut in 197 experiments and they average 372 lbs.; and as 60 to 70 lbs. of seed fall to the acre, this only gives a 5 to 6 fold outturn. The heaviest outturns obtained were 1,410 lbs. in the Municipal land used for trenching night-soil and 1,020 lbs. in a khari field close to a large village. These crops show what might be done with manure; but all manure is, as a rule, given to the rice land.

Juari.

19. The average outturn of 3 experiments of the years 1885-86 and 1886-87 give 473 lbs. per acre, and none were made between 1892-93 and 1895-96.

The total average of crops obtained in 22 experiments up to date is 921, but many of these crops were cut on the land on the river bank close to Bhandara. A crop 1,200 to 1,400 lbs. from juari sown on river bank is not exceptional; but in much of the juari land not so situated half of this amount would be considered a good crop.

The fodder available from the stalks also depends on the situation, and unfortunately the stalks were only weighed in one experiment, giving 860 lbs.

From 8 experiments in ringni, the hot weather juari, I get an average of 408 lbs. to the acre.

Gram. 20. Nine experiments between 1884-85 and 1891-92 give an average of 492 lbs. and 19 in the subsequent period an average of 345 lbs.

The average actual outturn of 50 experiments is 401 lbs. The maximum was 1,055 lbs. in khari land close to Bhandara.

Linseed.

21. Four experiments in the first period give an average of 257 lbs., while 15 in the later period give only 145 lbs.

This is a very variable crop. A maximum yield of 642 lbs. has been obtained, but on the other hand the outturn was almost nil in some experiments. Omitting the worst experiments, 19 give an average of 226 lbs. to the acre.

22. The outturn of gurh of 4 experiments in 1885-86 and 1886-87 give an average of 1,463 lbs., while 12 in the second period, for which statistics have been compiled, give 1,220 lbs.

From 35 experiments I have been able to collate, I get an average of 1,180 lbs. of gurh; but it must be remembered that in this district the very inferior kathai is usually grown, and experiments have given less than 500 lbs. to the acre. It often has occurred that the species of sugar-cane cut has not been mentioned, but for the kala variety 3 experiments give about 2,600 lbs. of gurh. Experiments of a fortieth part of an acre probably do not give a full value, as there is considerable waste in juice in pressing and boiling so small an amount.

As regards kodo very little information is forthcoming, but 9 experiments vary from 80 to 510 lbs. to the acre, with an average of 228.

23. I have had a few experiments made in urad and lakhori also, giving an average of 195 lbs. for the first and 305 lbs. for the second. These are the chief pulses used as second crops after rice, and so are of importance. Probably the average for urad is a low one, as most of the experiments were made in a bad year.

No experiments seem to have been made in til in the district.

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