

**FINAL REPORT**  
**ON THE**  
**LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENTS**  
**OF THE**  
**CHANDA DISTRICT**  
**IN THE**  
**CENTRAL PROVINCES**  
**EFFECTED DURING THE YEARS 1897—06.**

IN ENGLAND.

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No. 536-56-2, dated Simla, the 2nd June 1911.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. E. D. MACLAGAN, C. S. I., I. C. S., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture,

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

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Moss King's letter No. 256—XI, dated the 1st April 1911, forwarding the report on the Settlement operations in the Chanda District, together with your remarks and proposals in connection with these operations. In reply, I am directed to say that the Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 53 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, to confirm the assessment of the Chanda District.

2. As regards the term of the Settlement, it was decided in 1895 that the period of 20 years, fixed as a standard for the Central Provinces by the Secretary of State in paragraph 5 of his Despatch of the 24th October 1895, need not be applied to Settlements remaining to be completed on the roster then current. It was originally intended that the term of the Chanda District Settlement should be 20 to 22 years, but owing to delay in the commencement of operations the Government of India agreed to a term of 17 years in order that the Settlement might fit in with the roster then current. Since then the Government of India have sanctioned a term of 17 years in the Warora Tahsil and the upper Taluk of Sironcha, and the Chief Commissioner in his Resolutions on the preliminary reports has fixed a term of 17 years in the Lower Taluk of Sironcha, 14 in the Brahmapuri Tahsil, and 13 in the Chanda Tahsil, but the Government of India, while agreeing in the case of the Chanda Tahsil that the term fixed should be shorter than 20 years, refrained from confirming any of the above orders of the Chief Commissioner until the final Settlement report should be submitted. You have now in submitting the final Settlement report suggested the terms for the various Tahsils of 16 to 19 years, ending in the years 1920 to 1924.

3. It is observed that the terms now proposed by you are not specifically put forward on the ground of convenience in connection with the roster of Settlement. It is further observed that under the arrangements contemplated by your proposals the Settlement proceedings at the next Settlement of the District are likely to last for at least 5 and probably for 6 years. Such protracted operations are, as you are aware, opposed to the present policy of Government, and they are specially to be deprecated in a district which was from 1889 to 1894 under Survey and from 1897 to 1907 under Settlement.

4. I am accordingly to suggest that attention should be given to the considerations above described, and to enquire whether you see any objection to arranging that the Warora and Chanda assessments should terminate in 1922 (a period of 19 and 17 years, respectively); and those of the rest of the district in 1923 (a period of 18 to 19 years). If you agree in the above proposals, I am to request that orders may be issued accordingly, but should you consider that there are good reasons for adhering to the suggestions which you have put forward in the letter under reply, I am to say that the Government of India are content to sanction your proposals.

5. In respect of the enhancement of rent during the term of Settlement to which allusion is made in paragraph 8 of the letter under reply, the Government of India presume that proposals will be made in due course in connection with the proposed revision of the Tenancy Act.

6. I am, in conclusion, to express the regret of the Government of India that the report should have been so long delayed, and to invite attention to the remarks made regarding similar delay in the case of the Hoshangabad Settlement in this Department letter of 21st May 1906.

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No. 479—XI-4,114, dated Nagpur, the 27th July 1911.

From—R. C. H. Moss KING, Esq., I. C. S., Third Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Simla.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the Hon'ble Mr. MacLagan's letter No. 536-56-2, dated the 2nd June 1911, in which the Government of India confirm the assessment of the Chanda district.

2. In regard to the term of Settlement it is pointed out that the proposed terms are not put forward specifically on the ground of convenience in connection with the roster, and that under the arrangements proposed the Settlement proceedings at the next Settlement of the district are likely to last for at least 5 or probably for 6 years, and that such protracted operations are opposed to the present policy of Government and are specially to be deprecated in a district which was from 1889 to 1894 under Survey and from 1897 to 1907 under Settlement. The Government of India therefore suggest for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner that the assessment of the Warora and Chanda tahsils should terminate in 1922 and those of the rest of the district in 1923, but at the same time are content to sanction the original suggestion of the Chief Commissioner, should he consider there are good reasons for adhering to it. I am accordingly to explain the reasons which lead the Chief Commissioner to consider that his original proposals should be accepted.

3. The terms of Settlement proposed were not adopted especially with a view to convenience in the Settlement roster, though the arrangement contemplated will not cause any inconvenience therein. They would involve in the ordinary course the reopening of the Settlement of the Chanda district in October or November 1918, and were the terms suggested by the Government of India adopted, the same date would probably have to be chosen, for it would be impossible for one Settlement Officer to complete the attestation of the village statistics, and the fixation of the rent and revenue of more than one tahsil in each year. The only effect of the change of dates would be that whereas under the arrangement proposed by the Chief Commissioner each year's work would be announced as it was completed, under that proposed by the Government of India the announcing of the whole district would be deferred to the two closing seasons, and assessments made during the first year would not be announced for two or three years later.

4. In regard to the objection that protracted Settlement causes undue inconvenience to the people, I am to explain that the Chief Commissioner is himself most desirous that Settlement should be conducted with all reasonable despatch, but that looking to the size and circumstances of the Chanda district he is of opinion that 5 years is the minimum time within which such Settlement can be completed. So far as the people themselves are concerned, a Settlement does not involve the subjection of a whole district to a series of detailed and harassing enquiries which only terminate at the close of the Settlement itself. The Settlement staff deals not with the district as a whole, but with a small unit of assessment known as the group. Each group must sooner or later be separately examined, reported on, assessed to revenue and then announced. A regular routine has to be followed and the trouble to the residents of the group is identically the same whether the Settlement Officer starts announcing assessment as it is completed or waits for the completion of the whole district. So far as the individual ryot or landlord is concerned, the inconvenience entailed by Settlement is singularly small—much less even than is involved by a revenue case of a few hearings at head-quarters. The people are seldom or never called into head-quarters. A single attesting Inspector appears in the village and stays there only for 4 or 5 days checking the records. The Assistant Settlement Officer follows him and spends perhaps one day in the village, while the Settlement Officer will require the attendance of the villagers only for a few hours one morning in the field and for a few hours one evening in his camp. The business of Settlement, so far as the malguzar or ryot sees it, is then completed until he is summoned later to some centre in the vicinity of his village and presented with his final revenue or rent slip. This procedure, which takes the place of the Patwari's annual field-to-field inspection and preparation of records, cannot



possibly be described as either harassing or even seriously inconveniencing the people. It is carried out in every village with the utmost possible despatch, and the fact of the mere continuance of the Settlement office at the head-quarters of the district guiding the operation in successive groups has, therefore, in itself no effect either in increasing or diminishing the trouble given to the people by the Settlement process. The amount of trouble given depends far more upon the character of the subordinate staff, and a regular well ordered Settlement, which keeps the staff under close control, will even, though it be longer in dealing with a district, on the whole, do more to diminish the ryots' inconvenience than any hurried operations compressed into a shorter space of time.

5. In support of the shorter term proposed by the Chief Commissioner, I am to say that the fact that certain tracts of the Chanda district will shortly be developed by the new railway and irrigation projects, that the scope of enhancement of the recent Settlement was unusually restricted both by the conditions resulting from the famine era and by peculiarities in previous fiscal history, and that the most progressive areas are naturally those in which resettlement should first be undertaken, appear to the Chief Commissioner to justify the shorter terms which he has proposed for certain tahsils of the district.

6. I am to add that the Government of India are correct in presuming that the proposals in respect of the enhancement of rents during the currency of Settlement in the Central Provinces are under consideration, and that the subject will be dealt with in the revision of the Tenancy Act now being undertaken.

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**CENTRAL PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION.**

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**Survey and Settlement Department.**

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FROM

R. C. H. MOSS KING. Esq. I. C. S.,

THIRD SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

*Central Provinces.*

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

*Dated Nagpur, the 1st April 1911.*

SIR,

I am directed to forward, for the information and orders of the Government of India, the report on the Settlement operations in the Chanda District, together with a copy of letter No. 4343, from the Commissioner of Settlements, forwarding the report under date 14th September 1910.

2. The report itself is dated the 15th July 1905, but this is misleading, for only the report on the Settlement of the Khalsa portion was written in that year. The zamindaris still remained to be settled and were completed by a separate Settlement Officer in 1908, the two reports being subsequently amalgamated and only reaching the Commissioner of Settlements in March 1910.

3. The Chanda Settlement operations, to the results of which the Government of India's sanction is now requested, were effected under most unfavourable conditions. The Settlement should have commenced in the year 1896 and although the famine of 1896-1897 was not severely felt in this district, except in the eastern Zamindaris, the yields of the year were exceedingly short, and the outturns of previous seasons having also been poor or bad, operations had naturally to be suspended. A commencement was then made under Mr. Hallifax in 1897 and proposals were being prepared for the Warora Tahsil when there occurred the famine of 1899-1900. Operations were again completely suspended and when resumed under Mr. P. Hemingway a year later, it was at first decided merely to re-assess the western or non-rice portion of the district, including the Sironcha Tahsil, and to leave the whole of the rice-growing portions until it could be seen how far the recovery warranted a resettlement. During the cold weather of 1902-1903, Mr. Craddock, who was then Commissioner of the Nagpur Division, made a tour through the rice-growing portions of the Chanda District and his examination of a large number of villages situated in that area convinced

him that it was absolutely essential to continue the settlement over that portion of the district also. It must also be explained that only one previous regular settlement of the district had been made, that by Colonel Lucie Smith, during the years 1863 to 1869. The term fixed was 30 years, except in the case of some of the more backward parganas of the Khalsa and all the Zamindaris. These parganas and the Zamindaris had been summarily resettled during the years 1886—1888 for a short term, but rents were practically left untouched, the land revenue and the Zamindari takolis alone being revised. In the Settlement now under review, the Settlement Officer had, therefore, to deal with an exceedingly low rental which had been fixed (by that time) nearly 40 years previously, while the revenue owing to marked vicissitudes in the history of various villages had become most unequal in its incidence. It may be within the recollection of the Government of India that before the close of Colonel Lucie Smith's Settlement a controversy as to the propriety of making a Malguzari Settlement at all had been revived, and the outcome of the discussions which then took place was that, though the proprietary rights conferred were not withdrawn, every tenant who was not already an absolutely occupancy tenant was given occupancy rights. Further, the landlords were prevented from making any enhancement of rents during the currency of this Settlement, and this prohibition was included in the Tenancy Act of 1883 and has continued ever since. As might be expected from the circumstances above narrated, the Chanda ryot has become accustomed to a low and stereotyped rent and the circumstances of depression and deterioration amidst which the revised Settlement was effected have operated to reduce the enhancement of rents imposed to a figure far below that which the rise in prices and improvement of communications would have justified. In particular the rent enhancement in the Warora Tahsil, which includes most of the cotton-growing area of the district, was ludicrously inadequate. Mr. Craddock himself protested at the time against this inadequacy. But the assessment was made so soon after the famine that the Administration preferred to exercise extreme caution with the result, as reported by the Settlement Officer, that the Malguzars themselves expressed wonderment that the rents had not been doubled. In the rice-growing areas, the same excessive caution was not exercised, but in that part of the district differences between the different classes of villages were very much more marked, and the Settlement Officer was enabled to exercise, and did exercise, wise and wide discretion. Villages were classed according to their history and their stability to a much greater extent than is usual, and in all villages, which there was any reason to regard as at all insecure, the utmost indulgence was given. On the other hand, in villages, well protected by irrigation, or of which the history fully demonstrated security of assets, a more substantial enhancement was imposed; but in no case were the rates applied anything like as high as might have been economically justified. Outside the cotton-growing tract to the west of the district and the strip of country along the Wardha River, the character of the cropping is apt to fluctuate a good deal at different times. In a cycle of wet years rice is cultivated extensively and lands producing other crops are very much neglected. On the other hand, in a cycle of dry years the rice area becomes almost confined to land which can be commanded by some sort of irrigation. The dry rice fields cultivated during the wet cycle are allowed to lie fallow and non-rice land, hitherto neglected, is taken up and brought under the plough. As might be expected the incidences of rents in different parts of the district vary very greatly. In some of the most secure rice-lands they are fairly full, while in non-rice growing country they are most absurdly light. In the decade of 1890-1900, which comprised a series of wet years followed by a series of dry ones and included the two famines, the population of the Chanda District fell by no less than  $13\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, the Sironcha Tahsil only showing a substantial increase of 21 per cent. In particular parts of the district, especially in the insecure rice areas, the loss of population was very large. Since the year 1900 there has been a gradual recovery, although in the decade just closed there were also included two or three bad years. The Chief Commissioner has just concluded a tour in the Chanda District which extended to the most typical areas of the rice country, and was able to mark with satisfaction the great improvement that had taken place in the condition of the people during the last seven or eight years.

4. The net result of the Settlement Officer's revision in rents has been as follows:—

			Revised rate.	Percentage enhancement on previous rent.
			Rs. a. p.	
Warora Tahsil	...	...	0 7 11	14
Chanda "	...	...	0 9 1	16
Brahmapuri Tahsil	...	...	0 15 2	17
Sironcha "	...	...	1 4 5	19

Inasmuch as considerable areas of land were found to be unassessed owing to encroachment and rent was fixed on these, the extreme moderation of these enhancements becomes at once manifest. The enhancement on malik-makbuzas or plot proprietors, averages 32 per cent over the district, but their payments were so low that even after this enhancement the revenue they will pay is far below the rental paid by the tenants for similar land. The valuation of the home-farm and the estimate of the miscellaneous income require no detailed notice. They are both moderate. The assets of the 30 years' settlement were just over 4 lakhs; the revised assets as fixed or estimated by the Settlement Officer are Rs. 6,31,000, which had risen by the time of actual announcement to Rs. 6,38,000. Of these assets, Rs. 75,000 represented rents imposed by the Settlement Officer. The revenue has been raised from Rs. 3,00,000 to Rs. 3,56,000, or by nearly 19 per cent, the proprietors thus gaining Rs. 19,000 on revision. Remission of cesses had about the same time reduced their annual payments by over Rs. 18,000. The fraction assessed dropped from 66 per cent at the regular settlement to 56 per cent at the new one. In a number of deteriorated villages revenue was reduced, and the general result has been an equitable redistribution of the demand, which, if Malguzari assets alone were considered, scarcely exceeds 54 per cent. The Chief Commissioner can confidently recommend this assessment for the confirmation of the Governor-General in Council.

5. The Chanda Zamindaris in the south and east of the district are wild and jungly estates with an area of 4,900 square miles and a population of 106,079, or nearly 22 to the square mile. In 1891 the population was 137,501, and the fall due to emigration and mortality in the famines was nearly 23 per cent and reduced the population below that even of the Census of 1881. In Colonel Lucie Smith's Settlement no kamil jama was assessed, but the takolis or quit rents were fixed at Rs. 2,205 against Rs. 339 the previously existing demand. These payments were quite nominal and the Zamindari land assets then returned at the paltry total of Rs. 16,147 were most grossly understated. The Settlement of 1888 was again summary and the assets were estimated to be Rs. 36,212. A kamil jama of Rs. 21,860 was fixed, and the takolis or quit rents were revised and fixed at Rs. 2,717. A system of triennial assessment on forests introduced in 1888 was abandoned after one revision in 1892, by which time the assets by the inclusion of a fairer estimate of forest revenue had risen to Rs. 46,640, and the takolis were raised to Rs. 4,432. At that time, however, full cesses were levied on the kamil jama and special patwari contributions were fixed, to cover part of the cost of the newly established Land Record staff. During the nineties the survey of the more settled villages of the Zamindaris was undertaken, and the revised assets taken into consideration at the settlement now effected were found to have risen to Rs. 1,15,460, and by the time that announcement took place a further spontaneous increase from new tenancies brought them up to Rs. 1,21,308. The kamil jama as announced was fixed at Rs. 63,075 or 52 per cent of the assets at the time of announcement. No rent enhancement proper was undertaken but some small levelling up in a few holdings here and there and rent fixation on land held without rent brought the acreage incidence of the rental from Re. 0-4-1 to Re. 0-4-8 per acre. The moderation of the assessment may be gauged from the case of the Ahiri Zamindari. It was assessed on assets

of Rs. 30,000, but under the Court of Wards' management the income of this estate has since risen to well over Rs. 60,000. The old takolis had absorbed from 3 to 11 per cent of the Zamindars' incomes (as distinct from assets) from land and forests; in the recent resettlement an attempt was made to level them up to about 10 per cent. The Zamindars were relieved from all contribution to the patwari staff in 1905, and the consequence is that the new takolis enhanced from Rs. 4,432 to Rs. 8,025 do not even pay for the cost of the Zamindari Land Record staff. But the Zamindars could not well be refused the concession given to all proprietors in the Provinces by the remission of the patwari cess, and though the takoli enhancement was small the increase of the kamil-jama from Rs. 21,800 to Rs. 63,000 caused an increase in the remaining cesses of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent from Rs. 1,199 to Rs. 3,465, so that their total payments rise from Rs. 5,631 to Rs. 11,490. With the soreness remaining from the loss of police, excise and pounds which the Zamindars were totally unfit to administer, and after the considerable deterioration which was caused by the two famines, it was not considered proper to increase their payments further. The Zamindars are a wretched set of people whose importance was much exaggerated by Col. Lucie Smith. They are, with but few exceptions, ignorant and incapable of good management, though under the influence of Court of Wards' management the younger men are here and there showing improvement. Up till the year 1895 they were left absolutely alone and it was only in and after that year that the Court of Wards took up some of these estates where indebtedness, minorities, and in the case of Ahiri mental defect, afforded the opportunity. The results have been excellent in the case of such estates, but they are always liable to serious set-backs when the estates have under the law to be given back to their owners. The best hope for these Zamindars lies in their coming under the management of the Court of Wards. Unless any severe famine should again recur, a steady advance should now be the rule, and at each resettlement some progress may be made in levelling up the payments of these estates until they reach the standard attained in the Zamindaris of Chhattisgarh. It would now be a retrograde step to abandon land records in these Zamindaris and they must continue to be maintained. The four Zamindaris more distant from Chanda have now been transferred to the Drug District.

6. The Chief Commissioner does not think it necessary to trouble the Government of India with the details about the ryotwari villages. The Chanda ryotwari estate consists of certain old villages which have always been ryotwari, either, because, no valid claims to their ownership were preferred to them in 1865, or, because, the proprietors surrendered them to Government; a few villages sold to Government recently by their owners in connection with the improvement of irrigation tanks; and a large number excised from forest and under process of colonization. The great majority of these villages are still in a very undeveloped state and short settlements for a few years have been made in them, pending the increase in demand for land, which will enable them to be settled on a fair rental for a longer term. In some of these cases the present terms may be lengthened to suit the malguzari settlement; but it would be premature to commit ourselves at present to any such course of action. Many new villages have still to be formed and there are still many thousands of acres, classed as B-I Forests, awaiting colonization. Where such areas are commanded by irrigation works progress may be expected to be rapid, but elsewhere it will be slow and short summary settlements will be expedient. In the villages regularly settled by Mr. Hemingway, the 84,000 acres then comprised in occupied numbers were assessed to a revenue slightly under Rs. 30,000. As unoccupied numbers are taken up and more villages formed the demand should reach about half a lakh.

7. I am now to turn to the term for which the settlement is to run. It has to be considered in connection with the decision of this question:—

- (1) that this settlement belongs to the first round of regular re-settlements which was started in the time of the late Sir Alexander Mackenzie and is not strictly subject to the 20 years' rule approved by the Secretary of State;

- (2) that the Chanda malguzars owing to delays and bad years enjoyed an extension of their old settlement varying from 8 to 10 years in duration ;
- (3) that owing to the circumstances described above in this letter the settlement has had to be pitched at a far more lenient level than prices would fully justify, and
- (4) that a very large sum of money has been and is being spent by the Government on developing the Chanda District.

The expenditure on Major and Minor Irrigation Works, constructed, in progress, or sanctioned, will exceed 36 lakhs of rupees, and there are still several projects in contemplation. The railway to Warora has been extended to Chanda and Ballarpur, and its further extension onwards into the Nizam's territory is a not improbable contingency. The narrow gauge loop from Gondia to Nagpur, cutting through a considerable tract in the north of the Chanda District which was before very remote is completed, and the connection of this loop with Chanda (the Gondia-Chanda line) is being rapidly pushed on. A large number of roads were made or started in the famine, some of which have been completed and others will be completed before many years. A specially important road from Chanda to Sironcha, about 130 miles long, is under construction, and, when finished within the course of the next two or three years, will open out areas previously wholly landlocked. All these works of improvement were not in existence when the settlement was made, and they must have a most important bearing on the future progress of the district.

While, however, these considerations point to a short term settlement as expedient in the interests of Government, it must clearly not be too short for the following reasons :—

- (a) the term of settlement for the major portion of the Warora Tahsil has already been sanctioned by the Government of India and announced to the people as 17 years,
- (b) there was a distinct tendency noticeable in this district for proprietors to keep back development pending the re-settlement now effected, and the announcement of too short a term would again encourage this attitude and might retard progress,
- (c) it would be an error to make the time allowed for the various improvements to have effect on the country too short. Great as the effects should be, they will necessarily be gradual and the district should enjoy a substantial term of rest from settlement operations.

The question has been further complicated by the fact that in certain parts of the Chanda Tahsil announcements have been made for 13 years, while the formation of the new Garchiroli Tahsil has divided up areas in such a way as to make strict consecutive assessment by Tahsils difficult. Balancing all these considerations the Chief Commissioner is led to the conclusion that if the 17 years sanctioned for the Warora Tahsil, which has been most indulgently treated of all, is taken as the starting point, the terms may be fixed as follows :—

*Warora Tahsil—17 years, ending in 1920.*

*Chanda Tahsil (as reconstituted)—16 years, ending in 1921.*

*Brahmapuri Tahsil (as reconstituted)—16 years, ending in 1922.*

*Sironcha Tahsil with Ahiri Zamindari and the Ghot Pargana—18-19 years ending in 1923.*

*Rest of Garhchiroli Tahsil including the Zamindaris remaining in the District as now constituted—19 years, ending in 1924.*

These proposals will involve some small extensions in terms already announced but entail some considerable advantages. They enable the three most progressive areas to be re-settled first, and they will just bring the areas commanded by the Asola-Mendha project under a revised settlement within 10 years

of its completion in 1912-1913. They will also have the effect of distributing the district in a manner most convenient for the consecutive operations of the next Settlement Officer, the areas in which progress is likely to be slowest being left to the last.

Since the Settlement was completed the lower taluks of Sironcha (Revenue Rs. 11,405) have been transferred to Madras, and the four eastern Zamindaris of Ambagarh-Chauki, Panabaras, Aondhi and Koracha (Revenue Rs. 3,695) have been transferred to the Drug District. With the former the Administration has no further concern; with the latter, the Chief Commissioner thinks it best to keep to the term of 14 years which has already been announced for all of them, except Koracha for which no term has yet been fixed. This will make their re-settlement in 1919 concurrent with that of the Drug Zamindaris for which a term of 15 years ending the 30th June 1918 was sanctioned in letter No. 868—134-2, dated the 2nd June 1906, from the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

8. The settlement has been a very expensive one costing Rs. 5,25,000, a result due to the enormous area covered and the protraction of operations due to the famines and it will thus take 9 years before expenditure is recouped; but the administrative advantages of the settlement have been great, and it would have been quite impossible to continue unchanged a demand which during the 40 years following Colonel Lucie Smith's Settlement had become so grossly uneven in its incidence on individual estates. Moreover, out of this total expenditure of Rs. 5,25,000, the survey alone was responsible for about Rs. 1,70,000, so that the re-assessment operations proper cost about Rs. 3,55,000, a sum which will be recovered in the first seven years of the settlement. There can be no question, however, that this re-settlement has paved the way for a more profitable and less costly settlement from 1920 onwards, when the Government should be able to reap the reward of its present abstinence and of its expenditure on roads, railways and irrigation works. It is also most essential that the Chanda tenant should not continue to possess the complete immunity from all rent enhancement during the currency of the settlement which he now enjoys. With these low stagnant rentals there is no incentive to exertion and in large parts of the district the ryot holds twice or three times the area that he can properly cultivate. His rent cannot be raised and he cannot be turned out; while no land is available in many of these villages for new tenants. The result is that half his land often lies fallow and the other half is very much under-cultivated. The Agricultural Department is about to start an experimental Farm with demonstration plots attached in the Chanda District, and it is reasonable to expect that with all the other advantages offered there will be a marked improvement both in the standard of industry and in the general prosperity of the Chanda ryot by the time the next settlement comes to be made.

9. In conclusion, I am to bring to the notice of the Government of India the services of the Officers concerned in the re-settlement. Mr. Hallifax began the work with much energy and enthusiasm but ill-health interfered with his progress, and the opportunity was taken of the interval caused by the famine to put another Officer, Mr. P. Hemingway, to complete the work; while Mr. Chamberlain was appointed to re-settle the Zamindaris except Ahiri, which was re-settled by Mr. Lancaster. These Officers carried out the work entrusted to them in a satisfactory manner; but the brunt of the burden fell upon Mr. Hemingway, and the report does not do quite full justice to the immense labour and industry which the operations involved upon him and upon his assistants.

R. C. H. MOSS KING,

*Third Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,*

*Central Provinces.*

No. 4343.

FROM

E. R. K. BLENKINSOP, Esq., I. C. S.,

COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS,

*Central Provinces,*

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF

COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL PROVINCES,

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

*Nagpur, the 14th September 1910.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the Final Report of the Land Revenue Settlement of the Chanda District.

2. The Chanda District, excluding Sironcha, first came under British control in 1818, the town of Chanda being taken and sacked. Prosperity was then at a low ebb as the district had suffered heavily first by the Pindari raids, and then from its capture by the British. Under the British Protectorate it recovered rapidly, and in 1827-28 the land revenue reached the figure of Rs. 4,08,000, of which Rs. 4,07,000 were actually collected. From 1830 to 1852 the District was again under Mahratta control and suffered much from mal-administration. In 1853 the District lapsed to the British; the Land Revenue was then Rs. 3,43,000, and its incidence was very uneven, Court favourites holding on very low terms and the cultivating patels having been much oppressed to prevent too large a fall in Revenue. The Land Revenue was now steadily reduced till it dropped to Rs. 2,65,000 in 1858-59. In 1862-63 a regular Settlement was commenced, Patels were converted into Malguzars, excess waste was excised, and the realizable Revenue was fixed at Rs. 2,43,000 for the khalsa, excluding Sironcha. The term of Settlement was for 30 years, except for 5 of the more backward pargannas; it was expected that Malguzars would enhance rents after announcement, but shortly afterwards enhancement was prohibited and the rents of tenants were stereotyped for the term of Settlement. In 1886 the backward Pargannas were taken up. In Rajgarh, Amgaon and Wairagarh the rental was increased by 10 per cent by fixation and some levelling. In Ghatkul and Ghot rents were not touched. The revenue of these pargannas was raised by 22 per cent. Some hardship and abandonment of land was caused in Wairagarh by commutation of grain rents at Rs. 5 per khandi of dhan.

3. The first regular Settlement of Sironcha was made in the years 1863-66 and a revenue of Rs. 14,087 was fixed for 20 years. It was summarily reassessed in 1887; rents were not touched, but assets were found to have increased by 37 per cent and the Revenue was raised to Rs. 18,400 or by 31 per cent.



4. A regular survey was commenced in 1889 and was completed for the khalsa in 1894. The Survey of the more stable zamindari villages was completed by 1899.

5. Settlement operations proper were commenced by Mr. Hallifax, I. C. S., in 1897, and were continued by Mr. P. Hemingway, I. C. S. All work was stopped during the famine of 1899-1900 and the staff employed on relief. Thereafter much of the work already completed had to be redone owing to the altered conditions. The settlement of the khalsa was completed and the Report written in 1905, and the zamindaris were completed by Mr. Chamberlain, I. C. S., in 1908. The two reports were amalgamated under Mr. Hemingway's supervision, and were finally received in my office in March 1910.

6. As I have had no connection with the operations, and no acquaintance with the District save for one month at Head-Quarters in 1896, it is with great diffidence that I attempt to summarize and discuss results. The conditions of Sironcha are peculiar. Its rich soil and moister climate seem to render it secure from failure. The remainder of the District may be divided into Cis-Wainganga—stable and Trans-Wainganga—unstable. The former comprises the tahsils of Warora, Chanda and Brahmapuri as newly constituted, and the latter the new Garchiroli Tahsil and Ahiri Zamindari. It is said that Chanda was one of the first districts to feel the stress of famine in 1868-69, but the prices that prevailed from 1863 seem to show that this was really the culminating point of continuous failure—

					Seers per rupee.		
					Rice.	Juari.	Wheat.
1860	...	...	...	...	21	80	34
1863	...	...	...	...	13	15	14
1864	...	...	...	...	9	14	12
1865	...	...	...	...	9	19	12
1866	...	...	...	...	12	20	12
1867	...	...	...	...	7	13	8
1868	...	...	...	...	10	14	12
1869	...	...	...	...	6	10	9
1871-77	...	...	...	...	15	28	19
1881-85	...	...	...	...	16	34	25

From 1891 to 1897 there was a cycle of lean years described at pages 290-293 of the Gazetteer but the outcome thereof was that Chanda was never recognized as distressed; that in 1896 59,000 maunds and in 1897 127,000 maunds of grain were exported from Warora, the nearest approach to these figures being 28,000 maunds in 1902; that mortality was lower in 1897, than in 1896, and that cultivation in 1898 not only did not contract but actually expanded by 37,000 acres. There was, however, distress in the East, which I have described as unstable. In 1899-1900 the total rainfall was only 20 inches, the tanks did not fill and the rice country was badly hit, but of the Warora Tahsil the Settlement Officer says that it was a famine of prices only. For the calendar year 1900 the rate of mortality was 96.62, and the loss of cattle was terrible. The area put under kharif fell by 112,000 acres, but this was partly balanced by extensive rabi sowings. Contraction under rice is, owing to the variety of cropping, not so serious a feature as in Chhattisgarh. In Chhattisgarh rice is the crop, there is very little irrigation, the wasteful biasi method of cultivation is followed; after a failure every effort is made to maintain the rice area, and about half the usual quantity of seed is sown per acre; in Chanda, on the other hand, there is a great deal of good irrigation, and the tendency after a failure appears to be to leave unirrigated rice land fallow, concentrate manure and labour on the irrigated land, and make up the shortage by

extended rabi cultivation. This tendency was strengthened in 1900 by the loss of cattle and labourers.

7. The loss of population over the whole District between 1891 and 1901 was 13·8. Sironcha showed an increase of 21 per cent, Warora lost only 6 per cent, Chanda 12 per cent, Brahmapuri 19 per cent. If the Trans-Wainganga tracts of Chanda and Brahmapuri may be judged by the Zamindaris, which lost 23 per cent, it seems probable that the loss in the Cis-Wainganga portion of Chanda and perhaps of Brahmapuri was not much greater than that in Warora, and that the famine of 1900 affected labour and cattle, but not tenants in the Tahsils of Warora, Chanda and Brahmapuri as newly constituted.

8. The Warora Tahsil has only 10 per cent of rice and garden land, Chanda 28 per cent and Brahmapuri 54 per cent. Of the total area classed as rice land no less than 70 per cent is irrigated. There are 7 pure rice groups, of which two lie beyond the Wainganga, and have less and less secure irrigation :-

		Full irrigation.		Second class irrigation.	Total.
		Per cent of rice land.		Per cent of rice land.	
Cis-Wainganga	... { Keljhar	...	55	27	82
	... { Mul	...	56	32	88
	... { Garbori	...	45	33	78
	... { Talodi	...	53	29	82
	... { Gunjewahi	...	67	24	91
Trans-Wainganga	... { Ghot	...	34	25	59
	... { Wairagarh	...	25	40	65

The average of the Cis-Wainganga groups is 84 per cent total and 55 per cent full, but of the two Trans-Wainganga groups 62 per cent total and only 30 per cent full.

9. At page 131 of the Settlement Report of 1868 it is remarked that Maharatta oppression drove Patels to combine and industriously falsify the village papers, *i. e.*, to understate rents; no mention of discovery of concealment is made in that report and rents were not enhanced; fair rent-rates were worked out, and the payments of assigned villages, where there could be no object in concealment, were taken as a guide; on the rates so arrived at the revenue was calculated, and it was supposed that the Patels, or rather newly constituted Malguzars, would enhance in proportion to the Revenue, but, either because the Revenue was not enhanced or because the demand was for tenants and tenants refused to accept enhancement except at the hands of Government, very little enhancement was effected except in distant Sironcha and immediately afterwards rents were stereotyped for the term of settlement. As already stated at the re-settlement of 1888 a little levelling and fixation was effected in 3 Pargannas corresponding to the Rajgarh, Mul, Vyhar, Garchioli, Amgaon and Wairagarh groups and some villages of the Kurul, Murjha, Arhar-Nawargaon, Keljhar and Ghot groups, or roughly to the East of the khalsa on both banks of the Wainganga. Except for this there has been no interference with rents since 1868 and at that time the Commissioner wrote in paragraph 29 of his forwarding memorandum :—

“ These rent-rates (tenants-at-will Re. 0-8-8) would seem to show that tenants-at-will are not as yet rack-rented. The sparseness of the population and the vicinity of the ryotwari districts of Berar prevent landlords from rack-renting their ryots. And it is somewhat remarkable that after a long stagnation of rents, and at a time when the prices of produce had risen cent per cent all round within the previous three years, the Chanda rents should have risen only 5 or 6 per cent at the general attestation of rents made by the Settlement Department in 1864—68.”

As shown in Table VII-A the all-round rate of 1868 was Re. 0-8-8 and at present Re. 0-9-1, varying from Rs. 1-5-5 in Talodhi and Rs. 1-3-8 in the Nugur,

a distant group of Sironcha to Re. 0-3-9 in Ghatkul and Re. 0-4-10 in Shegaon Yensa close to Warora; and the more favourably situated the tahsil, the lower the rent-rate, *viz.* :—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Warora	...	...	0	7	0
Chanda	...	...	0	7	11
Brahmapuri	...	...	0	13	1
Sironcha	...	...	1	1	0

I do not find the corresponding Tahsil unit incidences given, but working back from the incidences as enhanced I get—

Warora	...	...	'36
Chanda	...	...	'46
Brahmapuri	...	...	'47
Sironcha	...	...	'65

It is stated in the report that sufficient allowance was not made in the factors for the richness of Sironcha soils, but it would require a very liberal extra allowance to bring the incidence of this remote tract even down to that of Brahmapuri. In the Warora Tahsil the rice groups—Neri and Jambulgata—were paying at '48 and '45. Judging by the incidences of the first 3 Tahsils and of the two rice groups of the Warora Tahsil, it would appear that rice was much more highly valued than wheat, cotton and other dry crops.

10. The influence of the famine of 1900 was naturally strongly felt throughout the present operations, and has condensed to a result, which in normal seasons would have been impossible, *viz.*, that in Chanda, Brahmapuri and Sironcha though paying at higher incidences and though there had been some enhancement at the re-settlement of 1888, and though the two former had fared much worse than Warora, and though Warora had benefited far more than the rest by the improvement of communications and increased demand for cotton, yet the enhancement effected is greater. The enhancement and resulting incidences are as follows :—

Warora	+	14 per cent	...	Revised incidence	'41
Chanda	+	16	"	"	'54
Brahmapuri	+	17	"	"	'56
Sironcha	+	19	"	"	'80

Warora was taken up first whilst the depression due to the famine and uncertainty as to the future was still weighing on all minds, but the result was that at Announcement the only real complaints received were from Malguzars, who wanted to know why rents had not been doubled, and that the Settlement Officer was of opinion that tenants would readily have accepted an enhancement of 25 per cent more than their rents as announced; it may well be that these complaints were especially forcible in the favoured Warora group, where the cotton area had extended from 10,486 acres in 1868 to 14,592 acres in 1901, but an enhancement of only 12 per cent was imposed, giving a revised all round incidence of '40, against a group standard of '45. The extent to which possible enhancement by levelling only has been foregone because of depression is most marked in the Vyhar group of Chanda, where a standard of '45 was taken, though the all-round incidence was '54. This rate nearly 17 per cent below the occupancy and all round incidence still gave an enhancement of 11 per cent on occupancy tenants, showing that payments must be extraordinarily uneven. The highest group enhancement imposed was 28 per cent in the Arhar-Nawargaon group of the Brahmapuri Tahsil. In this Tahsil the Settlement Officer divided the villages into stable and unstable, and was able to enhance confidently in the strong villages.

11. The pressure of Revenue had become very unequal owing to varying extension of cultivation, to settling new tenants on higher rents and to expansion of siwai receipts. In the Warora Tahsil the rise in cultivation was only 9 per cent, but assets had increased by 45 per cent, indicating that new settlers pay very high. Pressure was only 48 per cent. In Sironcha, pressure was only 51 per cent, though in one group, Cherla, owing to deliberate reduction or concealment of rents, it was as high as 68 per cent. Cultivation in this Tahsil

has expanded 35 per cent. In the Chanda and Brahmapuri Tahsils, on the other hand, the pressure was 57 and 58 per cent. In these two Tahsils great leniency has been shown and Malguzars are the better off by about Rs. 16,000. In Warora, on the other hand, they are about Rs. 9,000 out of pocket. In Sironcha it appears that no action was taken to counter the Cherla policy. About Rs. 900 were added to rents and nearly the whole amount was handed over to the proprietors, leaving the Revenue practically stationary, although in every other group of Sironcha substantial enhancements were obtained. The increase obtained from the khalsa was Rs. 56,000 or 19 per cent, and varies from about 31 per cent in Warora and Sironcha to 12 per cent in Chanda and Brahmapuri.

12. At Section 150 the Settlement Officer calculates that the revised rental demand and Home-farm valuation falls at only  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the gross produce. This is sufficient to show that the rental is extremely light, but even so he appears to have left out of account the valuable sugarcane and garden crops and a large number of minor crops. A similar valuation made for 1909-10 gives Rs. 1,63,88,566 for rice, wheat, juar, gram, til, linseed and cotton for the khalsa only. The revised revenue absorbs only  $\frac{1}{6}$  of this figure, and as above minor crops and garden crops are not taken into account.

13. The Zamindari and Ryotwari portions of the Report are very brief and there is no room for condensing. In the Zamindaris rents were left untouched in 1868 and again in 1889. At the present Settlement very low rents have been revised and some fixation has been done. As regards the leniency of the Takoli assessment, it is perhaps sufficient to remark that it falls at less than Re. 0-0-9 per cropped acre of 1904-05, without taking any account of a Forest income of over a lakh and other miscellaneous income. The total Takoli amounts to Rs. 8,025 only and does not cover the cost of the Land Record Staff, which is paid entirely by Government. The addition to Takoli was roughly Rs. 3,600 and the cost of the Zamindari Settlement excluding all cost of Survey was a little over Rs. 64,000 or eighteen times the increment. It is not suggested that the Zamindars deal harshly with their people and this seems to me a high price to pay for efficiency.

14. The ryotwari villages were mostly assessed at the rates adopted for the adjoining Malguzari villages, but, presumably because they were taken up when recovery was more complete, a considerably larger enhancement of 32 per cent was taken. In the fourth batch the enhancement amounted to 52 per cent, and gives a rate of Re. 0-14-8 per cultivated acre and Re. 1-1-1 per net cropped acre. This is a composite group with villages in all 3 Tahsils. Out of 12,422 occupied acres in this group 10,062 are classed as minor crop, 1,190 dry rice, 910 wheat land, 260 acres garden land, *i. e.*, there is no irrigated rice and the great bulk of the cropping is inferior, but the villages are newly settled and more than half the occupied area is still uncultivated. A full account of the ryotwari estate will be found at paragraphs 304—306 of the Gazetteer. A special Ryotwari Naib-Tahsildar has been appointed, and a larger and better paid staff is being arranged for. An allotment of Rs. 6,000 a year has been sanctioned for improvements. Most of the villages are doing well.

15. The areas given in the tables appended to the report are not for any one year, but an amalgam of the different years in which attestation took place. The net cropped area as taken from the Annual Crop Returns has been :—

					In thousands of acres.
1903-04	...	...	...	...	802
1904-05	...	...	...	...	872
1905-06	...	...	...	...	869
1906-07	...	...	...	...	873

After this the figures are obscured by the transfer of the lower taluq of Sironcha, comprising the Nugur, Albaka and Cherla groups to Madras, and 4 Zamindaris, Chauki, Panabaras, Aondhi and Koracha, to the Drug District, but

in 1908-09 there was a set back owing to the failure of 1907-08 and the net cropped area fell to 697 equivalent to about 800, allowing for the area transferred. The net cropped area for 1909-10 is 800.

In Statement III-B of the Annual Crop Return the area taken as normal is 844, but this has not been corrected to allow for transfer of areas, amounting roughly to 100,000 net cropped. For the current year the areas under important crops are :—

			1909-10.	Normal.
Broadcast rice	...	...	92	85
Transplanted rice	...	..	158	116
Juar	...	...	221	225
Cotton	...	...	46	46
Kodon-kutki	...	...	7	12
Til	...	...	48	4
Wheat	...	...	54	47
Linseed	...	...	75	60
Other food crops	...	...	142	235
Other non-food crops	...	...	13	12

16. From what I have written in paragraphs 9 and 10 above, it will be apparent that in my opinion there is in this District very large scope for enhancement of rents in normal seasons. From the incidences given in the body of the report, it will be seen that there are very great variations in pressure between different groups and from the working of the standard rates, it is plain that there must be great variation between the pressure of individual rents. Four groups of remote Sironcha were found paying at rates varying from '65 to '79; the Kothari group of Chanda was paying at '64 and the inferior C class villages of the Brahmapuri Tahsil were paying high in the following groups :—

Talodhi	...	...	...	'68
Garbori	...	...	...	'71
Kurul	...	...	...	'64

The B class villages of Gunjewahi were found paying at '76 and pressure had fallen 24 per cent since Settlement.

On the other hand the A class villages of the Murjha group were paying at '31 and of Arhar-Nawargaon at '47 and the B class villages of Brahmapuri and Kurul were paying at '37 and '38. In the Warora Tahsil except for the two rice groups no group was paying so much as '40 and 3 groups were paying at or below '30. Incidences are not given for the zamindaris, but Gilgaon, Potegaon, Muranda and Dhanora were found paying at acreage rates of Re. 0-11-4, Re. 0-10-7, Re. 0-10-4 and Re. 0-10-1, whilst excluding the rice groups the highest rate in the Warora Tahsil was Re. 0-6-6 and the lowest Re. 0-4-10. As already explained at this Settlement it has not been possible to do very much towards levelling out these discrepancies, except as between the superior and inferior villages of the Brahmapuri Tahsil. At paragraph 157 (5) of the Report the Settlement Officer presses for intermediate enhancement, and I strongly support his proposal. Paragraph 108 may also be read in this connection. In my experience pepper corn rents are destructive of backbone, thrift and providence for the future. It may be that malguzars will not avail themselves of the opportunities that may be afforded, but the Home-farm is still of modest dimensions and, except where rents are concealed or in particular villages where the Home-farm is large, they are very likely to do so, and especially so if the work is entrusted to an itinerant officer and the Malguzars are allowed to let the tenants suppose that it is really Government that is responsible for the enhancement.

17. In the Warora Tahsil 9 groups have been announced for 17 years and 2 groups for 15 years—all to run till 1920. The 37 ryotwari villages of this Tahsil have been settled for six years only from 1906 to 1912. In the revised Chanda Tahsil five groups were announced for 13 years, from 1905 to 1918 and in 2 groups no term was announced. In Sironcha the lower Taluq settled for 17 years (1905-1922) has been transferred to Madras. The upper taluq is also settled for 17 years, Sirkonda group from 1904 to 1921, and Sironcha from 1905 to 1922. 43 ryotwari villages of Sironcha have been announced from 1908 to 1922. For Brahmapuri no term has been announced. For Garchiroli no term has been announced for 3 groups; for the fourth, Ghot 13 years (1905-1918). For the Zamindaris 14 years has been announced from 1905 to 1919, except Ahiri 17 years (1905 to 1922) and Koracha, no term announced. Ambagarh-Chauki, Panabaras, Aondhi and Koracha have been transferred to Drug. For 64 ryotwari villages of the Chanda, Brahmapuri and Garchiroli Tahsils no term has been announced. The Settlement Officer's proposals at paragraph 153 are based on the assumption that the terms announced are without authority. The Warora Tahsil is very low rented and cotton is making great strides there; the Chanda and Brahmapuri Tahsils have been opened up by the Nagpur-Gondia loop and the Nagbhir-Chanda extension and also by the extension of the broad-gauge from Warora to Chanda and Ballarpur; large Government tanks are in hand there. In these three tahsils then there are strong reasons for fixing the earliest possible date for re-settlement, but we cannot disregard announcements already made. The earliest dates possible would be :—

		No. of villages.	
Chanda	...	322	1918 (13 years)
and	...	46	
Ryotwari	...	368	1919 (announced from 1906 13 years)
Brahmapuri	...	10	
and	...	551	1920 (17 years)
Warora	...	39	
Ryotwari	...		

and the rest of the district could follow :—

		No. of villages.	
Garchiroli	...	307	1921 (16 years)
Ryotwari	...	12	
and	...	486	
Zamindaris (except Ahiri)	...	158	1922
Sironcha	...	106	
and	...	393	
Ryotwari	...		
Ahiri	...		

There is, I think, no strong reason for taking up the ryotwari villages, which appear to pay more highly and in which a larger enhancement has been made, before the neighbouring Malguzari villages. In accordance with letter No. 312—XI-4-32, dated the 26th May 1910, from the Under Secretary to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, Survey and Settlement Department, to my address, the following dates have been taken for the Settlement roster :—

Chanda	...	1919
Warora	...	1920
Brahmapuri	...	1921
Sironcha	...	} 1922
Garchiroli	...	

Ryotwari villages and the Zamindaris were not dealt with in that letter. It is doubtful whether Sironcha and Garchiroli could be satisfactorily managed in one year, and if the Zamindari Settlement be simplified to suit the small Revenue derived therefrom, one officer could, I think, deal with the whole district in the years suggested by me.

18. There are a few mistakes in the report, for which I am having an errata slip prepared, as 250 copies had been printed off before I found time to deal with it. The report itself is not overlong, considering that it deals with zamindaris and a ryotwari estate also, and that a great deal of differentiation between Tahsils and groups has been necessary to make clear the effects of Famine and the necessity for differential treatment. The Appendices are as prescribed; they are very bulky, and make the picking out of information very laborious. The classification of the khalsa cultivated area alone covers 80 pages, and the Ryotwari classification adds another 12 pages. If permitted I should like to make proposals for the simplification of Tables to accompany Settlement reports, but the omission of annas and pies, except of course in rates, and of fractions of acres would effect a great economy of space and printing and would render comparison far more easy and effective. The excess to which this is carried may be seen at page 113 of the Tables, where there are entries of Rs. 648-14-4 $\frac{1}{2}$  and Rs. 2,326-1-2 $\frac{1}{2}$  at the head of Column 8, Table VII, and similar entries in Column 10.

In this same Table VII payments are given :—

- |                   |                           |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. At Settlement. | 4. As Sanctioned.         |
| 2. At Present.    | 5. As Announced.          |
| 3. As Proposed.   | 6. As Deduced from rates. |

1 and 2 are necessary, though payments without corresponding areas convey very little and the search for corresponding areas, as at present arranged, is very laborious; but of 3, 4, and 5, only one is necessary. At the stage of Final Report, it is quite immaterial whether the Settlement Officer's proposals were accepted or modified, and the slight changes at Announcement have nothing to do with our methods of work; in the present case some interest can be extracted from them in so far as they indicate a measure of recovery or the reverse between Attestation and Announcement, but usually they have not the slightest interest. If sanctioned payments be given with unit incidences, then instead of giving payments as deduced from rates, it would be enough to give the rates employed, and, as the rate is uniform for all classes, this would save a good deal of space. Omitting annas and pies, fractions of acres, and unnecessary statements, and with some re-arrangement, Tables VI and VII might be brought together on two pages for each tahsil to give a really instructive conspectus of past, present and action taken.

19. I have, as stated at the outset, had no connection of any kind with this Settlement and am therefore unable to make the usual comments on the services of the various officers employed.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. R. K. BLENKINSOP,

*Commissioner of Settlements.*

## CHANDA SETTLEMENT REPORT.

*Erratum.*

Page.	Line.	As printed.	As correct.
	Map showing groups.	Numbering of groups in Warora Tahsil and of the Zamindaris does not agree with numbering in map.	Numbering of group in Warora Tahsil and of the Zamindaris does not agree with numbering in map.
Do.	(References)	... Padi Muranda	... Pai Muranda.
6	3	... Grain exports in tons	... Grain exports.
22	4	... This crop covered 23,506 acres	... This crop covered 43,269 acres.
22	4	... The present figure is 16,473 acres	... The present figure is 16,171 acres.
22	5	... Over four times	... Over two times.
27	Table Arhar Nawargaon Juar in 1895.	5,798	5,708.
27	1 below the above table	... An increase of 300 acres	... An increase of 107 acres.
28	Table, Cotton for 1893-94	172,268	17,268
30	8 .	... Appendix No. IX	... Appendix No. IV.
31	Table, Rice Area in 1895, Sironcha Tahsil.	1,260	1,550.
31	Table, Rice Area attested for Sironcha Tahsil.	1,550	1,260.
32	5 of paragraph 80	... Greater extent than bad soils	... Greater extent than good soils.
37	Total present revised assets	Rs. 1,105-12-0	Rs. 1,065-12-0.
40	16 of paragraph 103	... At present only 815 acres	... At present only 824 acres.
41	Table, Absolute-occupancy at Settlement in 1866.	101,575	201,573.
42	7 of paragraph 108	... 815 acres only	... 824 acres only.
54	Table, Sanctioned standard rate for Chimur Group.	40	45
56	Table, Increase per cent in rate for Wairagarh.	+ 27	-7
57	Table, Standard rate of Group for Chimur.	40	45.
64	2 of paragraph 137	... Paragraph 132	... Paragraph 131.
66	1 of paragraph 141	... In para. 137	... In paragraph 136.
67	Table, Heading of column 5	... Percentage on malik-makbuza revenue	... Percentage on malik-makbuza payments.
...	Do. do. 8	... Percentage on malguzari revenue	... Percentage on malguzari assets.
68	Table, Revised assets on malguzari lands for No. 6 Kurul.	Rs. 99,937-4-0	Rs. 19,937-4-0.
75	2 of paragraph 158	... The Aheri Zamindari comprises 2,545 square miles.	... The Aheri Zamindari comprises 2,673 square miles.
80	1st Table, Area excised in square miles, Wairagarh.	80.10	180.10.



## CHANDA SETTLEMENT REPORT ANNEXURES.

*Erratum.*

Page No.	Table.	Column.	Side head.	As printed.	As correct.
59	...	13	2nd row of Total	7 Per cent.	72 Per cent.
86	IV	7	6 Kurul	1,821'40	821'40
93	IV	10	4 Garbori	183'61	783'61
94-97	Heading of Table V			Details of village area.	Details of village area—at present.
98-101	Do.		...	Details of village area.—(Concl'd.)	Details of villages areas in 1886 and 1888.
102-109	Heading of Table VI			Details of holdings.	Details of holdings—at present.
110,111	Do.		...	Do.	Details of holdings—at last settlement.
110	VI	6	8 Chimur	99,491'64	9,949'64
110	VI	7	Do.	164,213'17	16,423'17
110	VI	6	Total	791,761'39	79,156'39
110	VI	7	2 Rajgarh for 46 villages	161,821'81	16,182'81
110	VI	7	3 Mul	7,383'57	7,387'57
110	VI	6	5 Garchiroli for 38 villages	27,431'86	2,743'86
111	VI	9	2 Albaka	7'48	7'48 should be common to columns 8 and 9.
123	VII	8	3 Talodh.	Rs. a. p. 238 3 0	Rs. a. p. 2,338 3 0
127	VII-A	22	Do.	1 8 7	1 8 0
128	VIII	3	8 Kothari Sarandi	26 0 0	25 0 0
134	X	6	3 Bhandak as announced	4,042 8 0	4,032 8 0
141	X	9	3 Cherla	3,750 1 0	3,756 1 0
143	XI	8	1 Nagri Lonhara as announced.	8,555 15 5½	8,515 15 5½
165	XIII	5	Total for the tahsil, 2nd row	58 0 0	53 0 0
171	IV	15	4 Sirsundi	149'33	194'33
175	V	20	8 Dhanora	536	556
175	V	12	15 Khutgaon	39,583'13	39,580'13
179	VI	Heading of column 20		Total occupied area (to agree with column 6 of Table V).	Total occupied area (to agree with column 7 of Table V).
181	VI		Do. do	Do.	Do.
187	VII	18	5 Aheri, Chanda Tahsil	Rs. a. p. 10 4 10	Rs. a. p. 0 4 10

**CHANDA SETTLEMENT REPORT ANNEXURES.—(Concl'd.)**  
*Erratum.*

Page No.	Table.	Column.	Side head.	As printed.	As correct.
188	VIII	Amount in year of present settlement.	3 Palasgarh ...	3,160 7 0	3,166 7 0
195	X	16	Total for the tahsil ...	11,847 0 2	11,847 0 0
196	XI	5	3 Palasgarh as proposed ...	35,600 0 0	3,560 0 0
199	XI	8	13 Ambagarh Chauki as announced. ...	12,877 8 0	12,877 3 0
200	XI	5	5 Aheri as sanctioned ...	15,095 0 9	15,095 0 0
201	XI	12	Total for the district ...	1,369 5 1	13,569 5 1
203	XII	8	1 Sonsari as sanctioned, 2nd row. ...	+ 119 1 0	—119 1 0
203	XII	7	3 Palasgarh (as proposed) ..	978 15 7	1,978 15 7
203	XII	8	6 Muramgaon as proposed ...	1,777 11 11	1,377 11 11
203	XII	11	7 Koracha as proposed ...	1,537	1,539
203	XII	13	Do. do. ...	1 0 8	0 5 8
208	XIII	8	1 Sonsari as proposed ...	736	726
224	Details of cropping.	7	3rd batch, 39 villages of Chanda Tahsil.	746.66	746.96
225	Do.	11	Grand Total ...	188.97	189.97

# FINAL REPORT ON THE LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT

## OF THE

# CHANDA DISTRICT

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# FINAL REPORT ON THE LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT

OF THE

## CHANDA DISTRICT

### PART I.

#### GENERALLY DESCRIPTIVE OF THE DISTRICT.

##### SECTION I.—GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

1. Since a full description of the Chanda District, its soils, its people and its general history will shortly appear in the District Gazetteer, the descriptive portions of this report will be confined to features which have had a direct influence upon settlement operations: some description is a necessity at the present time; for both tahsil and district boundaries are being changed, roads and railways are being built, and the famines of 1897 and 1900 while leaving depression in rice tracts, have brought comparative prosperity to the groups which prefer a light rainfall for their cotton and juar.

2. The Chanda District lies in the extreme south of the Nagpur Division in the Central Provinces. As now settled, it consists of the original Chanda District settled by Major Lucie-Smith in the year 1867, plus two taluqs of the Upper Godavery District that was settled by Colonel Glasfurd in the year 1868. In 1874 that Upper Godavery District was divided into two portions: the southern half was handed over to the Madras Government and the northern was joined to Chanda District under the name of the Sironcha Tahsil. The Lower Taluq of that tahsil is now being made over to the Madras Government once more, after settlement.

3. In shape the district is an irregular triangle, with the Lower Taluq of Sironcha completely separated from the district proper. On the north it is bounded by the Wardha, Nagpur and Bhandara Districts of the same division; on the west by the Berars and further south by Hyderabad proper; on the north-east by the Raipur District of the Chhattisgarh Division of these Provinces and on the south-east by the Bastar State.

4. The total area of the district, as it now stands, is 10,956 square miles; of this area 6,106 square miles lie in the khalsa portion and the remainder in the zamindaris. The present settlement operations embrace the whole of the district; but since there has been no rental revision properly speaking in the zamindari tract, I will deal with the khalsa and zamindaris separately.

5. For administrative purposes the district has been divided into four tahsils, A Chanda, Warora, Brahmapuri and Sironcha. These divisions were recognised at the time of the original settlement and their boundaries have remained practically unchanged until the current year. A fifth tahsil has lately been created at Garchiroli. But since this was not in existence when the Tahsil Reports were written, the present report will deal with the old tahsils only to avoid confusion in the names. The Garchiroli Tahsil is, however, shown on the annexed map together with the boundaries of the original tahsil.

6. The number of malguzari villages now under settlement is in each tahsil:—

				Number of villages.	Area in square miles.
Chanda	...	...	...	524	869
Brahmapuri	...	...	...	481	745
Warora	...	...	...	548	872
Sironcha	...	...	...	158	172
Total				1,711	2,658

**Principal rivers.**

7. The principal rivers in the district are the Wardha and Wainganga. In the south-east the Indravati forms the border of the district.

The best portion of the malguzari estates lies in the 'doab' between the Wardha and the Wainganga, or in the watershed of the latter.

**Hills.**

8. The surface of the district is very uneven; in the north of Warora Tahsil the Chimur and Sathbhaini Hills attain a height of 1,500 feet; this range runs due south into the centre of the Chanda Tahsil, gradually becoming lower and more scattered. The western half of the district is a series of ranges generally of little height; but in the extreme east of the Ahiri zamindari some of the peaks are over 2,000 feet high, and the range that separates the Lower Taluq of Sironcha from Bastar runs up as high as 3,174 feet.

Inside the hill ranges to the west of the district patches of good soil are found; but they are of small extent only. The most fertile tracts are found in the Wardha and Wainganga Valleys, especially the former.

The smaller hill ranges are chiefly sandstone with some gneiss and granite. In the northern part of the district there is laterite overlying the sandstone.

**Soils and crops.**

9. From the conformation of the country it will be evident that the district contains a large number of sharply defined tracts, each tract containing soils and cultivation of a totally different stamp to those found in its immediate neighbours. In the river valleys we find black loam overlying trap and probably to a large extent disintegrated trap itself. In the inland portion we find shallower brown or yellow loam, largely composed of disintegrated sandstone. Thus on the bank of the Wardha, and subsequently the Godavery, there is a broad strip of deep soil, retentive of moisture, and devoted to open-field crops, cotton, wheat, gram, juar and linseed. Further inland, but immediately adjoining this open tract, there is a range of small hills with poorer soil at their feet and in the intervening strips. This soil is of little use without irrigation; with irrigation it is an ideal soil for rice and cane. The hills provide numerous sites for tanks; irrigated rice is the chief crop, and few villages lack a good tank. To the east of this rice tract the riverain soil begins once more on the bank of the Wainganga; and open-field villages again appear, with a few rice villages intervening wherever a good tank can be built. Outside the Wainganga Valley, in the zamindaris, the rice villages predominate, there being little good soil and hills in abundance.

In this manner the whole district is divided into distinct strips of rice and rabi land alternately. The peculiar fertility of the black soil in the river valleys is probably due to the impervious nature of the underlying trap. The sandstone tracts drain more rapidly.

10. In the open tracts, as contrasted with the rice tracts, the cropping varies greatly between kharif or monsoon crops and rabi or winter crops. This is due entirely to the variations in the monsoon: the soil in these open tracts rapidly becomes waterlogged if the rainfall is heavy in August and September, and kharif crops grown in this soil suffer heavily from excessive moisture in these months: if however the rainfall is both heavy and prolonged well into October, the soil is the easier to plough for winter crops. If therefore in any series of years the rainfall continues heavy, the tenants, after experiencing poor harvests in the first two years through excessive moisture, completely change their cropping, and grow rabi crops instead of kharif. Similarly when years of short rainfall are the rule, they grow kharif varieties of juar and cotton in land which, in more normal years, is reserved for wheat and rabi pulses.

Such variation is, however, not found in the rice tracts proper.

**Assessment groups.**

11. For assessment purposes the district has been divided into 34 groups. These groups are given below, classed under the headings "rice," "open-field" and "intermediate," the last class being the group lying between the pure rice.

and the open tracts, and partaking of the character of both to a greater or less extent :—

*Warora Tahsil—11 groups.*

Rice.	Intermediate.	Open field.
	Khemjai.	Warora.
	Ensa-Segaon.	Nagri Lonhara.
	Chandankhera.	Bhandak.
	Shedegaon.	Shankarpur.
	Chimur.	
	Neri.	
	Jambulgata.	

*Chanda Tahsil—10 groups.*

Keljhar.	Amgaon.	Chanda.
Mul.	Vyhar.	Kothari.
Ghot.	Rajgarh.	Ghatkul.
	Garchiroli.	

*Sironcha Tahsil—5 groups.*

Sirkonda.	Sironcha.
	Nugur.
	Albaka.
	Cherla.

*Brahmapuri Tahsil—8 groups.*

Garbori.	Kurul.	Brahmapuri.
Talodhi.	Murjha.	Arhar-Nawargaon.
Gunjewahi.		
Wairagarh.		

In the Brahmapuri Tahsil this distinction is, somewhat, arbitrary. The intermediate and open-field groups of that tahsil are, it is true, riverain tracts with good soil; but the cultivation generally is of a different type to that of other tracts in the district. A large proportion of the cultivated land is highly embanked and is regularly double-cropped; light rice is grown during the rains, followed by wheat, juar, gram, linseed and numerous rabi pulses. The rice is, however, the less important crop: and if rice seed is scarce, the area under rabi crops more than compensates the tenant for the temporary loss of the rice. The area under rice, however, in normal times might cause this tract also to be regarded as a pure rice tract.

12. In the intermediate groups of all tahsils there is some variation. In Warora and Brahmapuri these groups possess good deep soils of the type found in the pure open-field groups; but in Chanda their soil is generally poor; the soil found in the Wainganga Valley, between Garchiroli on the north and the junction with the Wardha River on the south, is not so deep and good as that of other riverain groups, though it is distinctly better than the shallow soil of the pure rice groups. A more detailed reference to this variation will be found in the chapter which deals with soils.

## SECTION II.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRADE.

13. A glance at the map will show that a large portion of this district still lacks good roads and a far greater portion is completely out of touch with the railway. At the present time the railway has come no nearer than Warora, in the extreme north-western corner of the district; the line is now being extended to Chanda and Ballarpur; and a through line has been surveyed this season to connect up with Warangal, in Hyderabad, passing down the western side of the district and leaving the district at the southern apex of

the triangle. A second light feeder line has also been surveyed from Gondia to Chanda: this will pass through Brahmapuri and Mul, and will open up the whole of the best rice tracts in the district. But these lines, though sanctioned and partly under construction, are in the future: in the past this has been probably the most remote and roadless district in the Provinces. Of the 34 groups formed, as many as 11, exclusive of the zamindaris, are shut off from the rest of the world by large rivers; while the Warora Tahsil, and a small but comparatively unimportant portion of Chanda Tahsil, are the only tracts that lie within 40 miles of the railway. The best of the open-field tracts are within comparatively easy reach of the railway; but the best of the rice tracts are more than 50 miles away. The difficulty of distance would to a certain extent have been obviated, if the district had possessed good metalled roads. But nearly all the roads shown on the map are of recent construction. A good road has existed between Chanda and Warora since settlement, and Chanda was also connected with Mul and Brahmapuri many years ago; but with these exceptions the whole district has been literally devoid of roads until the last ten years. Brahmapuri was not connected with Armori until the famine of 1900, and in that same year Mul was connected with Garcholi: the road from Chanda southwards to Kothari was started as a famine work; it is now being completed and extended to Ahiri, and thence to Sironcha; but up to the present it is complete for the first ten miles only. To all intents and purposes there is still no road whatever south of Chanda, though Chanda is over 100 miles distant from the Sironcha Tahsili, and the district extends yet another 100 miles south of Sironcha. To the east the district border is another 100 miles from Chanda; there is a made road as far as Mul, 27 miles only. All this will be changed when the roads projected, or under construction, and the railways are completed; but in the past this lack of communications must have hampered development and trade considerably. The only good routes connecting the district with the outer world, besides the railway at Warora, are the roads from Naghbir to Nagpur in the north, where the Warora and Brahmapuri Tahsils meet, and the still more distant road connecting Ambagarh-Chowki, in the north-eastern zamindaris, with Raj-Nandgaon; but the latter is of no appreciable value for the district generally on account of its distance from the best tracts.

#### Trade routes.

14. The most important trade routes are the made-roads from Chanda to Warora, and from Naghbir to Nagpur, and the country roads from Chimur to Hinganghat and Nagpur, from Brahmapuri to Paoni and Lakhandur in the Bhandara District, and from Dhaba, south of Chanda, to the Nizam's dominions. All grain and forest produce from the tracts south and east of Chanda comes to Chanda through Mul, and thence passes to Warora; from the more northern tracts it goes along the made-road direct to Nagpur, or by the country tracks to the Bhandara bazaars abovementioned. The Sironcha trade is a different matter. This tahsil is shut off from Chanda by a range of hills with extremely bad ghats; there is little trade of importance between this tract and the rest of the district. But luckily the Godavery, though not navigable by boats of large size, is passable in the rains; all the trade of Sironcha is with Rajahmandry by river, since the carriage is cheap; it is, however, export trade only; the imports into this tract are very small indeed, since the boats have to come up stream almost empty.

#### Bazaars.

15. The most important bazaars in the open and semi-rice tracts are held at Chanda, Dhaba, Warora, Chimur, Jambulgata and Brahmapuri. It is not altogether strange that there is no market held at Sironcha when the peculiar position of that town is considered; there is but little import trade, for the tract is too distant to attract saokars from other parts of the district, and import trade from the other side of the river is discouraged: practically the whole export trade is in the hands of a few Madras firms, who take grain and tobacco by river to Rajahmandry, and the local representatives of these men, or the petty saokars who deal with them, have so complete a control over the local market that it is almost impossible to transact any business in open bazaar; there is not a single shop open in Sironcha; all tenants keep a running account with one of the local saokars for the small necessities of their daily life, and the account is closed yearly by grain payment when the crops are reaped,



the saakar advancing the rent. There are no true cash transactions between tenants and shopkeepers.

16. In the heavy rice tracts the best bazaars are at Nawargaon near Garburi, Armori and Mul. From Nawargaon the grain is taken across country by cart-tracks to Hinganghat or Nagpur; from Armori it goes to Brahmapuri; and from Mul it comes to Chanda. These bazaars therefore are simply feeder markets for the larger markets of this district and the districts adjoining.

17. The exports are purely agricultural produce from the bazaars above-mentioned. Food-grains are the chief commodity taken to Nagpur from the northern portions of the district. Cotton and oilseeds go from Warora to Hinganghat and Nagpur by rail, and from Chimur to those same outside markets by road. A small trade in good cloth is carried on between Naghbir and Umrer, and a little kosa is sent from the eastern side of the Wainganga both to Nagpur and Chanda by either of the two main roads. Since the bulk of this trade is by road, none of it has been registered. This is to be regretted, for the trade with Nagpur by road is very important. But the octroi receipts in Chanda and Warora, and the statistics of rail-borne traffic from Warora, are of considerable value in determining the development of trade in recent years. The net income of the Chanda Municipality from octroi during the last 15 years is given below :—

Year.		Income. Rs.	Average. Rs.
1890-91	...	11,643	11,714
1891-92	...	13,043	
1892-93	...	10,806	
1893-94	...	12,470	
1894-95	...	10,610	
1895-96	...	12,368	16,324
1896-97	...	15,445	
1897-98	...	16,015	
1898-99	...	20,074	
1899-00	...	17,718	
1900-01	...	20,761	20,785
1901-02	...	20,900	
1902-03	...	24,371	
1903-04	...	19,265	
1904-05	...	18,631	

The present drop in the net income is probably due to the lowering of the tax on oilseeds. Very little income is made by this Municipality from cotton; the increase reflects the improvement in the trade of food-grains. Figures are available for 11 years only in Warora :—

Year.		Income. Rs.	Average. Rs.
1894-95	...	8,805	8,467
1895-96	...	8,712	
1896-97	...	5,321	
1897-98	...	6,938	
1898-99	...	9,073	
1899-00	...	11,955	12,809
1900-01	...	13,429	
1901-02	...	14,536	
1902-03	...	9,345	
1903-04	...	11,685	
1904-05	...	15,052	

The rapid increase in recent years is caused by the expansion of the area under cotton, which in Warora is an article of trade, and also by the increased demand for jwar and rabi food-grains in a series of unpropitious years for the rice.

## Traffic returns.

18. The Railway Traffic Returns give the following exports from Warora station during the last 11 years :—

Year.		Total exports.	Grain exports in tons.	Cotton exports.
1894	...	1,240,448	1,748	44
1895	...	1,446,158	543	975
1896	...	1,725,884	59,218	3,692
1897	...	1,502,073	126,555	1,260
1898	...	1,771,739	10,796	1,831
1899	...	1,799,446	9,710	27,086
1900	...	1,865,740	19,597	14,306
1901	...	2,370,985	8,341	45,093
1902	...	2,207,031	28,170	36,412
1903	...	1,802,523	14,034	43,070
1904	...	1,560,682	17,103	63,171

Much of the cotton comes from the adjoining district of Berar ; but there has been a large extension of the cotton area within this district also, in the tracts that are in touch with the railway. The grain exports are of interest. Much of the rice from the northern portions of the district finds its way to the rail by roads through Nagpur or Hinghanghat ; but there is a good traffic in rice between the more southern parts of the district and Warora when there is a good foreign demand : prior to 1896 there was little demand for the Chanda rice, because all districts in the Provinces had then been enjoying fair crops ; but in 1896-97 other districts felt famine severely, and Chanda was called upon to supply grain ; consequently the exports rose enormously that year. Probably there would have been a large rise in 1900-01 also if the stocks in the district had not almost failed that year ; there was little surplus to export. The total exports have not fluctuated so greatly as have the figures of grain and cotton, because there has always been a steady trade in coal.

Effect of want of communications on the value of land.

19. The result of the lack of communications upon credit is given in the description of the tenant classes (paragraph 30) ; the result is equally marked in the selling value of land. The prices paid for villages, shares in villages, and cultivating rights vary considerably from group to group. In the northern portion of the district, in both the Warora and Brahmapuri Tahsils, good prices are paid both by saokars and actual cultivators. The malguzars in some groups of this tract are purely men of business, who sell and buy villages as an investment. It should be remembered that the present revenue falls very unevenly on the present assets, since the development during the 35 years that the settlement has been running has not been uniform ; this to a certain extent has affected the prices of villages ; a highly assessed small village is a poor investment. But where the revenue is not excessive the price that villages fetch, in cash, in the northern portion, is generally from ten to fifteen times the revenue ; the price is, as a rule, relatively higher for a small than for a large village, for some unknown reason ; thus a village with a revenue of Rs. 100 will sell for Rs. 1,400, while a village with a revenue of Rs. 500 will not fetch more than Rs. 5,000, the assessment falling at the same fraction of assets in both cases. Similarly the price is high for cultivating rights in the northern tract, particularly in the neighbourhood of Brahmapuri ; the price is seldom less than ten times the rent, and is generally far more.

20. But in other parts of the district it cannot be said that the demand for landed property is good, however low and easy the assessment. For this there are two reasons, in addition to the distance of the tract from the market : firstly, the most distant tracts have deteriorated owing to bad agricultural seasons, and with the sole exception of Ghot they pay now too high an assessment on their present assets ; secondly, it has not been generally understood what effect the present revision will have upon the malguzars' profits. It will later be shown that reduction of revenue has been made in the most distant tracts on a generous scale ; but buyers of property did not know that that was going to happen. But the distance from a good market is the principal reason for low prices ; property that would fetch ten times the revenue in Warora will be sold for two or three times the revenue in the more distant Chanda Tahsil.

## SECTION III.—PRICES.

21. The question of prices is one of some difficulty in this district. In the first place there can be no doubt that the prices of settlement were not normal for those times; they were then forced up by bad seasons, in this district or elsewhere; and, secondly, when the district is denied good communications with the outer world it is in the power of the local saokars to hold up grain and practically declare a famine of prices whenever they find the crops are comparatively poor. In order to examine the question as fully as possible figures have been extracted from the books of the local mahanjans at Warora, Chanda, Brahmapuri, Talodhi and Armori; the Gazette has supplied retail prices, but they are of little real value. In the Tahsil Preliminary Reports the question has been dealt with at some length; at present I will merely state the lines that have been followed, and the results deduced, giving as few figures as possible.

22. The prices at settlement are given, on page 98 of Major Lucie-Smith's Report, for Chanda city only. The steady rise in prices between the years 1860 and 1869 is ascribed to the holding up of grain, the want of a good traffic route, and the costs of agriculture; but all these three forces were at work in 1860 as well as in 1869. The true reason is undoubtedly that prices had been forced up to an abnormal pitch by bad agricultural years and to some extent by the American war. In the latter portion of his Report the Settlement Officer does make one reference to the "prevailing distress;" but it was apparently considered unimportant in dealing with prices. In order to find out the true pitch we must take averages for terms of years about the time of settlement. The average prices for the years 1859—1861 for Chanda are :—

Year.	Seers per rupee.		
	Rice.	Juar.	Wheat.
1859 ... ..	26'68	61'46	41'00
1860 ... ..	21'00	80'00	34'00
1861 ... ..	21'00	38'00	25'00
Average ... ..	22'89	59'82	33'33

The above figures are taken from the Settlement Report. Immediately after settlement the railway was opened, and the encouragement to trade still kept prices high. A normal period followed between the years 1871—1878, and the average prices of this period from mahajan's books are :—

Rice.	Juar.	Wheat.
21 3	30'9	15'4 seers per rupee.

There had been little increase in the price of rice, because it is grown more for local consumption than export and was giving good returns at that time. But grains that reach foreign markets had doubled their value. But after 1877-78 the prices of rice and wheat went up suddenly owing to a brisk demand in the North-West Provinces and Bombay; the rise was only temporary, and in 1885 prices were once more normal. Average normal prices between 1881 and 1885 were :—

Rice.	Juar.	Wheat.
15'90	33 70	24'50 seer per rupee.

There was little rise between 1877 and 1885 in the normal. During the ten years succeeding 1886 there was no conspicuous failure of crops, and seasons generally were fair. The rise is given below :—

Period.	Average price of —		
	Rice	Juar.	Wheat.
1886—1890..	13'40	25'20	18'00
1890—1896...	12'50	30'30	16'15

After 1896 the figures are once more affected by famine, and the averages for the last few years are :—

Rice.	Juar.	Wheat.
12'70	17'70	12 60 seers per rupee.

The average prices for the period 1890—1896 may be taken as normal now ; prices will drop gradually to a slight extent when rice crops are good ; but since that year communications have been improved ; more roads and railways are now being constructed, and possibly the drop will be very slight. In the open tracts of Chanda Tahsil it may safely be said that prices have risen cent per cent since settlement in 1866.

23. In Warora Tahsil the same system of averages has been followed, the average prices of settlement being compared with those of Ganesh Harbaji, a large saokar, whose books gave figures from 1865 ; in that tahsil a rise of 70 per cent is indicated ; this tract is nearer to foreign markets, and the benefit from recent improvement of communications is proportionately smaller.

24. In Brahmapuri Tahsil the rise is exhibited below :—

Period.			Average price of—		
			Rice.	Juar.	Wheat.
			Seers per rupee.		
1874—1877	..	...	23'06	33'81	25'00
1878—1880	...	...	16'42	20'00	17'13
1881—1890	...	...	25'54	29'61	24'38
1891—1896	...	...	21'48	22'38	18'14
1897—1900	...	...	14'10	15'07	9'50
1901—1903	...	...	13'66	19'08	10'88

In the first period, 1874—1877, prices were normal ; in the second period they were abnormally high ; in the third period they became normal once more, and they remained normal until 1896. After 1896 they are affected by seasons of short rainfall. And it is almost impossible to say to what extent prices have recovered since 1901. For this reason a rise of 30 per cent only was given in the Tahsil Report, taking the prices to be no higher now than in 1896 ; this is obviously a very safe estimate, for the tahsil has been opened up with famine roads since 1896, and the advent of the railway will probably almost maintain the present high prices.

25. In Sironcha Tahsil there was still another reason for abnormall high prices at settlement : at that time the navigation works on the Godavery had attracted large numbers of labourers, and had therefore sent up the price of local supplies. Tables of prices were obtained from the grain merchants of Rajahmundry, and the prices of the five years prior to 1861 were taken as the normal prices of settlement. In this tahsil there has been no bad agricultural

year since 1900, and prices have therefore become normal once more. Here comparison with the rates ruling prior to settlement indicates a rise of 70 per cent.

26. The costs of cultivation which come under the heads of seed, labour and perquisites to village servants, have increased in proportion to the rise in prices, since the wages and perquisites are paid in grain; the cheapest grains, however, are employed for payments. But the increase varies greatly in the different tracts; in the intermediate tracts tenants keep their servants at work, and their cattle also, the whole year round; while in the pure rice tracts the labour is employed for shorter periods. Again, in the rice tracts as a rule the tenant does more work himself than he does in the open tracts; if he is a small tenant with a family of average size he need employ no labour for weeding, and little for harvesting; while in the open tracts labour is required both for constant weeding and cotton picking. In Tahsil reports details are given of the cultivating expenses; these estimates cannot lay claim to absolute accuracy for all tracts; the amount of labour employed must vary greatly. But by comparison with the figures given in the Settlement Report the increase in the costs of cultivation since settlement appears to be about 45 per cent in the rice tracts, and between 50 and 55 per cent in the open tracts. Increase in expenses of cultivation.

#### SECTION IV.—THE POPULATION.

27. At the settlement of 1868 the enumeration of the population was very summary, and since then the boundaries of the district have altered considerably; this report will therefore deal only with the figures given by census enumeration proper during the last 25 years. Population at Settlement.

28. In 1891 the total population of the district was 697,610 souls, falling at 64 per square mile of total area. Before the census of 1901 the district had experienced a famine in 1899-1900 which affected the whole area to a greater or less extent, and in the year 1897 also there had been some distress in the eastern portion of the district. The census of 1901 gave the total figures as 601,533, showing a drop of 13·8 per cent on the figures of the preceding census. In the ten years 1881—1891 the population had risen by 7·5 per cent, the increase being most marked in the zamindari tracts adjoining Raipur District; this is the richest Zamindari tract in the north; and since 1901 there has been good recovery in this tract, judging from the land record returns of the last two years; tenants seem to be immigrating once more from the Raipur side. The only portion of the district which did not show a drop between 1891 and 1901 is the Sironcha Tahsil; that tract returned an increase of 21 per cent during the decade. The reason given for this locally is the immunity from dacoity under British rule; there certainly has been a rapid influx of tenants from the Hyderabad side of the river; but the true reason probably is that the soil is of exceptional fertility, and the crops never fail entirely, owing to the action of the river in depositing silt upon its banks. Census of 1891 and 1901.

29. The decrease over the rest of the district varies very largely from group to group. A succession of poor rice years has encouraged the small tenants of rice tracts to seek their fortunes in the open tracts where a greater variety of cropping is possible and the probability of all crops failing utterly is small. The Warora Tahsil, for instance, has larger areas of open-field crops; the total drop in that tahsil was 6 per cent only, the best of the open-field groups showing a good increase; in the khalsa portion of Chanda Tahsil the drop was 12 per cent; in the corresponding portion of Brahmapuri Tahsil it was 19 per cent. If the open tract at the extreme north of Brahmapuri Tahsil is excepted, the tract is purely rice-growing; and there are a large number of small villages interspersed between the large stable villages, and possessing but small areas of protected land. In the Chanda Tahsil the Ghatkul group returned a large increase in the population; this is an open-field tract, somewhat remote, and for that reason not fully occupied until poor rice years brought its soil into high favour. The increase here is mainly due to immigration from the poorer rice tracts. The extent to which the tenantry have made use of the rabi land here in recent years will later be shown in dealing with the cropping figures.

Tenants.

30. A summary of the tenant classification, according to caste and status, is appended :—

Caste.	A	B	C	D	E	Total.
Kunbi ...	856	4,132	6,947	2,133	32	14,100
Gond ...	40	444	1,995	1,240	54	3,773
Teli ...	173	1,004	1,415	549	12	3,053
Marar ...	78	614	1,295	602	19	2,608
Mana ...	76	600	1,356	433	18	2,483
Mahar ...	79	378	1,074	353	4	1,888
Kohli ...	122	218	500	157	6	1,003
Brahmin ...	295	388	181	33	...	897
Gandli ...	69	70	67	28	...	234
Kapewar ...	24	39	68	31	2	164
Gurdi ...	9	56	21	8	...	94
Telanga ...	12	24	24	8	...	68
Massulman ...	30	85	107	27	...	249
Traders ...	406	682	1,216	290	46	2,640
Others ...	1,010	2,687	5,957	2,092	74	11,820
Total ...	3,279	11,321	22,223	7,984	267	45,074

The description of these classes in the Settlement Code is :—

A.—Well-to-do, lending money or grain or owning land as malguzar.

B.—In substantial cultivating circumstances; free from debt, or with debt inconsiderable in proportion to assets.

C.—In average circumstances, with ordinary debt, but free from mortgage or special risk of losing the holding.

D.—In reduced circumstances, having fallen in the world, and become deeply indebted or having mortgaged.

E.—Living from hand to mouth (nadar), such as Gonds or ryots without bullocks, and of the status of day-labourers.

However strict the definition, the exact border lines between the B, C and D classes are very difficult to determine. The B class is usually interpreted to mean tenants who always sow their own seed, for example; but in this district—in the Brahmapuri Tahsil in particular—there are a large number of very substantial tenants, holding land in three or more villages, who make a practice of never keeping their own seed-grain from year to year; they borrow seed only every year, and repay it when the crop is cut; such tenants have very small debts indeed, since their grain debts are paid off with the greatest regularity every year. These large tenants have been put into B class, unless their cash debts are out of proportion to their assets. Again, one of these large tenants may have leased out a portion of his holding, perhaps all his land in one single village, for a definite number of years in payment of a definite debt; or he may have mortgaged a portion of his land. If he holds altogether 80 acres, spread over three villages, and leases or mortgages 15 acres only, of

which the rent is Rs. 8, retaining the remainder of his farm, his drop in the world is hardly sufficient to qualify for admission to the C class. And again a man without bullocks is not necessarily an unstable tenant; where he is of good cultivating caste, or even a Gond, he is generally the servant of some large tenant in the village who supplies him with seed and bullocks, and takes extremely good care that he maintains his holding in order to become in later years a regular client for seed and petty cash loans. Some latitude must therefore be granted in the tenant classification. All tenants have been put into the D class whose debts are oppressive, or who have mortgaged the whole of their holdings, or so much of them as to be in danger of losing the greater part of their farms; and no men have been put into the B class who have any debt worthy of serious consideration.

31. The small number of the E class, however, requires more explanation. In a district of this nature, where a large number of small villages are patches in the middle of forest, and the larger villages in the rice tracts require a large number of labourers, it might reasonably be expected that tenants in E class would be very numerous. The explanation of the seeming discrepancy is twofold; firstly, men have not been classed as tenants at all whose holdings consist of a plot of garden land on the village site, or of tiny rice holdings in the tank bed; such men use no plough, and have never owned a bullock; they may pay a few annas for their land or may get it free for service; but they are not really members of the village tenantry, even if they do pay a few annas and hold the land in occupancy right. Secondly, the true E class tenant has almost entirely disappeared during the unpropitious agricultural seasons of the last decade. The drop in population has already been discussed; the E class tenant is a rarity because he has either gone from the village or abandoned his land during the years when seed was scarce and he could get no credit. In the groups of Brahmapuri Tahsil, and parts of Warora, for which two classification lists are in existence, this disappearance of the very poorest tenants is most marked; in the rice tracts all the poorest land that such men used to plough in years of prosperity is now waste.

32. Considering the bad agricultural seasons experienced by the district generally during the last decade the debts of tenants are on the whole wonderfully low; they are highest in the haveli of Chanda Tahsil and in the north of Brahmapuri; and even here they appear high only by comparison with the low debts prevailing over the rest of the district. The reason clearly is that credit has been bad in the past and tenants have had to rely either on their own resources or the good-will of saokars of their own caste and standing; and in several respects this is a most satisfactory condition; tenants are frugal and careful; they maintain some reserve stocks which will tide them over the ordinary bad year. But the time may come when a village with this type of tenants will require financing from other sources; and if communications are denied and capital is not available such a village must suffer terribly. In the haveli of Chanda Tahsil the highness of debts is due almost entirely to the action of one malguzar, Rai Bahadur Chandi Prasad, who owns a very large number of villages in this tract. He is a careful and just malguzar; but he had at attestation allowed grain debts with accumulated interest to reach an abnormal pitch; in some of his villages small tenants were found owing as much as 300 khandis, worth roughly Rs. 1,500, for seed and food, and all their crops were taken in satisfaction of the interest only. Such debts are clearly irrecoverable, and since attestation Chandi Prasad has gone through his books and cancelled all debts which cannot be repaid by the tenant with good seasons. In the northern portion of Brahmapuri credit is almost too good; the soil is very fertile and the tract is within reach of the Nagpur market. Hence tenants are induced to adopt too high a standard of comfort, contract cash debts, and lease out their holdings occasionally in satisfaction of debt. But even here the debts seldom run to more than ten times the rent and they could easily be repaid if trouble were taken to do so. Over the rest of the district, excepting the above-mentioned tracts, debts are very low indeed; a tenant paying Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 will owe perhaps Rs. 10 only and five khandis of grain; if the crop has been good, he will have no grain debt at all.

33. There is still another reason for credit to be poor; that is, the inability to mortgage occupancy land, under the present Tenancy Act, without the risk of interference from the malguzar or the heir of the mortgagor. Up to the present this has not checked credit in this district to any appreciable extent; the provisions of the Tenancy Act are but little known. Mortgages are very rare indeed; but the true reason for this is that the saokar is generally of the cultivating class: large and unscrupulous firms have not extended their business fully in the district.

34. The truth of the reasons given above for the lowness of debts obtains most striking testimony in the average debts of the different groups. Debts are comparatively high in the north of Brahmapuri, the haveli of Chanda and the open tracts of Warora; they are lowest in the Rajgarh and Amgaon Pargannahs of Chanda, which have poor soils but good tenants, and are distant from the courts.

Relations between  
debt and rents.

35. In connection with debts there is one question of importance, that is, the relation between debts and rents. After attesting the whole of the district I have been unable to discover any connection whatever between high debts and high rents, except in villages which have some special cultivation, involving the outlay of considerable capital before the profits are returned. Such special cultivation is always garden land growing either cane, vegetable crops or pan. All these crops require capital outlay, and it may safely be assumed that the tenant borrows that capital even if he has the money hidden in his house; moreover, all these crops are very valuable and high rents are charged. But even in these cases the individual tenant pays a very small sum in rent, though the rate may be high; the rents can easily be paid from the cultivating profits, and are seldom in arrears. It is therefore a coincidence merely that both rents and debts are comparatively high; the debts do not arise from the high rents. With the exception of this special cultivation which covers a very minute area it happens that debts are highest where rents are lowest. The rents will be discussed at length later in this report; but it may be stated now that they are lowest in those tracts that were best taken up at settlement and have the richest soils; little of that soil has been abandoned since settlement and rents have stagnated owing to the privileged tenures. Yet these tracts are near the market, where credit is good and the standard of comfort high, and cash debts are occasionally pressing. Owing to the comparative accessibility of the tracts adjoining Brahmapuri the Nagpur firms of Chitnavis and Buty are developing a flourishing trade in those tracts, and are readily lending cash to tenants; the rents here are almost nominal in several villages; but owing to the free credit tenants have rapidly accumulated pressing debts.

Malguzars.

In paragraph 367 of his report Major Lucie Smith says of the malguzars:—

The system of land revenue settlement under the Gonds was purely ryotwari..... To every village was appointed a headman, generally the founder of the village or his representative, or one of the leading cultivators, who under the name of patel managed the village and collected the Government demand..... On the Maharattas coming into power, they ousted the majority of the Gond patels and put in men of their own selection..... and thus gradually changed the position of patel from that of resident and cultivating manager of a village to that of alien farmer of its revenues. When the British annexation took place the title of patel was altered into the hitherto unknown designation of malguzar, and with the adoption of this name from the North-Western Provinces grew up the opinion that the tenure under the two Administrations was as similar in substance as in name. Consequent upon this opinion the cultivator was deemed to pay rent, and not revenue..... Lastly, by the settlement under report proprietary right in villages was generally granted to the existing malguzars; and thus the farmers of land revenue have become the chief landowners of the country.

The Settlement Officer then proceeds to show that the malguzars recognised by his settlement had little hereditary connection with their villages as a rule, and had little interest in common with their tenants; and in order to rectify the harm done in granting proprietary rights to non-cultivating Brahmins and others, Major Luice-Smith proposed certain conditions to the grant of proprietary right. I have quoted his words because later history has to a great extent, in my opinion, proved that his forebodings of evil were not without foundation, though it must be allowed that the results are generally very different to the



forecast. It is true now, as then, that many of the malguzars are non-resident, and a large number are not cultivators; but from the tenants' point of view little harm has been done by the conferral of proprietary rights in the village on the malguzar. The tenants of this district are highly privileged, and if they take any trouble to preserve their legal rights they are even stronger than the malguzars. There are undoubtedly individual malguzars who trade upon the ignorance of their tenants and indulge in many acts of petty oppression; but the majority of even non-resident and non-cultivating malguzars in this district do not deserve the name of oppressive landlords.

37. In their relations to Government, however, the tale is not so satisfactory. The conferral of proprietary rights, where none had previously existed, should have carried with it, as a point of honour, a condition that the property would not be allowed to deteriorate; a malguzar owes a duty to his village and to Government though that duty is nowhere defined. If he cannot keep his village fully cultivated in famine times, it is at least his business not to encourage the abandonment of land. Yet with the re-settlement pending it is clear that some malguzars in the district have done their level best to lower the village assets in order to obtain a lenient settlement. These cases are not numerous; but there are a few cane villages in which no cane-growing has been allowed since settlement operations were started and the siwai income from water dues has disappeared and there are open field villages in which there was a positive refusal to let out new land until after attestation. But, as above noted, cases are rare in which there is more than a suspicion of wilful mismanagement.

38. The malguzars generally may be divided into three classes:—

- (1) The patel of cultivating caste who was promoted to the standing of malguzar.
- (2) The Mahratta Brahmin who had farmed villages immediately before the district became British territory. In this class were the Deshpandes and Deshmukhs as well as a few Brahmins of minor importance at the Mahratta court.
- (3) Men who were neither petty officials of the Mahrattas nor cultivating patels. Some malguzars of this type were Muhammadans whom the Gonds had employed to manage distant and difficult tracts; others were Brahmins from up-country who had taken villages as a real investment; others again were local men, other than Brahmins, who might have some influence with the Deshpandes, and also looked upon the villages as an investment.

The first class is found in all parts of the district. Their villages have prospered as a rule even in the worst times; the exceptional cases of deterioration are villages that have a large number of share-holders instead of one strong headman: in such cases all share-holders are poor, since their profits are small, and the village has too many managers. But no men of this class have been suspected of letting their villages fall away intentionally. The second class took for preference the large villages that were near their headquarters; some of them held their villages on privileged tenure as part of their remuneration and still continue to do so; they are not good landlords as they have little in common with their tenants; as a rule they are pure rent collectors who seldom visit their villages; their villages have deteriorated comparatively little, since they are valuable on account of their position. The third class are found in even the most distant tracts. The position and character of their villages depended on the length of the grantee's purse, or his influence with the Deshpande; and the villages have fluctuated according to the character of the malguzar; some men have allowed their property to deteriorate, while others have done their best to make their villages remain prosperous and remunerative. Malguzars of the first class are generally good; those of the second bad; and those of the third bad or indifferent, from the management point of view. But there are numerous exceptions: Rai Bahadur Chandi Prasad and

Mir Yakub Ali are large landowners of the third class who have done their best with their villages, while the Kalikar who owns Brahmapuri and other neighbouring villages is a good malguzar of the second class. Estates in this district are neither large nor compact; Chandi Prasad owns over 30 villages in the haveli, close to Chanda and easy to manage; Yakub Ali has about the same number of villages in Wairagarh, but the property is very scattered; and Anand Rao of Dhaba has 20 villages within reach of his home. The zamindar of Ahiri holds a large number of villages in malguzari right in Ghot; the majority of these are the old Ghot-Arpalli zamindari that was confiscated in 1857 when the Zamindar rebelled. The malguzars of the Deshpande type generally have about a dozen villages scattered over the tract that was originally in their charge. The cultivating patels of importance were generally content with an estate of not more than 5 villages.

39. It is somewhat noticeable that the Kohlis, who built most of the large tanks, seldom hold on privileged tenure now. The majority of the "tukum" grants which do not pay full revenue are held by malguzars of the third class. The reason is that the Kohlis had built their tanks many years before the Mahrattas obtained the country; their grant had either lapsed or was resumed by the Mahrattas on a threat of ejectment. Any grant that was subsequently made was obtained by a man who had some influence at court; and also any Brahmin who might have constructed his tank before the Gond dynasty disappeared easily got the grant prolonged by the Mahrattas. But the very finest sites were the first to be used; hence the largest of the tanks are the oldest, and the villages pay full jama, while many of the tanks that are owned by Brahmins, and were made later, are of little value, though they have earned privileged tenure for their builders.

40. If the small share-holder of the cultivating classes is excepted, the iness of most indebted malguzars of the district are found in class 3. This is perhaps only the natural outcome of the circumstances under which the different classes obtained their villages. The cultivating patel was a man of frugal habits; he had a large farm, of which he made the very best use; and he had also a small but profitable, lending business with his own tenants. The official malguzar was different in that he seldom had any cultivation of importance himself: but he was generally a petty saokar, and moreover he took good care to make an excellent bargain for himself when the village jamas were fixed, in addition to taking as part of his payment plenty of land or villages on privileged revenue. His cash profits were therefore great, and though his own household might be extravagant he seldom became bankrupt. But the malguzar of the third class did not start his landholding under such favourable circumstances as did men of the other two classes. If he was a relic of the old Gond times, his tenure was viewed with disfavour and his jama was enhanced: if he was a mere speculator, little known and with little influence, he had to pay highly for his villages. He had no farm originally and he was generally a man of good caste with a high standard of comfort. His start in life as malguzar was therefore not propitious: and though his management may have been based on approved financial principles it was ill-suited to ensure him prosperity in agricultural seasons of fluctuating profits. The average malguzar of this type treated his village in much the same manner as the Mahrattas treated him: he got as much cash out of it as possible, spent any profits on his own pleasures, and gave no thought to the improvement of his estate. Their descendants of the present day are much of the same character; they have inherited all the principles of their forefathers, but since nearly all tenants are privileged they can do little harm by summary enhancement. They are however extravagant and make no attempt to regulate their personal expenditure according to the profits of their estates. For these reasons the most indebted class of malguzars in the district are the small Brahmins and men of similar castes. Some of them, it is true, now pay a very high assessment owing to the deterioration of their villages: others again hold on privileged tenure and pay a very small fraction of their village assets as revenue. I can recollect no single case in which high assessment, on account of deterioration, has ruined the Brahmin malguzar without any contributing circumstances which could have been avoided with a little care.

41. With the small cultivating shareholder the case is different. If the village is small, or his share in the profits of a large village consists of the produce of a few acres of *sir* land, a series of bad years ruins him completely. He is not a person of substance in the beginning: if he loses cattle from disease, or his seed stocks are eaten up in famine times, he loses heavily on the village, however low the assessment: he has generally to borrow money, and when once a simple person has borrowed money on land and is not actually anxious to repay within a year, the debt rapidly accumulates until it swallows all his profits and more. The cases are, however, rare in which a single man owning a whole village is thus burdened with debt, and such men will now obtain relief at the present revision. The more numerous cases of a small shareholder in a large and good village will, I am afraid, obtain little relief: their share in the profits is an infinitesimally small amount; sometimes there are as many as 75 shareholders in a tiny village. But they have never been much richer than they now are, small tenants and no better.

42. The total number of shareholders and their classification is given below. Men are included as many times over as they hold shares: thus there are only two Parbhu families owning land in the district, of which one is the Chitnavis firm of Nagpur:—

Shareholders.

Caste.	A	B	C	D	Total.
Kunbi	681	353	310	128	1,472
Brahmin	942	243	191	28	1,404
Kohli	266	167	351	101	885
Yelma	414	...	...	...	414
Marar	33	34	67	103	237
Teli	63	66	74	16	219
Musalman	131	32	17	10	190
Gond	86	23	49	23	181
Mahratta	94	26	44	12	176
Gandhli	82	26	40	7	155
Mana	58	20	40	16	134
Komri	91	32	7	3	133
Kalar	55	16	8	6	85
Dhimar	52	5	7	...	64
Pardesi	33	7	10	...	50
Marwari	30	2	...	...	32
Gurdi	24	...	5	...	29
Chhattri	4	11	5	4	24
Mahar	6	3	7	7	23
Sonar	...	7	12	2	21
Koshti	18	1	...	...	19
Kapewar	7	5	4	1	17
Naidu	1	15	1	...	17
Rajput	5	6	6	...	17
Parbhu	14	2	...	...	16
Charakh	16	...	...	...	16
Kayasth	10	...	5	...	15
Vidur	10	4	1	...	15
Halbi	15	...	...	...	15
Wani	14	2	2	...	18
Rangari	10	...	...	...	10
Mudliar	8	1	...	...	9
Gurao	3	...	1	2	6
Somasi	2	...	3	...	5
Kast	5	...	...	...	5
Maholi	...	3	...	...	3
Koskati	1	1	2	...	4
Gaoli	...	...	4	...	4
Barai	2	...	1	...	3
Simpi	3	...	...	...	3
Panchal	2	1	...	...	3
Banjari	1	1	1	...	3
Dhobi	3	...	...	...	3
Gusain	2	...	...	...	2
Deosthan (temples)	2	...	...	...	2
Powar	...	2	...	...	2
Bhat	...	1	...	...	1
Kasar	...	...	1	...	1
Ahir	1	...	...	...	1
Total	3,300	1,118	1,276	469	6,163

## SECTION V.—SOILS.

43. The present soil classification embraces nine principal kinds of soil; Classification of soils. kali, kanhar, bersi kanhar, morand, khardi, wardi, retari, bardi and pandri. The above are the names under which the soils are recognised in the Mahratta-

speaking parts of the district ; in other portions Telugu, and occasionally Gondi, names are employed to differentiate between these same soils ; but the Mahrathi names have been now used throughout, in order to maintain uniformity over the whole district. A short description of these different soils is given below :—

- (1) *Kali*.—This is essentially a soil of the riverain tract ; it is found on large areas in the valley of the Wardha river only, very little soil bearing that classification being found in the Wainganga valley, and none at all in the groups that do not touch either of these rivers. It is a trap soil, of great depth and fertility, without a speck of grit. In the hot weather kali soil cracks rapidly, the fissures gradually widening until the rains set in ; and when thoroughly saturated it is a quagmire impassable for cattle and occasionally for man also. It is a rabi soil, too heavy for the plough until the rains are over. It is very retentive of moisture, and when dry the clods or particles have a smooth and glossy appearance. Though it ranks as the best soil in the district, it has the disadvantage of being almost useless for kharif crops, and its weight entails the use of better cattle than the average tenant possesses.
- (2) *Kanhar*.—This also is a riverain soil. It is kali which contains a minute admixture of grit ; in both depth, retentive power, and fertility, it is little inferior to kali. The grit is sometimes small particles of limestone, but more frequently is very small round pebbles, of ebony blackness. Large stretches of kanhar are found on the banks of both the chief rivers ; in the Wardha valley it is occasionally found under kharif juar or cotton ; but it grows kharif crops well only in years of short rainfall ; in normal years it rapidly becomes waterlogged. In the north of the district, along the Bhandara border, the kanhar land is more frequently embanked and grows a light crop of broadcast rice during the rains, followed by more valuable rabi crops. When under rice it requires no irrigation. It is slightly more friable than kali ; but it is like kali a true rabi soil, too heavy to crop as a rule during the rains. Kanhar is occasionally found inland, in the beds or tanks and boris where good soil is washed down during the rains, and the heavier particles of grit and stones have disappeared into the mud.
- (3) *Bersi kanhar*.—This soil is a grade lower than the true kanhar ; the distinction between the two soils depends entirely on the amount of grit and small stones that the soil contains. The soil is still black, but the bersi kanhar has a small admixture of sand besides the grit, and it drains more rapidly than the two first-class soils. Bersi kanhar is the commonest soil in Wardha valley proper, and in the best portions of the Wainganga valley also. It is an excellent soil for all crops, though with heavy rainfall it has a tendency to become waterlogged ; it is generally deep and grows wheat well, as well as both varieties of cotton. When found in irrigated rice positions it is generally double-cropped.

The above three soils are the black soils of the trap country. The bersi kanhar is the beginning of the transition from black to yellow, and is the only black soil found on comparatively large areas outside the riverain groups.

- (4) *Morand*.—The fourth soil is a light-coloured loam containing more sand than is found in bersi and larger particles of stone. It grows both kharif and rabi crops ; but for the more valuable rabi crops it requires manure. In the rice positions it is a very valuable soil ; it may be freely irrigated without becoming water-

logged, and on the other hand it contains sufficient clay to retain water and give a good outturn without direct irrigation. In the open fields the principal crops on this soil are til and juar; but when it is embanked for both rice and rabi crops the favourite second crop is gram, which gives a heavy outturn without manure. Morand is easily ploughed and cropped and is an excellent soil for the small tenant who has poor cattle and little manure, and who grows a poor type of crop for home consumption only.

- (5) *Khaldi*.—This is a very poor soil, of light colour and full of stones. It is found on large areas in parts of the Wainganga valley, where the river seems to have scoured away the better soil, and left a very thin layer now remaining. It is also found at the top of the slight rises where the surface is uneven. When embanked this soil improves with time, as the stones gradually sink into the mud and a better surface is left; for that reason it is seldom found in embanked positions in the present classification; most of the land that might have been embanked khaldi has improved itself into morand. In the open it grows only til and poor juar, with low outturn; occasionally tenants are tempted by high prices to try cotton also in this soil, but the crop seldom repays the picking expenses. Even for til and juar it requires plenty of manure or frequent resting; and since the manure is generally reserved for the rice land alone the khaldi "wawar" land seems to be more frequently fallow than cropped. Still in recent years this poor soil has proved very useful in certain portions of the district; when seed supplies have run short, and the rice land has been badly cropped in consequence, the tenants have been able to take some food-crops off the khaldi open fields that they have despised in better agricultural years.
- (6) *Wardi*.—This is the principal rice soil of the heavy rice tracts. It is a light-coloured soil, being purely sand with just sufficient clay to keep it from crumbling in the dry season. It is too poor to grow crops other than rice and sugarcane: for both it requires manure, and for the latter full irrigation is indispensable. If unirrigated it would be a very poor soil indeed; but luckily for the district only a small proportion of the rice land gets no irrigation, and a very large proportion of the worst soil is fully protected by first-class tanks. It is the favourite soil for rice because the irrigation is so good; wardi never gets waterlogged even in the heaviest rain; with full irrigation and some manure it gives a full crop of rice, and fair crops of cane. Outside the rice land it is occasionally found where rivers and nalas have deposited sand on their banks, and the land is of little value. Wardi rice land when dry is almost as hard as stone, and it is impossible to plough it up for the rice crop before the rains have well set in, unless timely showers during the hot weather have enabled the tenant to turn the surface.
- (7) *Retari*.—This soil, as its name implies, consists of little but pure sand. It is found on the banks of streams, and occasionally is used for irrigated garden crops; but without irrigation it will grow practically nothing.
- (8) *Bardi*.—Bardi is another of the very poorest soils. While retari is pure sand, bardi is pure pebbles. It is found under cultivation in a very few plots, where the presence of a small hill has induced a tenant to build a small irrigation bori at the base of the hill and take out a few rice fields; the soil in such a position is generally murram, pure and simple. With the bori irrigation it grows a poor crop of rice; without that irrigation it is useless. Occasionally such stony soil is found with better tank irrigation, where the

rock is very near the surface ; but even with good irrigation it is a very poor soil.

- (9) *Pandhri*.—This is really an artificial soil ; it is the grey soil that is found on and surrounding a village site ; it obtains its colour, and its fertility, from the ashes and refuse that accumulate upon it from the neighbouring houses. The burnt refuse of a village and the house sweepings are useful manure, and the soil on which they are distributed grows maize, tobacco, and similar crops well without irrigation. The area of this soil is naturally limited by the size of the village.

Kachhar.

44. Besides the above there is a soil which is known and recognised in all portions of the district that border a large river, but which finds a place in the present classification of the Sironcha Tahsil only ; this is the "kachhar," or alluvial deposit of the river. This deposit may be either banks of silt formed in the actual river bed or the thin layer of soil left upon the neighbouring fields when the river floods have subsided. Since the amount and regularity of the deposit depends entirely upon the caprice of the river itself, the regular classification of certain lands as valuable kachhar is a matter that has more than the mere elements of danger. In the valley of the Godavery the floods are of yearly occurrence, and the sluggish floods reach certain limits with great regularity almost every single year : but the case is different with the Wardha and Wainganga rivers ; with them the flood is less regular and far-reaching. Again, the value of this silt varies considerably according to the depth of the soil upon which it is deposited ; for the first year it enhances the value of poor soil in a greater degree than it raises the value of the better soil ; but the effect of the manuring is more lasting in the good soil than in the bad ; in the latter the effect wears off in two years, in the former it remains much longer. The deposit on the bank, on the top of first-class soil, is more valuable than a thin layer on a shoal in the river bed. And where a nala meets the river it frequently happens that the banking up of the water in the nala by floods in the river puts more silt on the fields that border the nala than on the banks of the river itself. And, lastly, a year may come when the silt deposited is a thick layer of sand without any fertilising properties at all. For all these reasons the letting value of a field which depends for manure on the silt of a river or nala must vary considerably every year. If the field is good soil it will always fetch a good rent ; if it is poor soil it may be valuable for two years and worth very little the third.

45. If at future settlements of the district it is deemed advisable to further elaborate the present soil classification by the addition of a kachhar class, I would recommend that the kachhar be treated as a position, not a soil ; this method will bring out the different values of the silt. Such a classification would have been proposed at the present settlement if the soils had not been fully classed in two tahsils before I took over charge of the operations.

Position.

46. Position classes have been given to the soils which grow wheat, rice and garden crops. For "mutafarikat" or miscellaneous crop land no positions have been given.

Wheat positions.

47. For wheat or "gohari" land the following are the positions :—

Bandhan.

Bandhia.

Lawan.

Sadharan.

Wahuri.

Pathar.

The three first named are the favoured positions. The first two, bandhan and bandhia, are embanked land ; the bandhan is land with a high embankment, as

for instance the bed of an irrigation pond which is regularly drained and cropped with wheat after it has done its work of irrigation. The bandhia has a lower embankment, rather higher and more substantial than the embankments of rice fields, but not retaining sufficient water for irrigation. In both these positions the soil tends to improve, since grit and stones are deeply embedded in the mud and good soil is deposited over them.

Lawan is lowlying land receiving drainage but not embanked to retain the water.

Sadharan is the position given to the ordinary flat field, which does not collect water either naturally or artificially.

Wahuri is land cut up by small nalas or water-courses. The soil in this position is frequently good and deep, but it drains rapidly.

Pathar is the field lying at the top of the slope, as opposed to lawan, at the bottom. The soil found in this position is seldom very good; it is comparatively shallow since to a certain extent it is scoured away in years of heavy rain.

48. The rice positions are—

Rice positions.

Tekra.

Sawan.

Jhilan.

Warsalang.

Murkhand.

Of these the first three are unirrigated. They correspond to the pathar, sadharan and lawan positions of the wheat land, with the exception that this rice land is always embanked; tekra is the embanked land at the top of the slope; sawan that which retains the rains that fall on it but gets no drainage; and jhilan the best land at the bottom of the slope which receives and retains the drainage from the less favoured fields above it.

49. The warsalang and murkhand are irrigated positions. Generally speaking, the rice land of this district may be roughly divided into two main classes, that on good soil which requires little or no irrigation, and that on poor sandy soil which needs a great deal of water. The first class is found in the northern parts of the district on the border of Bhandara; but since the land is always double-cropped, and the second crop is wheat or valuable rabi crops of more importance than the rice, most of this land is classed as wheat-growing bandhia. The second class is found in the true rice tracts of the district, outside the riverain tracts. Here the soil is always poorer and shallow; but the country is admirably adapted to the construction of large tanks for irrigation purposes, and in the past tenants and malguzars have made excellent use of the advantage which the numerous small hills afford them for the construction of tanks. The sandy soil is very valuable for rice and sugarcane when fully irrigated; it never becomes waterlogged with heavy rain. Roughly speaking, there are about 1,500 large tanks in the district, and 4,000 small. The best tanks are found at the base of the hills in the Garburi pergannah of Brahmapuri Tahsil, and the adjoining tracts of Chanda and Warora; but large tanks are also found in other tracts; Ghot has several, and there are also a few in the Rajgarh and Amgaon pergannahs. But the Garburi pergannah has been named, with some reason, the "Lake District" of this part of the provinces; almost every village in that pergannah has a large high-level tank irrigating up to 300 acres of rice and cane land. The percentage of rice land thus secured will be discussed later. The difference between warsalang and murkhand depends on the amount of security that these tanks afford. Properly speaking, the warsalang land is land irrigated from a side channel, which does not tap the deepest water in the tank; the murkhand is the centre channel, starting from the middle of the embankment. But in actual classification it is impossible to maintain these two distinctions. For in the smallest tanks all water is taken from the centre of the embankment, while in the really large

tanks it would be dangerous to weaken the embankment by taking water from the centre and hence all the channels are near to the ends of the embankment. The distinction is really between first and second class irrigation, the murkhand being the true first class, and the salang second. If the tank is too small to hold water all the year round the land is classed as salang, whether the water is taken from the centre or the side. The land now classed as murkhand is that which is secured against drought by the tank above it.

50. The amount of land that can be thus secured by the existing tanks varies according to the size and capacity of each tank. In some large works the catchment area is small, and no land below the tank can be said to be absolutely secure; on the other hand a small tank may be very well placed, with an adequate catchment area, and may fill well even in years of abnormally short rainfall. The past history of the village is an excellent guide towards correct classification of the irrigation; during the last decade the rainfall has seldom been propitious, and if little land below a tank has remained fallow between 1897 and the present year the tank must be very effective indeed.

51. Some rice land is irrigated from perennial springs in both the Chanda and Sironcha Tahsils; these springs are found at the base of the hills, and a small reservoir is built by tenants to hold up the water until it will reach the fields some distance away; but such springs are rare. This land is classed as murkhand, that is, receiving first class irrigation.

#### Garden positions.

52. The garden land falls into two main classes, dry and irrigated. The dry land that grows chillies and other garden crops without manure is always very high class soil; this is found in the riverain groups, and generally gets some silt from the river. This is called "bari marhan warpani." If near the village site it is termed "bari abadi warpani"; land that falls into the latter category is generally the small maize gardens that surround the village site; they are seldom in good soil; but they get plenty of manure and are highly prized. If the garden is irrigated "walit" is substituted for "warpani" in either of the above classes. But for cane land the "walit" positions are again sub-divided according to the source of the irrigation: if the garden is on rice land irrigated by direct flow from a high-level tank the land is called "patasthal"; if it is watered from a well sunk generally in the bed of an adjoining nala, it is called "motasthal," that is, irrigated by leather "mot." A reference will later be made to this in the description of cane cultivation in this report.

#### Khari and ran.

53. There remain two position classes which have been given to all kinds of land; these are "khari" and "ran." The above are found in every district. The former is land which receives the village drainage, with its valuable manure; the latter is the land that is damaged by wild animals. The latter only needs detailed description now.

54. A very large number of villages in this district adjoin Government reserves, or have large forest areas of their own, which harbour wild animals. It is not uncommon to meet a herd of wild pig in the centre of the civil station of the head-quarters at night. The crops that appear to suffer the most from the depredations of wild animals are crops that grow in the open fields, in particular the rabi crops. Rice is not damaged to a very great extent; the pig plough it up from one side of a field to the other; but provided that there is plenty of water in the field, they eat very little, and the crop seems little the worse, as a rule, for the thinning. But a pig will root up a field of unguarded wheat in a single night, and will then lie up for the day in the adjoining juar field, after reaping a goodly quantity of the juar to form a soft couch. Deer are comparatively mild offenders; they will do an untold amount of damage if allowed to stay peacefully in the field; but they are easily kept out by a very small amount of noise. Perhaps the worst thieves of all are the smaller animals and birds of which little notice is taken by officials; buck, jackals, hares, parrots and mynahs are the worst enemies of the cultivator. These are found everywhere; they need no jungle, and yet, unless the fields in



the open tracts are well watched when the grain is in ear, these small animals will clear off valuable crops as effectively as pig do in the proximity of the forest. For this reason the watching is reckoned one of the usual expenses of cultivation over all the district. But where the fields are damaged by larger animals, principally pig, the "ran" classification has been applied. In the forest villages the watching is an irksome matter because it has to be done at night. The smaller animals and birds trouble the tenant more during the daytime.

55. Details of the soils classification, in each group, are given in Appendix III of this report. The totals for the whole district give following percentages:—

Areas of soil classes.

Kali covers 1 per cent of the cultivated area.

Kanhar	"	9	"	"	"	"	"
Bersi	"	32	"	"	"	"	"
Morand	"	40	"	"	"	"	"
Khardi	"	5	"	"	"	"	"
Wardi	"	13	"	"	"	"	"

Other soils are of but small importance. From this table it is evident that the average soils of the district are not very rich; little soil is found in the first two classes, and a large proportion is inferior. The riverain tracts contain more soil in the higher classes; in Warora Tahsil 12 per cent is kali or kanhar, and 47 per cent bersi, while there is little wardi. In this tahsil the totals of the soil classes do not correspond exactly with the totals in the cultivated area of the mahalwar assessment statements; at attestation the figures corresponded; but at re-attestation, three years later, changes in soil classification were not brought on to the ryotwari abstracts unless there had been a change of over an acre in the old fallow of a holding; the old fallow figures of the mahalwar statements were taken from the milan khasras, and were correct, according to actual survey. In this tahsil it was originally intended to make no change whatever in the old fallow figures of attestation; but that was later found advisable, because the demand for cotton and rabi land had caused a very large area of old fallow in holdings of attestation to be broken up. In the Chanda Tahsil only 3 per cent falls into the first classes, and less than 19 per cent is bersi, over 51 per cent is morand, 10 per cent khardi and 15 per cent wardi: in this tahsil there is little deep soil except in the groups that border the Wardha river. In Brahmapuri the soil is better than in Chanda; 10 per cent is first class, 22 per cent is bersi, and 43 per cent is morand: the better class soils of this tahsil are found in the northern portion: there is little khardi; but 24 per cent is wardi, that being the principal soil in the heavy rice tracts. In Sironcha the soil is far better than in other tahsils; 27 per cent is kanhar and 2 per cent kachhar; 31 per cent is bersi, 26 per cent morand and only 14 per cent inferior to morand.

56. Of the total cultivated area in the district, 23 per cent is classed as growing wheat, 23 per cent rice, 3 per cent garden crops, and 51 per cent miscellaneous crops only. But here also there is considerable variation between the different tahsils, exhibited in the following table:—

Tahsil.	Wheat land.	Rice land.	Garden land.	Miscellaneous.
Warora	40	9	1	50
Chanda	5	25	3	67
Brahmapuri	20	48	6	26
Sironcha	3	17	6	74

The figures in the above are the percentages of the total "cultivated" area that fall under the different headings. The wheat classification in Warora needs some explanation and justification. At settlement, if the figures are correct, this crop covered 23,506 acres; the present figure is 16,473 acres while 119,038 acres are classed as wheat land, over four times the wheat area of settlement, and seven times the area now under that crop. From this comparison it would seem that the area classed as wheat land is excessive. The explanation is that in this tract different portions of each field are put under wheat in rotation; tenants grow wheat on the portion that has been manured during the open season by having the plough-cattle picketed on it, in the neighbourhood of the "mandwa" where the tenant lives with his cattle during the hot weather; this changes its position every year. The whole of the field therefore comes under wheat in due course. In order to determine the areas of each field that should be classed as wheat land, at attestation a statement was taken out showing the exact areas that had been under this crop in each field during the ten years preceding attestation; and no land bears this classification which has not actually been under wheat at least twice during that period. In Brahmapuri, the total wheat area is 31,144 acres; the crop covered 4,439 acres at settlement, 10,448 acres in 1895, and 5,964 acres at attestation. Here also the classification seems too strict. In this tahsil the wheat is grown in embanked land; over two-thirds of the classified wheat land in this tahsil is "bandhia" or "bandhan." But the present classification is justified by the area actually doubled-cropped; that is now 22,597 acres, and it has occasionally been nearly 30,000 acres. This embanked land is either reserved for wheat or is cropped with light rice, followed by gram, linseed or urad, according to the state of the market and the tenant's resources; the whole of this land will grow, and has grown, wheat as a single crop, or double crops of a very valuable character.

57. The total area classed as rice land in the district is 157,973 acres. But of this a portion is used in rotation for cane. The patasthal area is 3,392 acres and motasthal 1,902 acres, and of the motasthal only a small portion is ever under rice. Cane covered 4,746 acres at settlement; of that about 4,000 acres was rice land in the murkhand area. If we take an area of about 3,000 acres as normal under cane in the rice land, and let it be grown on plots at intervals of four years, about 6,000 acres in the murkhand area are either under cane, or first year's fallows, in normal times. This leaves about 140,000 acres of the present rice land for rice only. The present rice area is 142,312 acres; in 1895 it was 195,549 acres; over 50,000 acres may then have been abandoned or gone to old fallow in holdings. But the actual facts are not quite so serious; over 27,000 acres are classed as bandhia or bandhan and a large portion of this land also is put under rice quite frequently; the area double-cropped in 1894 was 53,336 acres, and rice is the first crop on almost the whole of that land. The area of embanked rice land, that is now either abandoned or old fallow in holdings, is therefore probably not more than 20,000 acres. But that is a very serious loss. It is to be regretted that exact figures are not available for the old fallow rice land still occupied; but in Warora Tahsil, and part of Chanda also no note was made of this fallow, since it is exempted from assessment; when settlement operations were started once more in 1901 this old fallow was classified properly; but it was too late to get the figures of Warora. In some tracts other crops have been grown in the embanked rice land, and therefore the amount of rice land abandoned is not quite so great as the 20,000 acres above given; but these crops are not as a rule of great value.

58. It will be noted that the area classed as cane land is small compared with the normal area under this crop. The cane classification is borne by 5,300 acres only, and a normal cane area is over 3,000 acres. The reason is that much of the land which is taken up in rotation for cane is in tenants' holdings, and is really rice land; when cane is grown additional water dues are paid; it is now classed as rice land since the classification is intended to bring out a fair rent for the tenant to pay, apart from the extra water dues. The only land which bears the patasthal classification is that of the malguzar or malik-makbuza, who has a right to water for cane without paying additional dues.

59. At the present time, when years of abnormally short rainfall have enhanced the value of irrigation, the most important point in the rice classification is the percentage of the cultivated rice land that is fully secured against deficient rains. Of the total area classed as rice land exactly 70 per cent is irrigated; slightly more than half the irrigation falls into the first class. But the figures vary considerably from group to group; in some groups there are few sites for large tanks; in others little use has been made of existing sites. The groups that lack tank sites are those in the riverain tracts; and in them rice is not the only, or even the principal, crop as a rule. If Sironcha is excepted, where the total rice area is very small, the district generally possesses few sites within village areas of which some use has not been made. The following table compares the pure rice groups in point of irrigation:

Group.				Percentage of rice land getting full irrigation.	Percentage of rice land with second class irrigation.
				Per cent.	Per cent.
Keljhar	...	...	...	55	27
Mul	...	...	...	56	32
Ghot	...	...	...	34	25
Garbori	...	...	...	45	33
Talodhi	...	...	...	53	29
Gunjewahi	...	...	...	67	24
Wairagarh	...	...	...	25	40

In this table the patasthal cane land has been included in the murkhand figures; when it is under rice, and the soil has not been exhausted by cane in the preceding year, this land is perfectly protected. It should be remembered that these figures are to a certain extent more favourable than they would have been if the district had been attested when all the available rice land was cropped, for it is the poorest land that has gone to waste and escaped classification. But it is distinctly satisfactory to find that in the heavy rice tracts of the district over 80 per cent of the rice land in holdings, is well irrigated and over 50 per cent of it is secure against the ordinary deficiencies of the rainfall. The only two rice groups where the present rice area might still contract, judging from this table, are Ghot and Wairagarh; in Ghot there are several very fine tanks; but the majority of the villages in this group are small clearings with poor irrigation; in Wairagarh there are few large tanks, and in this particular group the figures are very seriously affected by the waste rice land in holdings; if only 25 per cent of the present cultivated area is fully protected, in years with larger and more normal areas under rice *probably* not more than 15 per cent of the rice land falls into this class. In order of merit therefore the rice groups will be—Gunjewahi, Mul, Keljhar, Talodhi, Garbori, Ghot, and Wairagarh last. And if all these groups possessed exactly the same type of tenants, and suffered two uniformly bad years, from the current year, this is probably the order in which they would stand in point of stability in the third year. They are not however exactly in this order at the present time, because Gunjewahi and Keljhar have not so stable a class of tenants as are found in other groups at the head of the list. The villages in these two groups are somewhat small and isolated and many tenants are Gonds.

60. For cane cultivation some stable and secure source of irrigation is the first necessity; this source may be either a well sunk perhaps in the bed of a nala, or it may be a tank containing sufficient water to irrigate the cane garden right through the hot weather. The "motasthal" cane garden is probably well known all over the province, and does not merit any special description, but the tanks capable of irrigating "patasthal" gardens are comparatively rare in other districts, are seldom found in large numbers in any group of villages, and finally are not always used for cane cultivation when available. Cane cultivation.

61. In cane-growing villages of this district it has been the custom from time immemorial for tenants to hand over their holdings in rotation to the *malguzar* for cane: the *malguzar* has complete control over his *sir* land, but in addition he has always exercised a somewhat unusual control over tenant land also. The cane when irrigated from a tank is almost invariably grown by a community of which the *malguzar* is not of necessity a member: if a certain number of tenants in the village express a desire to grow cane and the tank contains enough water to supply the demand, the *malguzar* may sublet a plot of his *sir* to them for the purpose, or he may call upon a tenant to surrender his holding temporarily for cane; the *malguzar* has full control over the land thus taken up, he is supposed to give the tenant land of equal value in exchange, or if that cannot be arranged he remits the rent for the time that the land is out of the tenant's possession. The *malguzar* then apportions the land to the men who want to grow cane, and he or the owner of the tank, if the tank does not belong to the *malguzar*, takes the water-dues from the cane-growers according to the area that each member of the community has under cane in the garden. This system will later be referred to as being a possible reason for the lowness of rents in the first-class rice villages.

62. The above is the general system; but there are a large number of minor variations depending upon the amount of control that the *malguzar* can exercise over the source of irrigation, and also upon the amount of water that can be supplied from the tank. Thus if the tank belongs to some *malik-makbuza*, the latter takes the full dues from the cane community, and gives the *malguzar* a share of a quarter or even in some cases a half of the profits from water-dues; in other cases where the *malguzar* is not the owner of the tank he is entitled to a certain part of the garden to grow cane himself without paying any water-dues at all. No one reason can be given to explain all these variations; customs vary from village to village; sometimes the share of profits given to the *malguzar* is to recompense him for assisting to keep the tank in repair, but more frequently the only claim that the *malguzar* seems to have against the tank owner is that he has secured the land for cane and has got tenants to grow that crop. Then there is the *malik-makbuza*, who is entitled to grow cane whenever he likes on his holdings without paying for his extra water; sometimes this man has to help with tank repairs, but this is not always the case.

63. At attestation allowance has been made for all these variations in classifying the land. If it is a rice holding which gets taken up in rotation and cane entails extra water-dues, it is classed as rice land, pure and simple, and the water-dues are reckoned in the *siwai*.

#### Improvements.

64. Outside the open tract of the Brahmapuri Tahsil, where the embankment of *rabi* land is an excellent investment for spare capital, the agricultural improvements found in the district are all irrigation works. Rice land without irrigation is little valued in this district; if a tenant gets no water from a large tank the first thing that he thinks about is the construction of a small *bori*, if there is suitable land lying above his rice fields. These small *boris* are very numerous; the money spent on them varies between Rs. 50 and Rs. 500; many of them are really of little use except in years of very full rainfall, and in those years the crop needs little irrigation; but even in such years they keep the land below them constantly wet, and moreover there is valuable soil in their beds when the *bori* has been drained, in which wheat and other *rabi* crops will grow well; the value of the improvement therefore is slightly more than the actual irrigation of the rice land only. The second class of improvement is the irrigation well; this is never used for the regular irrigation of rice; it irrigates vegetable and cane gardens only, and such gardens are generally found on the banks of *nalas*: these irrigation wells in the bed of a *nala* entail a trifling expenditure, the woodwork being bought for a small sum; but the gardens require rather more than the usual pair of bullocks, and hence the *Marars* who take out these small gardens have generally some cash debts, incurred in the purchase of spare cattle.

65. The large tanks found in all the pure rice groups, do not rank as a modern improvement; the majority of them date from the times of the Gond kings. But in comparatively recent years a few have been constructed. In

some of the plots that were leased out under the old clearance lease rules excellent tanks have been constructed; and in two cases the Kohli malguzars of such plots are still continuing their regular construction plans, and will turn out very fine tanks within the next generation. Their hand has not altogether forgotten its cunning; and possibly if the plan of the "tukum" tank were revived once more, and Kohlis were allowed to make use of sites that lie within reserved forest, there might be a further extension of the irrigated area.

#### SECTION VI—CROPPING.

66. Full details of the cropped area at attestation are given in Table IV appended to this report. The figures do not agree with the Land Record <sup>Cropping.</sup> returns of any given year, because attestation has taken several seasons; but the attestation figures alone are given since the rental proposals were based upon them. It is impossible to select a really normal year for comparative purposes for the following reasons: the cropping in the "intermediate" groups has fluctuated very largely owing to the changing character of the seasons; when good rice crops are reaped the tenants set little value on their rabi land; they pay low rents for it and those rents are paid with ease from the profits of the rice only; also when the rainfall is heavy and prolonged the tenant gets no opportunity of ploughing his open fields fully: on the other hand when the rice has been giving a poor outturn he has more time and inclination to crop his rabi land better, to compensate for the loss of the rice. And, secondly, the area under any crops, which are not used as food locally, must depend very largely on the state of the foreign markets, even in a tract with defective communications.

67. I will deal with the second reason first. The best example of this variation to suit foreign markets is given by separate group figures for cotton.

For cotton I will take the figures of three Warora groups and two of Chanda:—

Warora Group.				Area of cotton at settlement in 1856.	At attestation in 1898.	At re-attestation in 1901.
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Warora	...	...	...	10,486	8,583	14,592
Bhandak	...	...	...	5,961	821	2,406
Ensa Segaoon	...	...	...	7,030	2,856	6,059

Chanda Group.				Area of cotton at settlement in 1856.	Area in 1895.	At attestation in 1901 and 1902.
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Chanda	...	...	...	7,602	986	2,673
Kothari	...	...	...	3,219	841	771

Absolute accuracy cannot be guaranteed in the figures of the original settlement. Possibly the actual decrease in the area under cotton is not so great as the figures indicate. At the time of settlement the American War had affected the prices of cotton even in the remote tracts of this district; when communications were defective almost every where in the Provinces, all tracts were very much on the same footing; therefore an attempt was made even in distant Chanda to take full advantage of the high prices. When prices fell once more communications were being improved elsewhere; other tracts

could get fair prices since they were nearer the market; but Chanda was still distant, and food crops were then found to pay better. Cotton at the present time, when good cotton tracts elsewhere are well served by railways, is not a crop that pays well in this district except in the few groups that lie on the railway; it will not pay for a long lead to a press; any group that is 40 miles away from the rail cannot grow cotton with profit except in years of extraordinary high prices. During the last few years prices have ruled high once more; hence there has been rapid extension of the area under cotton, particularly in the groups of Warora Tahsil; high prices have not proved sufficient inducement in the distant Kothari Group of Chanda Tahsil, though both in Kothari and Ghatkul there is land in abundance for cotton. It is somewhat noticeable that the extension of cotton has occurred in years when it might reasonably have been expected that tenants would prefer food-grains. But these open tracts, where cotton flourishes, have on the whole thrived when rains were scanty; they had a famine of prices only in 1899-1900; their grain stocks were not completely depleted, as was the case in pure rice tracts. And the high prices realised for cotton assisted materially towards rapid recovery from temporary depression.

68. The first reason is, however, of greater importance than the second at the present time, since it shows to what extent the various tracts are either proof against famine or capable of rapid recovery. Though a loss of rice, where that is the chief crop, cannot be altogether compensated by an extension of the rabi area in any individual year, yet if such rabi area increases steadily for several years, in time the loss of the rice is little felt; and moreover tenants are enabled to accumulate sufficient resources to fully crop their rice land once more when they decide to do so. The figures of the Rajgarh Group are very instructive in this connection:—

Year.	Rice.	Juar.	Total net cropped area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Settlement in 1866 ..	8,043	11,206	21,687
Re-settlement in 1888 ...	8,927	10,796	27,235
In 1895 ...	9,305	7,840	21,523
Attestation ...	6,933	13,739	24,868

At the time of the original settlement the district was in much the same position as it is now, that of recovery from depression. At the time of re-settlement it was exceedingly, almost abnormally, prosperous. And if the figures of the year 1895 are a true guide, this group was depressed in that year. That is however not the case; the group had been enjoying a series of good rice years; tenants were making all the profits they wanted in many villages from their rice land only and paying the low rents of the total holding by cropping a portion only; hence they set little value on the rabi or juar land and did not trouble to crop it. Now they have a larger area under juar than before, and the net cropped area is also approaching the figures of 1888. In a year or two a group with such resources recovers completely from the effects of famine; in this group absolutely the only sign of depression is in the rice figures; tenants are rich and a very large proportion of them are still sowing their own seed.

69. On the other hand the figures for the adjoining Vyhar Group, of identically the same character as Rajgarh, indicate lingering depression. They are given below:—

Year.	Rice.	Juar.	Total net cropped area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Settlement in 1866 ...	13,377	6,944	23,181
Re-settlement in 1888 ...	15,740	7,419	28,119
In 1895 ...	16,265	8,543	27,674
Attestation ...	11,925	9,781	24,204

This group also was not depressed but prosperous in 1895, it has much the same natural capabilities as Rajgarh, but is rather further from the markets; both at settlement and now its recovery from famine, as reflected in the juar and total figures, has been slow and it has now been treated very leniently at rental revision.

70. Groups of a slightly different type, but exhibiting much the same cropping characteristics, are found at the north of the Brahmapuri Tahsil. I will quote figures of two only, the Brahmapuri and Arhar-Nawargaon Groups :—

*Brahmapuri.*

Year.				Rice.	Juar.	Net cropped area.
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1856	...	...	...	7,889	2,832	14,698
1895	...	...	...	8,837	3,299	16,978
Attestation	...	...	...	7,733	4,587	17,206

In these groups juar has not replaced the rice to any great extent, because a large area is double-cropped, and juar does not thrive in the heavy soils of the tract; crops of the popat, urad, lakh, and linseed type are more in favour and have maintained the total cropped area; and these crops are more valuable than is generally supposed.

*Arhar-Nawargaon.*

Year.				Rice.	Juar.	Net cropped area.
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1866	...	...	...	12,229	6,546	24,313
1895	...	...	...	11,155	5,798	25,254
Attestation	...	...	...	10,491	7,936	26,722

In this particular group there has been an increase of 300 acres only in the occupied area since the year 1895; but there has been a large decrease in both the old and new fallows in the area occupied.

71. In the groups where the juar has replaced the rice, being grown now in land that usually grows rice, or where, as in some of the Rajgarh villages, the holdings contain a large area of juar-growing land which remains fallow in normal times, there is the probability of the juar area dropping once more when good rice years have been enjoyed again; but the area will not drop in groups where new land has been taken up expressly for this extension of open-field crops; the profits have been large enough in recent years to induce tenants to keep this land, and stimulate them to take up even more. But since the area under rice is abnormally low now, and that of open-field crops is to some extent abnormally high, it is difficult, as stated above, to select really normal areas for the different crops, owing to the abnormal character of the recent seasons. Perhaps the nearest approach to normal areas are given by averages for the years 1894-95-96. These give the following as the crop areas

for the khalsa portion of the district, omitting ryotwari villages. These three years are the last of the uniformly good rice seasons; since 1896 the rainfall has been generally capricious:—

Year.	Food-grains.						Oil-seeds.			Condiments and spices.	Sugar-cane.	Fibres.		Tobacco.	Ropder crops.	Orchards and gardens.	Miscellaneous.		Total.	Double-cropped.	Net cropped area.
	Rice.	Wheat.	Juar.	Maize.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Linseed.	Til.	Others.			Cotton.	Others.				Food.	Non-food.			
1895-96	106,585	84,693	113,767	3,192	12,677	107,619	72,150	25,154	..	..	3,66	172,268	..	..	..	..	21,212	6,781	563,562	51,234	612,323
1894-95	104,835	71,343	124,245	2,945	10,323	101,590	76,021	6,814	..	..	3,393	12,775	..	..	..	..	18,300	7,079	631,245	51,536	577,907
1893-96	105,549	58,869	118,281	4,057	9,744	85,959	55,169	31,443	..	..	3,261	16,664	..	..	..	..	17,223	7,518	615,827	42,088	571,739
Average.	105,656	71,635	122,231	3,741	10,874	95,389	67,780	21,137	..	..	3,473	15,549	..	..	..	..	18,961	6,893	636,210	48,886	587,324
Present	142,312	24,041	226,114	1,823	15,120	..	31,999	71,347	..	..	914	44,855	..	..	..	..	872	58	645,813	29,255	616,528
Increase of pre- sent over aver- age.	+33,344 +31%	-47,594 -66%	+103,883 +84%	-15,18 -51%	+4,246 +39%	..	-35,781 -52%	+53,210 +237%	..	..	-2,329 -71%	+23,306 +138%	..	..	..	..	..	..	+9,603 +1%	-19,601 -40%	+20,200 +4%



For the sake of comparison the attested figures also are given in the above table. These figures show exactly the extent to which the more valuable food-crops have been replaced in recent years by food-crops of less value, and also by non-food crops that are grown for foreign markets. For reasons explained elsewhere the loss of the wheat is not a sign of such marked depression in this district as it would be in the true wheat-growing tracts of the Provinces where communications are better; that crop depends in this district on the later rainfall and the foreign markets to a very great degree; and a drop in the wheat area does not necessarily mean that tenants are now too poor to sow that crop; in fact, in the wheat-growing tracts of the district, the tenant classification does not prove this poverty though credit must have been shaken by bad agricultural seasons, and without credit there certainly is difficulty in obtaining seed of crops which tenants do not grow for their own consumption. The increase in the areas under gram and cotton has to a very large extent recompensed tenants for the loss of the wheat.

72. The decrease in the rice area is a far more serious matter for the district generally. It is true that the average figures given represent the rice area at about its highest point, when every acre of embanked land in the "intermediate" groups, and the heavy rice tracts, was under rice during the rains; at that time tenants who had holdings that admitted of mixed cropping were giving all their attention to their rice land and neglecting their rabi land. Where therefore the holdings do allow of this alternation between rice and rabi, the loss of the rice has now been followed by an extension of the rabi area, unless tenants have relied for too long on their one crop. And there are distinct indications in certain groups, which have only poorly irrigated rice land and rabi land of comparatively good soils, that the present rice area is remaining low because tenants have adopted a policy to suit the seasons at present prevailing, and are purposely leaving their rice land fallow while their rabi land is more fully cropped. This applies to "intermediate" groups only, and is most noticeable in those groups of the Warora Tahsil and Rajgarh of Chanda: in these tracts it cannot be said that tenants are poor, short of cattle, or not in a position to find rice seed; unless their rice land is well irrigated they are simply waiting for years of better rainfall before fully cropping that land.

73. The alternation of cropping, which makes it almost impossible to give the normal areas under each crop, frustrates completely any accurate or even approximate estimate of the fallow areas in holdings in normal years; it is impossible to say what is a really normal year in groups that have all classes of land. To prove this it is necessary to give but few figures; I will quote those of one Warora group only, namely, Chandankhera:—

Year.	Wheat.	Rice.	Juar.	Cotton.	Occupied.	Old fallow.
1866	...	1,973	3,060	6,410	5,025	23,848
1895	...	1,401	3,934	2,395	1,215	26,496
1901	...	597	1,059	6,445	2,136	27,613

In this group the area under til rose from 2,454 acres in 1898 to 3,959 acres in 1901. Considering the large amount of old fallow in holdings that has been broken up since 1898, and the extension of the occupied area, it would appear that this group has made actually great progress; but it has lost all or rather a large proportion of its valuable crops; it has been enabled to make a rapid recovery by the variety of its crops; but it is impossible to estimate the correct amount of old fallow in holdings in normal times. The above is a typical case, illustrating the variations over the whole of Warora Tahsil, half of Chanda, and a third of Brahmपुरi. It is manifestly impossible to define normal conditions in a district with so much cultivation of this type.

Stability or insecurity reflected in cropping.

74. In reference to the cropping the point of most essential importance at the present time, when the district has experienced one general famine and several years of scanty rainfall, is, to what extent is the stability of the different groups indicated in the section treating of soils (paragraphs 43 to 59) reflected in the cropped areas of the groups. Examples have been given above of the stability and aptitude for recovery in the "intermediate" groups of two tahsils, Chanda and Brahmapuri; and the cropped areas are given in full detail for all groups in Appendix No. IX. These figures show that the pure open-field groups, in the riverain tracts of Chanda, Warora and Sironcha Tahsils have at the present time more than completely recovered from depression; the high prices of both cotton and food-grains have stimulated the breaking up of large additional areas for those crops. In the Warora Tahsil the occupied area is now 385,836 acres against 327,096 at settlement, and is still rising rapidly; the cropped area (net) is 264,049 acres against 247,089; cotton now covers nearly the settlement area, while there has been an enormous increase in the area under til, and an appreciable increase in the areas under gram, lakh, tur and juar. The Chanda Tahsil figures are vitiated by the presence of some deteriorated intermediate groups; but the figures for Ghatkul, appended, are very eloquent:—

Year.			Area occupied.	Area cropped.	Juar.	Cotton.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1866	...	...	25,678	17,098	11,757	917
1895	...	...	33,817	21,100	10,434	601
Present	...	...	42,072	31,673	18,835	1,149

In this group juar has always been the staple crop; the history of this group is one of steady progress, without any depression. The Sironcha total figures may be given, since the rice villages contribute a very small fraction of the total cropping. Similar figures for this tahsil are:—

Year.			Area occupied.	Area cropped.	Juar.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1866	...	...	...	19,370	10,188
1888	...	...	...	28,324	15,248
Present	...	...	...	38,927	21,169

It is clear from these figures that the open tracts of all tahsils have now quite recovered from depression; one year of abnormally short rain, followed by several poor monsoons, has stimulated, instead of retarding progress.

75. In the "intermediate" groups the development has been less even. Groups of this class in the Warora Tahsil have all succeeded in making some slight progress, and their recovery has been rapid: they are near to good markets, both in this and neighbouring districts; and they have good soils of the Wardha valley type. In Brahmapuri also these groups now exhibit no marked depression. They are connected with Nagpur by a good road; and the cultivation in these groups is of a particularly stable type, since the same field, embanked, will grow either light rice or rabi crops, or both. But in the Chanda Tahsil there is more variation; in that tahsil four groups fall into this class; of them the Rajgarh and Vyhar groups have been described above; the former is not depressed and has in fact slightly improved since famine times; the latter is still only recovering. There remain the Amgaon and Garchiroli groups. Of these Amgaon is not so prosperous as Rajgarh; it has just kept its place; its rice land happens to be well irrigated, and its tenants a peculiarly frugal and stable body of men. Garchiroli, on the other hand, has retrograded in the same manner as its neighbour Vyhar; it is a remote tract with, on the whole, poor soils; it has been more dependent upon aboriginal tenants in the past; and even the very best of its rice villages, where the irrigation is above the group average, are shut in by forest. This group is therefore still exhibiting depression and making a very slow recovery. If Sironcha is excepted, since its extraordinary fertile soils more than

counterbalance the want of markets, the rapidity with which groups recover from famine seems to vary with their proximity to the best markets and trade routes. This provides an excellent reason for bringing these tracts nearer to the railway. The importation of food-grains to these groups in famine times is not of pressing importance, because their own supplies have never completely failed; but the tenants have now no inducement to make the most of their holdings; while the extension of the open-field crops is a permanency in the Warora groups; in the more remote groups of Chanda the tenants will continue to rely too much on their rice land, and not take full advantage of the comparative immunity from famine which the rabi land present in the groups should be able to grant.

76. In the pure rice groups stability depends entirely upon the amount of security afforded by irrigation. In all the rice groups there are a certain number of small villages with poor tanks; but the following table shows the proportion of the rice land that may be said to be protected in each group, and also gives a comparison of the areas under that crop:—

Group.		Rice area in 1866.	Rice area in 1895.	Rice area attested.	Percentage of rice land irrigated.	
					Murkhand.	Salang.
Chanda Tahsil	{ Keljhar ...	4,045	5,565	3,879	55	27
	{ Mul ...	5,886	7,432	5,904	56	32
	{ Ghot ...	3,912	3,746	2,449	34	25
Sironcha Tahsil	... Sirkonda ..	465	1,260	1,550	2	7
Brahmapuri Tahsil	{ Garburi ...	12,348	15,233	11,253	45	33
	{ Talodhi ...	9,447	10,106	8,415	53	29
	{ Gunjewahi ...	9,249	7,291	6,037	67	24
	{ Wairagarh ...	15,994	18,128	11,613	25	40

Incidentally, this table bears out a statement made above, to the effect that at the time of the original settlement the rice land was, as now, in comparatively little favour; the district was recovering from depression, and juar figures were unduly high, while rice figures were low. It should also be remembered that the year 1895 was almost abnormally good for rice; every acre that would bear rice was under that crop in that particular year. And also the percentages in the last column do not represent a normal figure; a large area of unirrigated rice land has been abandoned since 1898 and is now unoccupied and unclassified: the proportion of irrigated land is therefore now considerably higher than it was in more normal years, when a good portion of the dry land also was cropped. This abandonment of the unirrigated land has been most marked in the Gunjewahi Group; of the rice land still remaining in cultivation in that group over 91 per cent is irrigated; that group is on the border line between the aboriginal Gonds and the better class tenants; the former have left their holdings, before the tract felt real famine, that is before 1895, and the rice land now cultivated is protected by good tanks. The probability therefore is that the rice area in this group will increase in the future when better tenants have been attracted. Talodhi is really the most stable group, though the percentages of land irrigated would not seem conclusive; in that group the tenants are of better class, and have retained and cultivated a larger percentage of the dry land: but in this group it is somewhat strange to find so much of the irrigation falling into the second class; this is one of the small inequalities of soil classification which it is almost impossible to remove; for besides the amount of security provided by each tank the relative values of its different channels need consideration; the first point is certainly the more important, but the second cannot be neglected

altogether; if there had been three irrigation classes instead of two, the first being of superlative excellence, the first class in Garburi would include a very large proportion of the irrigated area, and the lowest class would cover comparatively little land.

77. Sirkonda, though a rice-growing group, has little irrigation. The tenants of that tract trust entirely to their climate. Of the remaining groups the least stable are Ghot and Wairagarh; this is amply borne out by the irrigation figures; and in both these groups the proportion of rice land irrigated is abnormally high, because a very large area of unirrigated land has been abandoned in both of these groups.

78. The variation in the rice area, the different percentages of rice land irrigated, and above all the large areas of poorer rice land abandoned in the inferior groups, point to the conclusion that the rice tracts of the district now require varying treatment. If the rice area is well secured, and little has been abandoned, tenants have lost little in recent years, because high prices for their produce have to a certain extent counterbalanced the short outturn. All the rice groups of Chanda Tahsil have maintained their occupied area fairly well and little land has been abandoned; but Ghot and Kheljhar are poor groups, containing a large number of small scattered villages with unstable tenants; these two groups therefore require lenient treatment to encourage the tenantry. In Brahmapuri Tahsil Garburi and Talodhi have better records than figures show, because the land abandoned is generally in the tank beds and is of comparatively little value; Gunjewahi has maintained its occupied area in recent years, its deterioration being of long standing; this group may be put more on the level with Keljhar, though its irrigation is superior to that found in the latter group: the group that shows the very worst deterioration is Wairagarh; the occupied area has dropped by nearly 5,000 acres since the year 1895, and it is all rice land that has gone to waste. Wairagarh felt famine in 1897, when irrigation gave full crops to the other rice groups of this tahsil.

Standard outturns.

79. The standard outturns for the above crops, accepted for this district, are:—

Rice	...	1,500 lbs. per acre.
Juar	...	600 „ „
Wheat	...	580 „ „
Gram	...	550 „ „
Linseed	...	250 „ „

Since a large number of crop experiments are made yearly in the course of settlement operations it is convenient to compare these accepted standards with the figures thus obtained. I will deal with them in the above order.

Rice.

80. In the rice outturn the point of primary importance is the difference between the irrigated and the dry positions; the experiments do not, for example, indicate a large difference between the outturns of good and inferior soil when both are well irrigated; irrigation benefits poor soil to a greater extent than bad soil, and the heavier soils are always likely to lose some of their outturn by getting waterlogged. In the irrigated position I have selected 150 experiments made by the Settlement Staff; the majority of these were cut in the years 1897 and 1903, when the rains had been comparatively heavy, or nearly normal for the district. In these experiments an estimate was made of the character of the crop, not by comparison with the standard outturns given, but by taking the tenant's valuation and then reducing the result to a standard normal of 100, equal to the tenant's normal crop of Re. 0-13-0. The gross normal outturn (100) of these 150 experiments is 273,030 lbs., giving an average of 1,820 lbs. of grain per acre on irrigated land. For unirrigated land few experiments have been made. The crop has generally been harvested before the Settlement Staff went into camp; and the experiments made by the District Staff are of little value, because the officer conducting

the experiment has always valued his outturn by comparison with the standard outturn, accepting the latter as correct. The average normal outturn for the 16 selected experiments in dry land is 1,235 lbs. per acre. For the general standard of the district it is therefore necessary to adopt from these figures and the irrigated areas an average for the whole district. The present classification gives 70 per cent of the rice land irrigated and 30 per cent dry; if this percentage is accepted as normal, the average outturn is 1,644 lbs. But it has been pointed out that the present classification represents the district at the most favourable time, in that much of the dry land is fallow and has not been classed; the percentages therefore require some modification. The percentages in normal days would probably be about 65 per cent irrigated, and 35 per cent dry; in Wairagarh some of the land abandoned gets second class irrigation, and in the Garburi Pergannah the land now waste is generally in the beds of large tanks and gives high outturn though not actually irrigated. If this percentage is correct the average standard outturn should be 1,614 lbs. per acre. But there is one more point for consideration. The standard outturn should represent the grain when dry, in the condition that finds its way to market. When crop experiments are made the outturn is generally weighed the same day, before the grain has been dried; when a tenant cuts his crop himself he leaves it in the field to dry for some days before taking it to the threshing floor, and it is left on that threshing floor in order that the sun may dry it completely before threshing. Rice is a crop which contains a great deal of moisture when first cut, and the grain loses weight considerably by exposure to the sun immediately after being cut. In order to discover the loss due to this evaporation a few experiments were made, the grain being weighed the day that it was cut and threshed, and again after exposure to the sun in baskets for periods as long as a week. These experiments were not exhaustive enough to afford very definite results; but they showed that the amount of moisture in grain when first cut is always considerable, and varies largely according to the position of the field; in one case where a crop was cut off murkhand land almost standing in water, the grain lost 25 per cent of its weight. This was, however, an extreme case. The average was about 10 per cent. Allowing for this loss in drying, the outturn of rice in the district may be taken to be the present standard outturn, 1,500 lbs. per acre.

81. In juar only 40 experiments made by the Settlement Staff are available, excepting Sironcha juar and exceptional crops. The total outturn of these 40 experiments, reduced to a normal outturn, is 29,751 lbs., giving an average normal outturn of 744 lbs. In this crop little allowance is necessary for variation in soils; with heavy rainfall it is stunted in good soils; and the outturn of even khardi and wardi, according to the experiments in those soils, is as high as in the bersi and even kanhar; in wardi soil in 1899 the outturn was as much as 900 lbs. in the Brahmapuri Tahsil, and the following year experiments in khardi gave over 650 lbs. I would therefore take the average given above of about 750 lbs. exclusive of the allowance for drying. This crop does not lose so much as the rice from evaporation, and the present standard seems to be low; a better figure is 650 lbs. per acre.

82. In the embanked positions there are 15 good experiments made in 1897 and 1903. These give an average normal outturn of 675 lbs. In the unembanked positions 25 good experiments made in the same year give an average of 590 lbs. Approximately one-third of the wheat land falls into the favoured positions; the true average is therefore about 620 lbs. And this crop loses even less than juar when dry. The standard of 580 lbs. seems in this case suitable.

83. In gram I have selected 24 experiments only, giving a total normal outturn of 13,904 lbs., and an average of 578 lbs. Other experiments are available, but they were made under exceptionally favourable circumstances, after the rains of 1903, when the outturn was abnormally heavy. The average is very near the standard of 550 lbs., making some little allowance for drying.

84. In this crop 23 experiments have been made, the majority in the year 1897. The total normal outturn of these experiments is 5,646 lbs., the average being 245 lbs. In this crop there is practically no evaporation; and this standard is correct.

Sironcha juar.

85. The outturn of this variety varies slightly accordingly to soils. While the tract was being attested numerous experiments were made, and a large number has also been made by the District Staff. I would not, however, place any great reliance on experiments made by officers other than Mr. Chote Lal and myself, since the estimates show that the experimenting officer was comparing the crop with the ordinary juar of other tracts in the district. In the very highest class soils the estimate deduced from five experiments gives a normal outturn of nearly 2,000 lbs.; in the second class soils it is nearly 1,500 lbs., and in the very poorest it is 700 lbs. The tract contains little really poor soil; and we may safely take 1,500 lbs. as the standard for this tahsil.

## SECTION VII.—FISCAL HISTORY.

Original Settlement.

86. The revenue system of the Gonds was a yearly ryotwari settlement. When the country passed to the Mahrattas this system deteriorated into actual leasing of villages, for a slightly longer term, by corrupt Court favourites to their friends or to the original patels; the terms of the lease varied according to the status of the lessee above indicated. When the tract was under British protectorate, between the years 1818 and 1830, during the minority of the Bhonsla, some attempt was made to remove the existing abuses and grant longer and fairer leases. And in 1855, when the tract had escheated, the first Deputy Commissioner of Chanda, Mr. Ellis, continued to assess villages for terms of three years, as their leases fell in. Under this system the demand was lowered from Rs. 3,26,196 at annexation to Rs. 2,65,196 in the year 1862. It was found that the demand as assessed by the Mahrattas was oppressive for the old patels, and considerable difficulty was experienced in getting patels to renew their settlement. In the year 1862 the first regular settlement was started; it took over six years to complete. The procedure of this settlement is given at length in Chapter 8 of Major Lucie-Smith's report and needs no long repetition. I may, however, be allowed to point out that the system then obtaining was diametrically the opposite to the present system: this is a point of some importance, because it will later be seen that it has now resulted in a very uneven distribution of the demand. Then the revenue demand was first fixed and rents subsequently distributed: now the rents are first decided and assessment is made on actual and not prospective assets. In determining the revenue at settlement the stated rental demand was taken from the village lagwans, and the cultivated lands were all classed; assumed rent-rates were then tabulated from existing rents for each soil class, and from these assumed rates and the prospects of the village an estimate was framed of what the land should be worth, or might reasonably be expected to fetch in the near future. These assumed rents were checked by produce and plough rates also, and the total, including the valuation of the home-farm, taken as the basis for revenue fixation. The actual rental demand was then fixed by the malguzar, the Settlement Officer interfering in the case of privileged tenants only. It was expected that the malguzars would fix higher rents than those attested in the lagwans; it was suspected that the true rents were in many cases concealed, and it was assumed that in any case the malguzars would take advantage of the permission to enhance, a luxury which had uptill then been forbidden. In many districts the malguzars at once accepted this opportunity and did enhance; in Chanda that course was not generally adopted; possibly the tenants were too strong for the malguzars; but probably the latter found then, as now, that poor rice years had lowered the demand for the best land, especially in the more distant tracts. When once fixed the rents were unchangeable during the term of settlement; all the tenants-at-will were granted occupancy status. Therefore in many villages the assumed assets of settlement have never been reached and the revenue has been paid with difficulty.

87. At the same time a number of small villages were struck off the roll and were included in Government forest, and some forest was added to others for purposes of nistar. The revised kamil-jama was Rs. 2,62,351 against a previous jama of Rs. 2,57,578, exclusive of the demand assessed on villages that were struck off the roll. The amount realisable was Rs. 2,40,785 after revision. This revenue compares very favourably with the demand in the last year of Mahratta rule given above; that demand was frankly unjust. It is deeply to be regretted

that no comparison is possible with the demand of the Gond kings ; but all the revenue records of that time were destroyed by a corrupt Mahratta official in order to conceal his own shortcomings.

88. The term of settlement was fixed at 30 years except in the Rajgarh, Ghatkul, Amgaon, Ghot and Wairagarh Pergannahs of khalsa and the zamindaris. In Ghot a term of 13 years only was proposed ; and in other pergannahs which did not receive the longer term, the settlement was announced for 20 years. Before describing the ensuing settlements I will return to the original settlement of the other portion of the district, the Sironcha Tahsil.

89. In 1861, the year after the territory had been ceded, Captain Glasfurd was ordered to make a summary settlement of the Sironcha Taluqs for four years. The revenue system uptill that time had been, to a certain extent, not unlike that of the Gonds ; tenants had been given regular yearly leases of their lands and the revenue demand also had been revised yearly. Here however the similarity ceases ; where it had been a light demand under the Gonds, in Sironcha it had been a very large fraction indeed of the gross produce. Captain Glasfurd found the demand too high and reduced it. In 1863 the same officer was ordered to make a regular settlement to come into force when his summary settlement expired. At the regular settlement which followed the same procedure was observed which had been applied to the northern part of the district by Major Lucie-Smith, that is to say, assumed rates were taken and checked by produce and acreage rates. But to assist him the Settlement Officer in Sironcha had the rental figures from the Patwari papers of the four years that the summary settlement had been running, which were perhaps more accurate than the lagwans in Chanda. The revenue of the summary settlement, really lease-money, and the revenue proposed in the regular settlement for the four taluqs that came to this district, are given below :—

	Summary settlement.	Regular settlement.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sironcha	3,656	7,042
Nugur	2,819	3,820
Albaka	882	973
Cherla	2,947	2,644

The above figures are inclusive of alienated revenue. At the regular settlement it was found that the proprietors had, as was anticipated, enhanced rents freely after the summary settlement ; and since the system of yearly revision was still obtaining, it was expected by both tenants and Government that the rents would still further be enhanced. The term of settlement fixed by Captain Glasfurd expired in 1886 in the Upper Taluq of the tahsil and in 1887 in the remaining portion of the Upper Godavery District.

90. I will next deal with the ensuing summary settlements of the various pergannahs in which the revenue fixed by Major Lucie-Smith and Captain Glasfurd has been revised. It is necessary to describe these settlements in some detail, for the procedure differed greatly in the several pergannahs, both in the Chanda District proper and in the portion of the Godavery District which was later amalgamated with Chanda. I will take them in order of importance.

91. Rajgarh pergannah consists of 171 villages, now forming the Rajgarh, Mul, Vyhar and part of Keljhar Groups of Chanda Tahsil. The revision of this tract was undertaken by Mr. Carey, I. C. S., in 1886, and the revised demand announced in the following year. In this pergannah the settlement operations were most minute ; a regular settlement khasra and jamabandi were written, the soils also being classified according to position and crops. It was found that existing rents had risen but little, since the malguzars had been unable to enhance rents ; but the total demand had risen considerably owing to the breaking

Summary Settlements.

Rajgarh.

up of additional holdings. The question of rental enhancement was not decided until Mr. Carey had submitted his proposals for the re-assessment of the whole tract. His recommendations for assessment were based on—

- (1) A corrected rent list, each holding being valued according to soil and crop at a rate which sub-rents and similar considerations showed to be a fair rent for the holding.
- (2) A valuation of the home-farm and privileged land valued by the same methods.
- (3) An estimate of the siwai, that is, the income from forest, groves and water-dues other than for cane-land.

It will be noted that the procedure was to a certain extent the same as that followed by Major Lucie-Smith, in that the assets were corrected according to the Settlement Officer's estimate of a fair value for the land, before the revenue was framed; but the procedure of Mr. Carey was more elaborate in soil classification and his valuation of the home-farm was methodical, while that of original settlement was very summary indeed. This valuation of each holding at a "soil-cum-crop" rate based on existing rents and sub-rents showed that the rent-roll of the malguzars was far below a fair demand for the land owing to the unevenness of the old settlement rents; and on his report orders were passed that a corrected rent-roll should be actually announced, embodying with some slight modifications the enhancement that Mr. Carey thought justified by the progress of each village, the unevenness of the demand, and the rise in cultivating profits. It was also ordered that the distribution of the revised demand should be done by Government, for the tenants resisted all interference on the part of malguzars: when the enhanced rents were announced by a Government officer no objection was raised. Existing rents, including the payments of malik-makbuzas, were thus raised by 10 per cent; but of the rental enhancement one-third was obtained from the fixation of rents on land which tenants had added to their holdings rent-free; the actual rental enhancement was therefore exceedingly light, the majority of rents were not touched, and a very large proportion of the settlement rents in the very best villages have remained unaltered until the present revision.

92. On the corrected assets the kamil-jama, including revenue assignments, was raised from Rs. 30,324-13-7 to Rs. 36,227-9-1; the malguzars' profits were slightly curtailed, because the amount given them from increase in rents was Rs. 4,641-10-1.

93. The malguzars of this pergannah are, with few exceptions, a body of rich men; but in some isolated cases the revenue as revised has pressed hardly on them. This is due entirely to an excessively high valuation of the home-farm. I have stated that the valuation was by a "soil-cum-crop" rate based chiefly on sub-rents; a number of villages in this tract have large tanks and extensive cane cultivation: all this cane cultivation was recorded as home-farm, though some of it was on land that really belonged to tenants and had been taken for cane in rotation. The income to the malguzar from water-dues, for the time that a plot is under cane, is very high indeed; it is never less than Rs. 7 per acre yearly and is occasionally more than double that amount; it varies according to the size of the tank. But when the cane has been cut the land is of little value for three years; for this reason the amounts realised in one year from any individual plot should be spread over a period of four years in order to give a yearly valuation of that plot. But since all the sir land came under cane in its turn, it was then classed as cane-growing land, and the acreage rate given by the high cane rents was applied to it. Therefore in some cases the valuation was at the least three or four times as high as it should have been and an excessively high revenue resulted. I will give one instance only of this by way of illustration. In mauza Chiroli of the present Mul Group the home-farm, including cane land, covered 58 acres; no cane was actually on the ground in that year; but it had just been cut and the land had paid water-dues; it was then passing to the resting period and was



useless ; but the valuation for that 58 acres, taken from the water-dues, was Rs. 571, practically Rs. 10 per acre ; this was excessive. The settlement assets were :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Rents	...	654	0	0
Home-farm	...	572	0	0
Siwai	...	25	0	0
Total	...	1,251	0	0

On those assets a revenue of Rs. 716 was taken. After present revision the assets are :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Rents	...	784	12	0
Home-farm	...	136	0	0
Siwai	...	145	0	0
Total	...	1,105	12	0

An average of the cane receipts has been taken as part of the siwai, and the revenue reduced to Rs. 600. The present revised assets represent an average of stable receipts, while the settlement assets represented the highest possible income in any one year.

94. The revision of Amgaon followed that of Rajgarh in 1887; it was entrusted to Mr. Purshottam Dass, Assistant Settlement Officer, who had in the same year announced the revised demand in Rajgarh Pergannah. Amgaon Pergannah lies opposite to Rajgarh on the left bank of the Wainganga River ; it contains 77 villages now included in the Garchiroli, Amgaon and part of Ghot Groups of Chanda Tahsil. In this pergannah, on the experience gained in Rajgarh, it was ordered that rents should be enhanced before the revenue was revised. The procedure adopted was much the same as that followed in Rajgarh ; soils were classified according to crop and position ; but the rental proposals were further elaborated by the introduction of a factor scale giving the comparative values of different soils ; actual rent-rate reports were then submitted and rents were deduced before fixation, as is now done. The present deduction by soil-unit system was however then in its infancy and the classification was less elaborate than that now made. The sanctioned rental enhancement was 10 per cent, while the payments of malik-makbuzas were raised by 28 per cent. The home-farm and privileged land was valued by soil-unit calculation ; but the income from cane-land (water-dues) was treated as siwai and not as part of the home-farm valuation. The revised kamil-jama was Rs. 16,869, exceeding the previous revenue by Rs. 3,273-15-0 ; the additional profits from rental enhancement were Rs. 2,382-6-11 including the valuation of encroachments. The malguzars of this pergannah were little affected by revision. The revised revenue absorbed 59 per cent of the gross assets.

95. In this pergannah it would appear that the revision was marked by moderation. If the tract had been well served by communications it would probably have prospered and paid a high revenue fraction with ease. But unfortunately the revised assets were not really stable ; firstly, a number of villages were isolated and dependent upon Maria tenants, who were averse to paying a fair rent for comparatively poor land, and abandoned it when their rents were raised ; and secondly, the siwai estimate was unduly high owing to an abnormally large area being at that time under cane ; the receipts for the year instead of an average were taken as the true income from cane. There are therefore in this pergannah many cases in which the revised revenue has been paid with some difficulty, more especially in recent years, when the income from water-dues has practically disappeared.

**Wairagarh.**

96. The Wairagarh Pergannah is the portion of the Brahmapuri Tahsil that lies on the left bank of the Wainganga; it contains 153 villages, of which 99 now form the Wairagarh Group; the remainder are good riverain villages and are included in the Kurul, Murjha and Arhar-Nawargaon Groups. Mr. Purshottam Dass revised both rents and revenue, valuing the land on exactly the same method as had been followed in Amgaon adjoining. In this pergannah the rental enhancement was 25 per cent in the payments of malik-makbuzas and 9 per cent in tenants' payments. The sanctioned revenue was Rs. 27,140-8-0, exceeding the old revenue by Rs. 4,951-10-0, while extra rental profits were Rs. 3,320-6-9. The revenue revised fell at 58 per cent on assets; the malguzars received as their share in the profits their own cultivation, the siwai income, and Rs. 3,570 out of their rental collections.

97. In this pergannah the faults that I have found with the Amgaon Pergannah revision are more manifest; I personally doubt if the malguzars ever did enjoy the amount entered in the siwai estimate, for the mahua that fell to their share was valued at a rate that is seldom obtained even now when prices have risen; again, the soil in the home-farm was over-classed owing to an insufficient number of soil-classes being taken; and thirdly the rental enhancement actually made was in fact higher than figures show.

The last is a point of great importance; at the time of revision a large number of rents, especially those for inferior rice land, in the remoter tracts of the district were payments of a definite amount of grain; at revision these were valued and commuted at announcement to cash payments. The pitch of the rental in these cases depended on the valuation of the grain; at the revision the value taken was Rs. 5 per khandi of dhan, that is, unhusked rice: but that price is seldom reached even at the present day, at the time when these rents are paid the price of dhan in remote tracts before the hot weather is seldom higher than Rs. 4 and is frequently Rs. 3-8-0 only. The commutation at the higher rate took from the tenant as much as 25 per cent more cash than he had previously paid, and occasionally more. The aboriginal tenant would not pay so much for his land, for commutation often took a higher rent for his poor land than the sanctioned rent for the best land in the village. The revision therefore in this pergannah was, I regret to say, followed within a few years by wholesale abandonment of second-rate rice land. The assets therefore on which the high revenue was taken were exceedingly unstable, and the malguzars have been impoverished owing to a high assessment; this has been accentuated by famine, for this tract possesses poor irrigation and has suffered severely during the last decade.

**Ghatkul.**

98. Ghatkul Pergannah, of 88 villages, lies south of Rajgarh, on the right bank of the Wainganga. Proposals for revenue revision were submitted by Mr. MacGeorge, the Deputy Commissioner, in 1887. In this pergannah there was no rental revision; the actual assets, consisting of rents paid, valuation of home-farm and the siwai, were taken as the basis for revision. The revision was of a very summary character; the home-farm was measured roughly and valued at the rate of the tenants' payments, no allowance being made for superiority of its soils; soils were not classed at all. The sanctioned revised revenue of these 88 villages was Rs. 9,038 as compared with Rs. 7,928-7-3 previously paid; the sanctioned revenue fell at 57 per cent of the recorded assets; but it was a lenient figure because the home-farm valuation was distinctly low. In this pergannah there has been a rapid extension of the occupied area, and the revenue has been very light.

**Ghot.**

99. In Ghot Pergannah also the revenue revision was based on existing assets without rental revision. The revenue was revised in 78 villages, of which all except 9 are held in malguzari right by the zamindar of Ahiri. The revenue proposals in this pergannah also were framed by Mr. MacGeorge in 1889. It was found that assets had risen considerably, principally under the head of siwai, and the revenue absorbed less than 30 per cent of assets. Of the 78 villages 17 were waste plots, all belonging to Ahiri; these 17 villages were treated as one forest mahal. The revenue payable for the 61 occupied villages was raised from Rs. 1,579 to Rs. 2,653; absorbing 50 per cent of gross assets

while the revenue of the forest mahal was assessed at Rs. 200, but was to be revised triennially. The system of triennial revision in forest mahals was however discontinued, and the sum assessed in 1890 is still realised. In this pergannah, though there was no actual rental enhancement sanctioned, several of the malguzars did enhance some rents immediately after the announcement of the revised revenue.

100. The Sironcha portion of the district also was re-assessed in a very summary manner in 1887. The assets, that is, the rental, home-farm and siwai, were attested by Mr. Rangiah, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, and the revenue was revised without any correction in rental. The sanctioned revised revenue was Rs. 19,300 against Rs. 13,837 previously paid; assets had risen by 37 per cent since settlement. But on the representation of the proprietors the sanctioned revenue was reduced to Rs. 13,300 in Sironcha, Albaka and Cherla, and to Rs. 5,100 in Nugur, giving a total reduction of Rs. 900 on the revenue as first sanctioned. This remission was made on condition that the proprietors spent money on the repairs of the tanks and managed their villages better. Possibly the money may have been then spent, but its effect has long since passed away; the lowered revenue has been paid; but with the exception of the Nugur Taluq, this estate of the Yelma malguzars has been grievously neglected and mismanaged to the present day.

Sironcha.

### SECTION VIII.—TENURES.

101. Besides the proprietors of plots, who will be dealt with later, the following tenant classes were recognised at the original settlement of the district:—

Tenures.

Absolute-occupancy tenants holding at fixed rates.

Conditional occupancy tenants.

Tenants-at-will.

Holders of service grants.

Before settlement operations were completed orders were passed for the promotion of the tenants-at-will into the occupancy class; and since the privileged tenures then created have been stereotyped in subsequent Tenancy Acts, it is advisable to consider the class of men who were thus privileged, with special reference to the subsequent development and improvement of the district. In the khalsa pergannahs the tenants granted absolute-occupancy right were, to quote the Settlement Officer's words:—

- (1) Ryots whose possession carried with it something of a hereditary character.
- (2) Ryots who had expended such capital on their fields as to give them some special title.
- (3) Ryots who are relations of present malguzars, or former patels, and whose occupancy right might be considered to some extent as a substitute for a share in the proprietary right in the villages.
- (4) Ryots of new villages who held their fields since the villages were founded, or since their fields had been reclaimed from the jungles.
- (5) Ryots who had held their fields from a date antecedent to the proprietor's connection with the village as its landlord.
- (6) Ryots cultivating lands which had descended to them by inheritance, provided that the possession, either by themselves or by themselves and some other persons from whom they inherited, had lasted continuously for not less than 20 years.

- (7) Ryots of villages in which the malguzar was an absentee and had held under 20 years.

In the zamindaris any tenant who had held continuously for 12 years and upwards was granted this right. And in the khalsa the condition for occupancy right was 12 years' continuous holding. No reason is given in the report for making the 12-year rule carry a more privileged right in the zamindaris than in the khalsa. Presumably it was feared that the zamindars would enhance rents in a very summary manner and their tenants therefore needed more than the usual amount of protection. But there is little reason for this fear; the zamindars are dependent on a lot of aboriginal tenants and recognise that fact; a discontented aboriginal tenant whose rent has been raised against his will has only to go a few miles into the next estate, where he will be welcomed with open arms. I would therefore venture to disagree with the policy that left so little to the discretion of the zamindars and crystallized a tenure which prevents them from making the most of their estates in the days when the tract is opened up and better tenants are attracted.

102. A similar objection can be raised to the absolute-occupancy tenure under certain of its conditions; it may be granted that the man whose tenure is hereditary, who has improved his holding, or who has been in possession as a relative of the patel or for at least 20 years, is entitled to great consideration; that is no reason for granting privileged tenure to a man simply for breaking up his field from scrub jungle. It is not always expedient to protect a man simply because he is one of the first settlers in a forest patch. In a year these clearings or new holdings may be worth far more than land which has been held for 12 years.

103. These privileged tenures, no doubt, are largely a concession to the fact that the tenure under the Gond rule was ryotwari and therefore the tenant was entitled to more consideration than the newly-created landlord. But in many ways it is to be regretted that more faith was not placed in the created class, allowing more scope for the raising of rents, and subsequently revenue. At the present time as soon as land comes into demand in a village that has plenty of waste and tenants apply for holdings, the malguzar cannot alter the rent when first fixed; the astute malguzar informs the tenant that no rent will be paid until the land is cleared, and later takes a fair rent; but astute men are comparatively rare, and the ordinary malguzar gives out 20 acres or more of land worth as many rupees when cleared for Rs. 4 or even less in order to get it cleared and that low rent remains fixed for the term of settlement. Under the Tenancy Act of 1883 mere occupation with the malguzar's consent entailed occupancy right; under the present amended Act the tenure of new land is occupancy unless a written lease is granted barring the accrual of that right. At present only 815 acres are held in ordinary right under such written agreements, *vide* Appendix VI. The trouble is that the most privileged tenant who has been longest in the land is the Gond, an exceedingly poor tenant; in the future he will be ousted from his position by the advancing better class tenants; in his interest the privileged tenures were distributed broadcast; he has never valued them or known the distinction between absolute and occupancy tenure; but owing to his existence as the principal tenant until the days shortly preceding the Mahratta invasion, these privileged tenures were adopted for the whole of the district. In trying to preserve an interesting but somewhat useless people in the land a danger has been incurred of stifling development in later generations.

The extreme lengths to which the granting of privileged tenures was carried may be argued from the existence of such tenures in what was declared nazul land at settlement and in villages abandoned by malguzars when the settlement was proceeding; such villages are now ryotwari; the tenure was really ryotwari at that time also, but the rights recorded were no different to those given in the malguzari villages. This is one of the inconsistencies which have caused much confusion up to date, and are the most difficult to rectify at the present revision.

104. The plot-proprietors are described in paragraph 369 of Major Lucie-Malik-makbuzas-Smith's report. The following holders were granted proprietary rights in their plots in khalsa :—

- (1) In villages where the standing of the malguzar did not exceed 20 years ; all ryots of 12 years' occupancy and over who had held their plots longer than the malguzar had held the villages.
- (2) In villages where the standing of the malguzar exceeded 20 years; those ryots who had materially improved their plots and had held such plots longer than the malguzar had held the village.
- (3) Relatives of the present malguzars or of former patels who were holding rent-free or at favourable and fixed rates.
- (4) Holders of privileged tenure-plots.
- (5) Holders of resumed privileged tenure-plots.

With classes (2), (3) and (5) little fault can be found ; but the two other classes are open to much the same objections as have been raised in the case of tenants proper. In the Ghot Pergannah, for instance, the zamindar of Ahiri had been malguzar since 1858 only ; there were therefore plenty of aboriginal tenants who had earned malik-makbuza status simply by possession for over 12 years ; yet it was of little use granting this privileged tenure to such unstable tenants. Again, the holders of privileged tenure-plots were occasionally the constructors of tanks or similarly deserving persons ; but a large number were the petty Mahratta officials, who might have held for a year or two only as part of their remuneration and deserved little consideration.

105. This free granting of malik-makbuza right has led to some complications at the present time. It frequently happened that the man who was made malguzar of a village had improved the village, or his family holding, by the construction of a tank, and held part of the village on "tukum" tenure ; he was therefore made malguzar of the village and malik-makbuza as well as over a certain fraction of the village.

106. The areas of the different tenant rights at settlement in 1866 and at present are contrasted below in acres :—

Areas held in different rights.

	Malik-mak-buzas.	Revenue-free grant.	Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Home-farm.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At settlement in 1866	76,180	16,977	101,575	333,363	Nil.	98,225
At present	78,166	5,348	116,737	548,580	815	1,16,400

The decrease in the area of revenue-free grants has gone to the malik-makbuza area, and the latter has been decreased at the present revision by declaring separate mahals in a number of the old tukum grants. Where these tukums consist of a plot resembling a village in every respect, tenants were granted privileged status inside the tukum area at settlement ; at that time there was no actual difference between the proprietary right of a tukumdar and that of a small malguzar : but since then there has been a sharper definition of the term "malik-makbuza" ; under the latest Revenue Acts it is confined to the proprietor of a plot, and tenants within that plot, holding from the owner, are merely tenants-at-will : thus it would be in the power and legal right of a tukumdar whose tukum included the village site to levy house rents from tenants and eject them at will, besides having the right of ejectment from the actual cultivated lands of the village ; this has now been obviated by settling the tukums of importance as mahals and granting the tukum its wajib-ul-arz. The owners of these tukums have also gained, very substantially, from the change ; they are now assessed by definite rules on a definite percentage of assets ; while if they had been treated as merely tenants of a revenue-paying

plot, they might have been called upon to pay a fair rent, that rent being naturally the sum of their sub-rents, since it is clear that the land is worth that rent. In the malik-makbuza column there is also included an area of 7,902 acres which has become malik-sarkar land owing to abandonment by tenants or failure of heirs; the malguzar of the mahal has been recognised as the tenant of Government in respect to the greater portion of this area; but in some cases where tenants had been holding for a long series of years from the malik-makbuza, the land has been settled with them, and the malguzar collects rent only and receives his drawback for doing so, in order to respect the rights of the old cultivator.

107. The large drop in the absolute-occupancy area might be considered a sign of great depression at the present time in certain groups, if little weight were attached to the caste and character of the tenants who were privileged at settlement. The following table of figures in four groups only aptly illustrates the tendency of the aboriginal tenant to abandon his land:—

Group.			Percentage of tenant area held in absolute-occupancy right in 1866 A. D.	Decrease in the absolute-occupancy area since that year.
			Per cent.	Per cent.
Ghot (jungly) ...	...	...	24	69
Keljhar (jungly)	...	...	47	68
Rajgarh (stable)	...	...	67	37
Arhar-Nawargaon (stable)	...	...	38	20

In column 2 the area held by malik-makbuzas has not been included in the total tenant area; in the Ghot Group as much as 33 per cent of the total occupied area, including home-farm and all tenants' land, was recorded in this right in the settlement of 1866. But this table shows the inexpediency of conferring the more privileged tenures freely where the tenants do not appreciate them. In the jungly tracts the tenants pay no deference to tenures; they abandon all land lightly for the most trivial reason. The tenure has disappeared for want of heirs in some cases; but the decrease has been mostly due to actual abandonments. There has been little decrease in the total area during the last decade in spite of famines; but in all parts of the district there seems to have been almost wholesale abandonment immediately after the original settlement; the district was then experiencing bad agricultural seasons. In most groups the area has remained comparatively constant since the year 1895.

**Present Tenancy Act.**

108. In the amended Tenancy Act now in force some allowance has been made for the enhancement of occupancy rents by Revenue Officers during the currency of settlement in other districts. In Chanda the rent fixed by the Settlement Officer or by the agreement between the tenant and malguzar cannot be changed during the current settlement. The only method of barring the occupancy right is a written lease; and the present small area held in ordinary right, 815 acres only, shows how ignorant even malguzars are of this concession. It is, in my opinion, to be regretted that the provisions for enhancement were not extended to this district also. At present rents have no chance of reaching an economic pitch, unless the district is given a series of short settlements; at rental revision it is impossible to take as free enhancement as is generally justified by the rise in prices, owing to the fear of curtailing cultivating profits too rapidly; if rents have been able to rise, even slightly, the Settlement Officer's work is greatly simplified. I feel that it is somewhat strange for a Settlement Officer to complain of too privileged tenures; at the outset his sympathies are all for the tenants. It may be allowed that the malguzars of this district generally are not a very deserving class; but it is to be doubted if the tenants actually do benefit as they should do from the present low rents; if the rent of 20 acres can be paid from the cultivating profits of 4 acres, there is a great temptation to leave the remaining 16 acres fallow: this is exactly what happens in numerous villages where the rents are nominal owing to large areas having

been given out for nominal sums many years ago ; the tenant gets all the luxuries that he wants by ploughing a small portion of his holding ; the remainder of his land is wasted. At revision there has now been free enhancement of nominal rents except in the rice tracts ; but there is still scope for further enhancement in many villages, and both the malguzar and Government must perforce wait until the next settlement for their share in the present increased value of the land. Examples of this will be given in treating of rents and assessment.

109. The only point in which the present settlement records differ from those of settlement in the village-service grants is that the bhumak is now recorded as a "muafi-khairati" tenant and not "muafi-khidmati"; the latter designation is reserved for the village servants whose tenure is controlled by Government appointment—the kotwar, mukaddam and mukaddam gomashtha. The bhumak is really the priest of the village community and held his land as part of his remuneration from the malguzar ; if the malguzar prefers, he may contribute the fraction of the remuneration due from his pocket by cash grants, or, as occasionally happens, by giving the produce of certain trees to the bhumak. The bhumak is appointed by the village and the community jointly arranges for his remuneration.



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## PART II.

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## PART II.

## SECTION I.

110. The regular survey of the district was started in October 1889, under Mr. Laxman Aba, Settlement Superintendent. In 1891, Mr. Dunne, Assistant Settlement Officer, took over charge of the work, and the khalsa survey was completed in June 1894. The zamindari traverse work continued until June 1899, for one year under Mr. Dunne, and for the remaining time under Mr. Chote Lal, Assistant Settlement Officer. In the course of survey the soils were regularly classed; but since that classification was not minute enough for rental proposals, it has been completely revised at attestation. Since the survey had only been finished a few years before regular settlement operations started, it was not necessary to send a Map Correction Party to the district prior to settlement; if survey had been followed by good agricultural seasons the records would have been found in good order; but unfortunately the maps of 1894 were exceedingly inaccurate in 1901, and corrections were very numerous. Survey.

111. With reference to village boundaries there is one point of some importance, which needs mention now. While settlement operations have been proceeding the boundaries of the Government forests have been traversed by the Forest Survey Parties. Where malguzari villages adjoin Government forest by rule the Forest Party should have observed the boundary laid down previously by the revenue survey; but though I pointed out that work would be simplified if the Forest Party took out traces of the Patwaris' boundaries before starting their traverse, no use was made of these boundaries until the work for each season was completed; the forest sheets were sent to the Settlement Office at the end of each field season with a request that the revenue boundary line might be put on to them for purpose of comparison; this was done, and in returning the sheets where there was a discrepancy between the two boundaries the Forest Divisional Officer and myself decided which boundary should be accepted; such discrepancies, with few exceptions, involved an area of very small amount. In printing the sheets, however, I notice that no attention has been paid to this attempt to reconcile the boundaries; both lines are reproduced on the forest maps now being issued. I also, however, notice that the revenue survey line is accepted as the true village boundary, and the forest line is termed a fire-line only; this point may possibly be of importance in case disputes occur owing to the neglect of the revenue boundary line by Forest subordinates.

112. Settlement operations proper began in the year 1897 with the posting of Mr. Hallifax to the district as Settlement Officer. He was given the usual staff of Assistants and additional Inspectors for the attestation work. The Warora Tahsil was the first portion attested; work was completed in this tahsil in the open season of 1897-98. In the following year Brahmपुरi Tahsil was taken in hand, and the attestation of this tahsil also was completed; but half only of the work was inspected. The work was then stopped by the famine of 1899-1900, and for a whole year the Settlement staff was employed on famine duty. Work recommenced in January 1901; but for a whole year it was confined to the open tracts of Chanda Tahsil, and the parts of Warora that had been least affected by famine; in Warora a large number of changes had occurred which entailed the complete correction once more of the attested records. The rice tracts of the district were attested last, the field work being finally completed by Inspectors in June 1904; but the Assistant Settlement Officer did not complete his work in Brahmपुरi until December of that year, and inspection work lasted until the end of February 1905. Attestation in this district was troublesome and tedious work owing to the large number of changes that were found in all groups; in the open groups large fallow areas were broken up in holdings and other fields taken up in order that the tenantry might make the most of the good year and cotton crops which short rainfall had proved to be profitable; in the rice groups the opposite was the case, both the occupied and cropped areas having contracted. Moreover, the Patwari staff, originally none too hard-working, had been dislocated by famine duty, and numerous maps were discovered on which no changes had been brought since survey; while in other cases the constant correction in rice fields had rendered the traces almost useless, and the Attestation  
and Inspec-  
tion.

whole village needed re-survey to ensure complete accuracy. The soil classification of survey, and of the summary settlement in the tracts where revision had taken place, was completely revised, in order to make a record that would be uniform for the whole district. The survey record was found to be very inaccurate in many details, chiefly of right : for instance, the survey record of *sir* land cannot be accepted in any village without taking out the actual cultivator of the land for a long series of consecutive years. *Sir* rights cannot be declared at survey ; but land was recorded as *sir* in which those rights appeared to have been gained and retained at the time of survey. Some malguzars seem to have been misled to a small extent, by believing that the record of survey was a regular settlement declaration of *sir* rights.

113. The inspection of the Warora Tahsil was completed by Mr. Hallifax, and by Mr. Kutub-ud-din, who officiated when Mr. Hallifax was on privilege leave. When the tahsil was re-attested in 1901 I spent the greater part of the open season there, checking the work, and touring through the groups to obtain the information necessary for re-assessment. The whole of the Chanda Tahsil was attested under my instructions, and I personally inspected the whole of it except three outlying patwari circles in Ghot where the villages are very small ; the inspection of these circles was entrusted to Mr. Chote Lal, Assistant Settlement Officer. Mr. Chote Lal attested the whole of Sironcha ; I visited the tahsil twice, and regularly inspected half of each taluq, touring over the remainder ; but owing to the distance of that tract from the more important parts of the district where work was proceeding, it was impossible for me to inspect every village there, and Mr. Sly (then Settlement Commissioner) instructed me accordingly to inspect as much as possible in a short time and accept Mr. Chote Lal's records for the remainder. In the Brahmapuri Tahsil part of the inspection had been done by Mr. Hallifax ; and since no change was made in the soil classification at re-attestation by my party, my inspection in this portion of the tahsil was limited to checking jamabandis, siwai estimates and tenant classification. The rest of the tahsil was regularly inspected by me. The following table gives the yearly outturn of inspection and attestation :—

Year.	Tahsil. सयमेव जयते	Number of villages in tahsil.	Attested.	Inspected.
1	2	3	4	5
1898-99	Warora	558	40	217
	Brahmapuri	493	493	152
1900	Famine.			
1900-01	Chanda	594	135	65
1901-02	Chanda	...	326	313
	Sironcha Upper Taluq	112	112	112
	Zamindari	1,221	271	187
1902-03	Sironcha Lower Taluq	151	151	151
	Zamindari	...	950	914
1903-04	Chanda	...	133	138
	Brahmapuri	...	475	159
	Zamindari	...	...	120
1904-05	Chanda	...	...	61
	Brahmapuri	...	18	334

114. The points of primary importance at inspection are laid down in the Settlement Code, and need no repetition. In this district special attention has been paid to the history of each village, reflected in occupied and cropped areas, since the series of poor seasons began; and to the deterioration in the tenantry. The amount of deterioration has been already discussed; but it is somewhat dangerous to draw conclusions from figures alone. In several villages with good tanks the actual figures do not indicate any great depression; but by comparing the present attested jamabandi with that done by Mr. Hallifax it was discovered that the tenants now in possession, if not largely changed since 1898, had lost all their surplus stocks of grain and cattle, and were only seemingly prosperous at the present time; they might not have got into debt and might still have sufficient cattle, but when they had just reached the end of their tether, and only just managed to keep a full area under cultivation, any rental enhancement would be dangerous, however low their rents might be. The presence of old fallow in the rent-paying area also is a point that can be noted properly at inspection only.

Points specially noted at the inspection.

## SECTION II.

115. After attestation the Tahsil Preliminary Reports were submitted in the following order:—

Tahsil Preliminary Reports.

### *Khalsa (a).*

- (i) Warora, 15th October 1898.
- (ii) Upper Taluq Sironcha, 17th May 1902.
- (iii) Chanda, 12th December 1902.
- (iv) Lower Taluq Sironcha, 10th August 1903.
- (v) Brahmapuri, 21st May 1904.

### *Zamindaris (b).*

- (i) North-East Zamindaris 13, dated the 4th August 1903.
- (ii) South-Eastern Zamindaris 7, dated the 22nd February 1904.

Apart from the descriptive portions of these reports, the most important matter to decide was the amount of enhancement that was justified and could safely be taken. The amount of enhancement justified can be worked out from present and settlement rents and the rise in cultivating profits. But unfortunately in this district the condition of the village and its recent history is now of even more importance than the rise in prices. The estimate given in the Preliminary Reports of rental enhancement in this district must be treated with more leniency than usual; when the Preliminary Report is written the whole of the tahsil is generally not inspected, though it may be fully attested; the Settlement Officer can draw good conclusions from the villages that he has inspected; but he cannot be absolutely certain of his premises until he has personally interviewed the tenants of every important village and examined their rents in detail. This may not be of great importance in districts that are unaffected by famine; but in dealing with the group Rent-rate Reports it will be pointed out that in Chanda any conclusions drawn from the general rise in the cultivating profits must be modified to an extraordinary extent by the varying circumstances of neighbouring villages.

116. The framing of factor scales is another matter of the utmost importance. The scale for Warora was framed by Mr. Hallifax, and it has been taken as the basis for the scales in the other tahsils. The relative values of the different soils and positions must be decided from evidence collected at attestation. This evidence falls under three heads, the opinions of cultivating malguzars and tenants, the net cultivating profits deduced from numerous crop experiments in the different classes of soils, and, thirdly, the rents at present paid for the different soils either by tenants or sub-tenants. The evidence under the first head was collected at interviews by Mr. Hallifax in Warora, and by myself in Chanda and Sironcha Tahsils; it was unnecessary to consult tenants in Brahmapuri because sufficient evidence had been obtained to justify the application of sanctioned scales to that

tract. The number of crop experiments made has already been dealt with in the estimates of outturn. The rents for homogenous holdings were extracted at attestation by the attesting officer.

Though the present factor scales, sanctioned after much deliberation, must be accepted as a fair basis for rental revision at the present time, I may here be allowed to speak a word of warning for the benefit of subsequent Settlement Officers. The rents of the district are extraordinarily uneven from village to village, and—what is more important—from tract to tract. The reasons are firstly the privileged tenures, which have prevented rents from rising automatically with the demand for land, and, secondly, the fictitious low value that want of convenient markets has set on quite good land in distant tracts. The second reason is apt to be treated too lightly; it is urged that if markets are poor prices will be comparatively low, and therefore the net cultivating profits, which are also considered, are the safest, and only sure guide, to a correct scale. It is true that net profits are the safest evidence; but the difficulty is that the difference in the net cultivating profits in the various tracts, of the same soil, is always far less than the difference in the rates actually paid for that soil. Thus, for second rate soil, the net cultivating profits in a village close to Warora are between 20 and 25 per cent higher than in a village adjoining Mul; but the rent paid for the soil in the Warora village will be twice the rent in the Mul village. If the same scale were applied, or a scale giving a reduction of 20 per cent only on the Warora rates, in the Mul village, there is a danger of over-rating the land in the present circumstances of comparatively poor demand. Until therefore a district is properly populated and opened up there must be several discrepancies in the factor scales which may be removed at subsequent settlements.

117. The distribution of the tahsil into assessment groups is another matter of great difficulty in this district. For the purpose of later reference it is almost essential that groups should be compact; but one feature of this district is the number of "intermediate" groups, which contain some fairly good rice villages lying side by side with villages that depend on open field crops. Owing to the demand for either rice or rabi land at the time of settlement one class or the other may be fetching relatively far higher rents than the other, and the villages may have perfectly different histories as regards stability. But theoretically all the villages of the group should be rated by the same standard. It is almost impossible to do this in a satisfactory manner; the villages of each group must be placed in minor classes according to their types of cropping and for each minor class a different standard taken. This refers more particularly to Rent-rate Reports; but it must be foreseen in the Tahsil Reports. At the present settlement this sub-division of villages has been carried out in Brahmapuri Tahsil only.

118. During the course of operations in this district orders were issued that the Tahsil Preliminary Reports, before submission for the orders of the Chief Commissioner, should be laid before a Board consisting of the Divisional Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner of the district, and a few selected cultivating malguzars, for an expression of their opinion on the general history of the tract and the rental and revenue proposals. The only Tahsil Report that has been thus laid before a regular Board is that of Chanda Tahsil; the Warora report was written before the orders were issued; the Sironcha and Brahmapuri Reports were submitted through the Divisional Commissioner, instead of a board, because it was deemed unnecessary to consult malguzars, and put them to the trouble of a long march during the rains. It is doubtful whether any valuable results will be obtained from the opinions of the non-official members of this Committee; even the most intelligent malguzar cannot estimate the effect of levelling up low rents only on the total demand for the tahsil; they seldom possess any accurate knowledge of rents outside their own villages.

119. The rental and revenue proposals in the different tahsils and the orders on those proposals are summarised below.

Warora. General rental enhancement was proposed of 25 per cent in the case of malik-makbuzas and absolute-occupancy tenants, and of 15 per cent in occupancy

rents. Rents had risen but little since settlement, though a few individual malguzars had been strong enough to enhance; prices had risen considerably, and the demand for land was both good and improving. The rise in prices since settlement was at least 70 per cent; but rents could not be raised to that pitch without seriously affecting tenants' resources. This enhancement was sanctioned, and a standard revenue fraction of 58 per cent of malguzari assets was also sanctioned; there had been a considerable rise in assets since settlement, and the opening up of the tract was yearly making property more valuable. But the orders in this tahsil were passed prior to the famine of 1899-1900; and it therefore seemed probable that the rental proposals in particular would need some modification in order not to retard recovery. In the subsequent reports, however, it was found possible to work up to the sanctioned figures in the open field groups: when the tract was re-attested after the famine it was found that the open field villages of this tahsil, which are in the majority, instead of deteriorating had made marked progress since the original attestation. Food crops had given short outturn for the one year only; rise in prices, and more pronounced depression in the rice tracts, had stimulated the breaking up of all available land in the open tracts, and finally the high prices of cotton, an excellent drought resisting crop, had caused a rapid extension of the area under that crop, and tenants had reaped higher profits from its cultivation than they had formerly made from the inferior food-grains. At the same time the rice villages had fallen away; but many of them possess good irrigation tanks, and were making a rapid recovery. But in order that such rice villages might have more time for recovery the re-settlement of two groups, Neri and Jambu'gata, was deferred until the rice tracts in other tahsils were taken in hand.

120. In this tahsil prices have risen cent per cent in the portions which have never been re-settled since 1863, and by at least 30 per cent in the latter tracts. The rise in profits there more than justifies the amount of rental enhancement that it is advisable to take. In this tahsil also rents have stagnated since settlement owing to the privileged tenures. But the development and recovery from famine was very uneven in this tahsil owing to the great variation in the character of the groups; the open tracts of the Haveli, Ghatkul, and parts of other pargannahs, had made substantial progress in years of short rainfall, as noted in the Warora open tracts; and judging from the results obtained in Warora it seemed possible and advisable to raise rents in these tracts with freedom. There had been no rental revision since settlement in these tracts and many rents were nominal. It was therefore proposed and sanctioned that rents should be enhanced 20 per cent in these good tracts. And it was ordered that 58 per cent of assets should be taken as revenue in the Haveli and 55 per cent in Ghatkul; the rental enhancement being more than sufficient to cover the rise in revenue resulting from these fractions. The remainder of the tahsil, however, needed different treatment; the rice villages in distant Ghot had deteriorated sadly; similar villages, without irrigation, in the Amgaon and Rajgarh pargannahs had also fallen away; the very best rice villages with secure irrigation had remained stable; and a certain number of villages in these pargannahs on the banks of the Wainganga had been able to maintain, if not actually improve their position, by extending their open-field cropping to make good the loss of the rice. In these pargannahs it was proposed and sanctioned that no general enhancement of rents should be undertaken except in the perfectly secure rice villages and the villages where other crops had more than counterbalanced the loss of the rice. It was anticipated that such levelling up of the very lowest payments only, and the fixation of rents on rent-free new land, would give a rise of about 10 per cent in rents. In actual fixation of rents these estimates have been slightly exceeded: this will later be explained; for the present it is sufficient to note that the principles laid down have been followed, and in the Preliminary Reports on tracts of this type and history the principles are of far more importance than the estimates. The revenue fractions proposed in these tracts were not accepted; they were pitched somewhat high as considerable additional profits from rental revision were to result, and the present high revenue did not appear to call for general reduction. But on account of the inaccessibility of many villages, with the existing communications, and their liability to fluctuate in bad years, it was ordered that a standard of 53 per cent should be observed in Ghot, and 52 per cent in the

Chanda.

other distant pargannahs. This, to all intents and purposes, is a re-distribution of the present tahsil demand.

**Sironcha.** 121. In this tahsil two Preliminary Reports were submitted, one for each taluq. In this tract the question of prices presented some difficulties which do not occur elsewhere; in the Upper Taluq there is no market proper, while in the Lower Taluq the only outlet for trade is by boat to Rajahmundry in Madras. It was therefore necessary to rely entirely on the figures extracted from the books of a few firms in Sironcha for the Upper Taluq, and of the Rajahmundry traders in the Lower Taluq. These books show a rise of 70 per cent since settlement in the Lower Taluq, and a slightly smaller rise in the Upper. But the enhancement of rents, in the Upper Taluq especially, required more than the usual amount of deliberation; many rates had actually dropped; many rents had been lowered by the local kamdars, who had undoubtedly their own private interests at heart, and could alter rents to suit their own convenience as much as they liked when the malguzar never visited his estate. And moreover tenants in that tract are more than usually dependent upon the local saokar; they have no opportunity of selling their produce in open market since no bazaar exists, and yearly are obliged to borrow their rents from the saokar on the strength of their crops. But the tract is secure against famine, and the soil is of such exceptional fertility that saokars will never refuse to advance a fair rent to the tenant. It was therefore proposed and sanctioned that rents should be enhanced by 20 per cent in both taluqs. The revenue fractions sanctioned were 60 per cent in the Upper and 56 per cent in the Lower Taluq; the latter tract is difficult to manage, and in one group (Nugur) dual rights exist, and the inferior proprietor deserved lenient treatment.

**Brahmapuri.** 122. In this tahsil the principles proposed and sanctioned were much the same as had been adopted in rice tracts of Chanda Tahsil. At the north, on the border of the Nagpur and Bhandara Districts, there is a broad stretch of exceedingly fertile country which has not deteriorated, though rice is a crop of importance. The soil here is excellent and grows either rice or rabi crops, or both, rabi following rice in the same field. In this tract there is no depression; the additional value of the rabi crops in years of high prices has kept tenants prosperous, and there is but little contraction of the rice area. The majority of tenants in this tract still pay very low rents, dating from 20 years ago if not from the time of settlement, and prices have risen over 50 per cent since that time at the lowest estimate. In the good villages of this tract an enhancement of 20 per cent in rents was proposed; but since there are also several pure rice villages in the pargannah which have deteriorated, and need lenient treatment, the total enhancement of the pargannah was estimated at 16 per cent. The treatment of the Garburi and Wairagarh pargannahs was a more difficult matter. In Garburi there are a number of small poor villages lying interspersed among large villages which have a very large area protected by very fine tanks. The soil of this tract is poor, and in only very rare cases can the rabi crops help out the rice to any appreciable extent. About the small poor rice villages there can be no question; the rents do not need reduction, though with the present fallow figures their incidences may look high; in normal years they are well paid up. But practically none can now be enhanced with any safety; the lowest frequently represent the present market value of the land. It is therefore possible now to fix rents on new holdings only, and add a trifling enhancement to nominal rents, and that only in holdings that are fully cropped. But in the best rice villages some enhancement is possible; if the land is fully secured by irrigation, drawing its supply of water from a tank that holds water for two years, with short rainfall, the tenants have even in famine times reaped fair crops, and with high prices have made as much profit out of a fair outturn as they do in normal years from a full crop. In such villages the seed supply has not failed, all the irrigated land is still cropped, and has never been fallow, even in the year 1899; in that year many of these good villages enjoyed quite normal crops, on a full area, owing to their irrigation. Rents in these villages are now low, frequently much lower than in the poor villages, because they date from the time of settlement when rents were purposely kept



low to allow for the temporary disturbance of the tenant when the holding was taken for cane. But the cane has now contracted, and even if it does in the future cover larger areas than at present, a fair enhancement may be taken, still leaving a margin to allow for disturbance. In the interest of the malguzar it is advisable to raise every rent than can safely be enhanced; he cannot do it himself, and if Government does not help him the rents will continue to stagnate. Finally the tenants now in possession are the best and most stable cultivators that can be found in the district; the small unimportant tenant, who cultivates a few rice fields in the bed of the tank, has vanished; the true village tenants who hold all the good land are still in possession. Sanction was therefore granted to the enhancement of rents in the best villages, dealing leniently with individual tenants who may have fallen in the world. In the Wairagarh pargannah the case is once more different; there are very few of these stable rice villages, and a large number of small isolated villages with little resource and unstable aboriginal tenants, on the borders of the zamindaris; in them no rental enhancement has been attempted. But on the river bank there are a few good villages of the type found in the Northern Brahmapuri pargannah; in them some enhancement was possible. It was estimated that this differential treatment would raise rents by 16 per cent in the Brahmapuri pargannah, by 8 per cent or slightly more in Garburi, and by 5 per cent only in Wairagarh. The revenue of this tahsil is now distributed very unevenly; Wairagarh pays very highly, Garburi moderately, and Brahmapuri, the best pargannah, very lightly. The standard fraction sanctioned for the whole tahsil is 56 per cent of malguzari assets, giving the worst tract the lightest share in the revenue.

### SECTION III.

123. The Rent-rate Reports carry out in detail the general principles sanctioned in the orders on the Preliminary Reports. Since the present treatment of groups and individual villages now varies greatly in this district, I will take the tahsils separately. The following table shows briefly the rental proposals for the Chanda Tahsil:—

Group.	All-round rate at settlement.	All-round rate at present.	Increase per cent in rate.	Present incidence.	Sanctioned standard rate.	Increase in occupancy area since settlement.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Chanda	0 7 5	0 6 11	—7	'49	'65	+ 70
Kothari	0 9 10	0 9 8	—2	'64	'75	+ 38
Ghatkul	0 3 9	0 3 9	Nil.	'30	'40	+ 141
Rajgarh	0 7 2	0 6 9	—6	'45	'55	+ 173
Amgaon	0 9 3	0 7 7	—18	'45	'50	+ 118
Garhchiroli	0 11 11	0 10 7	—11	'46	'45	+ 57
Mul	0 12 10	0 12 5	—3	'53	'55	+ 71
Vyhar	0 11 5	0 11 0	—4	'50	'45	+ 94
Keljhar	1 1 3	0 14 4	—17	'55	'55	+ 168
Ghot	0 9 2	0 6 10	—25	'36	'45	+ 163

The all-round rate in the above is the rate of the payments on absolute-occupancy-cum-occupancy land.

124. This table is instructive in many ways. The figures in the last column represent the increase per cent in the occupancy, not occupied, area since the original settlement of the district. If the acreage rate of the group has been maintained fairly well while the occupancy area has risen considerably the conclusion is that for new land malguzars have been able to obtain higher rates, if

the new land is at all inferior in class to the old; there will therefore be a large number of old rents that may be freely raised, for in this tahsil there are exceptionally few cases of general enhancement by malguzars. Conversely, if the rate has dropped considerably, the extension of cultivation has probably been to far inferior soils. The first conclusion applies to the Chanda, Kothari and Ghatkul groups in particular; the second to Ghot, Keljhar, Amgaon and Garhchiroli; in the Chanda and similar groups better prices have been offered in recent years for new rabi land, of which there is abundance, containing fair, if not good, soil; in the Ghot Group, and its class, the land originally occupied was rice land, and the additions to holdings are open fields with poor soil, and comparatively small rent-paying capacity. When the group falls into the Chanda class, a standard rate for enhancement may be taken, because the higher rents of recent fixation which represent the present letting value of the land, will not be touched by it; they are already far above the general level of the rents. In other groups the present incidence is influenced by abnormal condition in Vyhar, for example, the incidence is at present high because a large area of rent-paying rice land is old fallow and by rule the soil units of old fallow are not included in the rent-paying area; the incidence on cropped land of the rents that that land pays would be less than '50, the group rate, and a lower rate is therefore taken since it is inadvisable in this deteriorated group to raise any except the very lowest payments. In Ghot, on the other hand, it is almost impossible to define an average village; the group consists of several small villages and a few very large villages, the latter having excellent tanks; some of the best villages are depressed, while smaller villages are more prosperous: a standard rate has been taken which will allow some small enhancement in the very best villages, margins being given to the poorer.

Warora Rent-  
Rate report.

125. I will now take the Warora rates below:—

Group.	All-round rate at settlement.	All-round rate at present.	Increase per cent in rate.	Present incidence.	Sanctioned standard rate.	Increase per cent in occupancy area since settlement.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Nagri	0 6 1	0 6 5	+5	'35	'40	+120
Warora	0 6 6	0 7 7	+16	'35	'45	+17
Bhandak	0 6 3	0 7 1	+13	'39	'45	+23
Khemisi	0 5 4	0 5 6	+3	'30	'40	+62
Shegaon	0 4 2	0 4 9	+14	'28	'35	+96
Chandankhera	0 5 1	0 6 0	+18	'29	'35	+38
Shedegaon	0 6 2	0 6 10	+11	'33	'35	+45
Chimur	0 4 5	0 5 11	+34	'35	'40	+61
Shankarpur	0 5 9	0 7 0	+22	'37	'45	+25
Neri	0 11 0	0 11 8	+6	'48	'50	+41
Jambulgata	0 6 11	0 8 6	+23	'45	'55	+45

126. It is interesting to compare these rates with those of the Chanda Tahsil, remembering the history of the district. At settlement rabi land was in demand: when good rice years followed large areas of rabi land were abandoned; but within a very short time markets improved in Warora because the railway reached the tract; malguzars were then able to give out vacant land at once at higher rents; and since the demand has been for cotton land in recent years, the land that is nearer to the railway and will grow cotton with profit has fetched higher rents than it has been able to command in more remote tracts. Hence there is less stagnation of rents in Warora than in Chanda. But with all these

advantages the rates of Warora are generally lower than in Chanda; they were low at settlement and they have perforce remained low: only a few malguzars have been strong enough to enhance. The standard rates of this tahsil might with advantage have been higher than they are; but rents in this tahsil were revised immediately after the famine of 1899-1900, and it was deemed advisable to err on the side of leniency. When the revised rents were announced two years subsequently the only true complaints received were from malguzars who wanted rents doubled; and tenants in the open tracts would have raised no objection if the announced rents had been at least 25 per cent higher than the revised demand. The experience gained at announcement in this tahsil has been of great assistance in estimating the present rent-paying capacity of the rest of the district.

127. In this tahsil there is not the same amount of variation between the present rates of the groups as is found in other tahsils; the majority of the groups are of the same character and contained the normal amount of fallow in holdings at re-attestation. But the rates vary greatly from village to village; in the best villages little land has ever been abandoned, and little land was unoccupied at the original settlement; in such villages the malguzar has but little chance of raising rents; in second rate villages the rate has risen more freely since land has changed hands more frequently, and more new land has been available in recent years. In all the Warora groups except Neri a standard for enhancement was taken; and as subsequent events showed most of the standards might with advantage have been higher. Making all allowance for extension to inferior soils the net cultivating profits in the Warora Group must have risen by 60 per cent since settlement.

128. The Sironcha rates are also interesting for a different reason; they indicate the extent to which an unscrupulous kamdar can rob his master, and indirectly Government, with impunity:—

Group.	All-round rate at settlement.	All-round rate at present.	Increase per cent in rate.	Present incidence.	Standard rate.	Increase per cent in occupancy area since settlement.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Sironcha	1 3 10	1 0 10	—15	65	85	+237
Sirkonda	0 8 2	0 8 9	+7	44	55	+116
Nugur	1 6 2	1 3 8	—11	79	95	+122
Albaka	1 10 1	1 3 4	—26	74	95	+120
Cherla	1 4 9	1 0 6	—20	68	85	+120

In this tahsil the extension of cultivation has not been to vastly inferior land as the drop in the rate would imply; the new land is of high class, and there is plenty of similar land in the Lower Taluq available for occupation. But the rents, of the more distant groups in particular, are changed yearly to suit the convenience, frequently the pocket, of the kamdar; his master never visits the lower groups, and never checks an account. In many of the best villages, especially in the Cherla Group, rents have dropped since 1887 in a manner which can only be accounted for by wilful mismanagement; they have not been concealed by tenants; but it has proved worth the while of the kamdar to lower them. The rents of this tract are not so high in comparison to those of other tracts as the group incidences would show; the factor scale of this tahsil did not make sufficient allowance for the extraordinary fertility of the soil and climate. In this tahsil, though the enhancement has been free, it has done little more than put the rents to the settlement pitch; all true consideration of prices is useless. The rate has dropped comparatively little in Nugur where the extension has been to inferior soils and the group is managed by a resident and shrewd inferior proprietor.

Brahmapuri  
Rent-rates.

129. Before examining the rates of the remaining tahsil, Brahmapuri, it should be noted that each group is divided into three grades, A, B and C. The first is the high class rice village with excellent irrigation; the second has good rabi crops to help out the rice; and the third is the inferior and depressed pure rice village. The A and C classes are the same in all groups, in every respect; but the B class village of the southern groups is not, as a rule, a large property: the soil in this part of the tahsil is poor, and the rabi crops of the B class villages have only just prevented depression: on the other hand the B class village of the northern groups is of a particularly wealthy type; its soil is black and deep, and a large area is embanked for either rabi or rice crops; while on the actual river bank a fair proportion of the land receives some silt from floods. The rates of the different groups and sub-classes are contrasted in the following table:—

Group.		All-round rate at settlement.	All-round rate at present.	Increase per cent in rate.	Present all-round incidence.	Standard rate.	Increase per cent in occupancy area since settlement.
Arhar-Nawargaon	A	...	1 0 9	...	'47		
	B	0 10 4	0 11 7	+12	'43	'55	+41
	C	0 6 10	0 3 3	-52	'32		
Brahmapuri	A	0 4 10	2 5 7	+678	1'02	'65	
	B	0 8 5	0 9 3	+10	'37	'50	+103
	C	0 5 10	0 10 9	+84	'53	'50	
Talodhi	A	1 8 9	1 8 10	Nil.	'69	'90	
	B	1 2 7	1 2 5	-1	'70	'80	+42
	C	1 5 8	1 4 6	-5	'68	'60	
Garbori	A	1 7 10	1 4 2	-15	'62	'80	
	B	0 13 9	0 13 6	-2	'60	'70	+50
	C	1 2 6	1 1 3	-7	'71	'60	
Gunjewahi	A	1 7 6	1 2 10	-20	'51	'65	
	B	1 10 3	1 3 10	-24	'76	'70	+32
	C	1 1 6	1 4 2	+15	'59	'50	
Kurul	A	0 9 7	1 2 6	+93	'60	'70	
	B	0 8 11	0 9 5	+6	'38	'50	+76
	C	1 1 1	1 2 6	+8	'64	'50	
Munjha	A	0 15 11	0 11 8	-27	'31	'55	
	B	0 11 5	0 12 5	+9	'48	'60	+35
	C	0 10 0	0 12 8	+27	40	'35	
Wairagarh all	C	0 11 2	0 10 4	+27	40	'35	+16

\* At settlement all the occupied area was home-farm...

In this tahsil the most striking feature is the absolute stagnation of rents in the very best villages. The rates in the A class of the two best groups, in the pure rice country, namely, Talodhi and Garbori, have not risen at all since settlement nearly 40 years ago; very little of the good land has ever been abandoned, and the majority of tenants are paying settlement rents; in Garbori there is an actual drop in the rate. In these two groups the malguzars are themselves to blame for this stagnation; at settlement rents were purposely kept low in order to allow for the frequent disturbance of the tenant when his holding was required for cane; when cane was grown at longer intervals fairer rents for rice land would have been gladly paid if the malguzar had ever suggested it; but the majority of malguzars are Köhlis, very lenient landlords, and the idea of enhancement with the tenants' consent has apparently never occurred to them.

These are the villages which have been rendered stable by irrigation; their tenants have made normal profits out of fair crops on full areas and high prices; a standard rate for free enhancement has been taken in this class. In the best B class also there is much the same stagnation; the best open groups are Brahmapuri and Arhar-Nawargaon; in both the B class rates exhibit a very trifling rise; here again most of the land is privileged, large areas being held in absolute-occupancy right in the best villages; that land is seldom abandoned, since the tenants are stable and the tract has seldom felt bad seasons. In some of the very best villages of these groups the village rates are '25 or even less, simply because all tenants are privileged and the malguzar has never had the opportunity of enhancement. In this class also rates for enhancement are taken, except in the groups that are distant from the bazaar. In the C class villages of all groups the present rate is affected by the old fallow in holdings, as has been explained in Vyhar Group; the standard rates therefore are considerably below the present rates. In these villages general enhancement is impossible; rates are required for nothing more than valuation of rent-free land and the home-farm; and in Wairagarh in particular a low rate is necessary in order not to discourage the aboriginal tenant. In the northern groups A class villages are very rare; the rise in rate in Brahmapuri, for instance, is due entirely to the leasing out of what was *sir* land at settlement in a few villages that were entirely home-farm at that time. Where the rate has risen in the C class rents have not actually been enhanced; the poorest rice land paying nominal rents has been abandoned, and a few acres of miscellaneous crop land on poor soil have taken its place.

130. In this tahsil the present incidences accurately reflect the rental pressure, if the C class villages are excepted; the very best B class in the northern groups pays a nominal rate. Even after free enhancement the rate for good embanked *bersi kanhar* land, growing light rice without irrigation as the first, and gram or linseed as the second crop, averages less than Re. 1 per acre in these good B class villages, while in the pure rice villages that rate is paid by the sandiest soil, also unirrigated.

131. The following tables show the actual rental enhancements effected by the proposed rates:—

Rental en-  
hancements.

No.	Name of group.	Malik-makbuza's enhancement per cent in payments proposed.	Tenants.				Standard rate of group.
			Absolute-occupancy tenant.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	All-round.	
WARORA TAHSIL.							
1	Nagri-Lonhara per cent. Unit incidence on revised rents,	+18 '30	+15 '36	+9 '40	... ...	+10 '40	} '40
2	Warora ...	+42 '33	+21 '37	+10 '41	... ...	+12 '40	
3	Bhandak ...	+23 '49	+19 '45	+16 '44	... ...	+17 '44	} '45
4	Khemjai ...	+23 '37	+10 '36	+17 '36	... ...	+17 '36	
5	Shegaon-Yensa ...	+18 '31	+19 '30	+15 '32	... 64	+16 '32	} '35
6	Chandankhera ...	+25 '27	+15 '30	+10 39	... ...	+11 '37	
7	Shedegaon ...	+36 '32	+25 '34	+11 '40	... ...	+15 '39	} '35
8	Chimur ...	+25 '33	+29 '37	+13 '42	... ...	+15 '41	
9	Shankerpur ...	+44 '34	+23 '42	+13 '45	+100 '41	+15 '44	} '45
10	Neri ...	+35 '44	+20 '52	+14 '56	... ...	+15 '55	
11	Jambulghata ...	+33 '43	+22 '42	+11 '53	—25 1'04	+13 '51	} '55
Total for Tahsil ...		+30 '35	+20 '38	+13 '41	—13 '78	+14 '41	

No.	Name of group.	Malik-makbuza.	Absolute-occupancy tenants.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	All-round.	Standard rate of group.
CHANDA TAHSIL.							
1	Vihar	... +13	+6	+11	...	+9	} '45
		'43	'54	'54	...	'54	
2	Rajgarh	... +27	+18	+15	...	+16	} '55
		'43	'49	'34	...	'52	
3	Mul	... +41	+11	+13	...	+13	} '55
		'42	'59	'60	...	'60	
4	Amgaon	... +22	+10	+17	...	+15	} '50
		'42	'53	'53	...	'53	
5	Garchiroli	... +20	+5	+12	...	+11	} '45
		'47	'49	'51	'50	'51	
6	Ghote	... +25	+15	+13	...	+13	} '45
		'35	'44	'40	...	'40	
7	Keljhar	... +27	+15	+10	...	+11	} '55
		'50	'54	'62	...	'61	
8	Kothari	... +33	+9	+25	...	+21	} '75
		'60	'87	'71	'93	'74	
9	Ghatkul	... +40	+27	+25	...	+25	} '40
		'34	'34	'37	...	'37	
10	Chanda	... +30	+16	+25	...	+23	} '65
		'71	'74	'57	...	'60	
Total for Tahsil		... +27	+12	+17	+86	+16	
		'51	56	'53	'67	'54	

No.	Name of group.	Malik-makbuz.	Absolute-occupancy tenants.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	All-round.	Standard rate of group.
<b>Brahmapuri Tahsil.</b>							
1	Arhar-Nawargaon ... {	...	...	+ 32	...	+ 32	
	A ... {	...	...	'62	...	'62	
	B ... {	+ 65	+ 48	+ 21	- 6	+ 28	
		'42	'58	'56	'55	'55	
	C ... {	...	...	+ 30	...	+ 30	
		...	...	'42	...	'42	
	Total ...	+ 65	+ 48	+ 21	- 6	+ 28	
		'42	'53	'56	'55	'55	'55
2	Brahmapuri ... {	...	...	Nil.	...	Nil.	...
	A ... {	...	...	1'02	...	1'02	'65
	B ... {	+ 37	+ 36	+ 19	...	+ 23	...
		'42	'40	'48	...	'45	'50
	C ... {	+ 18	+ 38	+ 8	...	+ 9	...
		'38	'39	'59	...	'58	'50
	Total ...	+ 36	+ 36	+ 18	...	+ 22	...
		'42	'40	'48	...	'46	...
3	Talodhi ... {	+ 25	+ 24	+ 14	...	+ 15	...
	A ... {	'54	'74	'80	...	'79	'90
	B ... {	+ 18	+ 9	+ 13	...	+ 13	...
		'69	'55	'82	1'16	'78	'80
	C ... {	+ 2	+ 9	+ 2	...	+ 3	...
		'58	'69	'71	'96	'70	'60
	Total ...	+ 17	+ 15	+ 12	...	+ 12	...
		'60	'67	'79	1'07	'77	...
4	Carbori ... {	+ 16	+ 17	+ 15	+ 13	+ 15	...
	A ... {	'49	'61	'73	'87	'71	'80
	B ... {	+ 16	+ 31	+ 13	...	+ 14	...
		'42	'51	'71	...	'69	'70
	C ... {	+ 74	+ 3	+ 4	...	+ 3	...
		'43	'67	'75	'76	'73	'60
	Total ...	+ 52	+ 15	+ 12	+ 13	+ 13	...
		'46	'61	'73	'87	'71	...
5	Gunjewahi ... {	+ 10	+ 14	+ 18	...	+ 17	...
	A ... {	'62	'59	'61	...	'61	'65
	B ... {	+ 22	+ 3	+ 7	...	+ 7	...
		'31	'77	'81	...	'81	'70
	C ... {	+ 15	+ 8	+ 7	...	+ 7	...
		'59	'63	'63	'95	'63	'50
	Total ...	+ 12	+ 11	+ 13	...	+ 13	...
		'61	'61	'63	'95	'63	...

No.	Name of group.	Malik-makbuz	Absolute-occupancy tenants.	Occupancy.	Ordinary	All-round.	Standard rate of group.
6	Kurul ... {	+39	+22	+18	---1	+17	...
	A ... {	'47	'59	'71	'94	'71	'70
	B ... {	+31	+24	+20	...	+21	...
		'39	'44	47	1'29	'46	'50
	C ... {	+32	+4	+4	...	+4	...
		'37	'74	'65	...	'67	'50
	Total ...	+32	+23	+19	...	+20	...
		'40	'44	'48	1'13	'47	...
7	Murjha ... {	...	+25	+45	...	+44	...
	A ... {	...	'51	45	...	'45	'55
	B ... {	+12	+13	+16	...	+15	...
		'50	'53	'56	...	'56	'60
	C ... {	+23	+15	+5	...	+6	...
		'37	'43	'42	...	'42	'35
	Total ...	+13	+14	+16	...	+16	...
		'48	'53	'55	...	'54	...
8	Wairagarh ...	+11	+4	+7	...	+7	...
		'45	'46	'43	...	'44	'35
	Total ...	+31	+24	+15	+7	+17	...
		'47	'51	'58	'87	'56	...
			Sironcha Tahsil.				
			Upper Taluk.				
1	Sironcha ...	+53	+19	+20	-30	+19	...
		'64	'80	'76	'70	'76	'85
2	Sirkonda ...	+17	+10	+13	...	+12	...
		'35	'41	'50	...	'49	'55
			Lower Taluk.				
1	Nugur ...	+87	+30	+18	...	+19	...
		'69	'93	'93	...	'93	'95
2	Albaka ...	+50	+4	+25	...	+25	...
		'72	1'05	'92	...	'92	'95
3	Cherla ...	...	+17	+24	...	+23	...
		...	'91	'83	...	'84	'85
	Total or the Tahsil ...	+31	+20	+20	-30	+19	...
		'42	'83	'80	'70	'80	...

132. The rental enhancements in Warora and Sironcha Tahsils are fairly near to the estimates given in the Preliminary Reports, for the absolute-occupancy tenants generally hold land in occupancy right also; in Warora, as noted elsewhere, the rental revision was a trifle too lenient, because the rents were revised immediately after the famine of 1900. But in the other two



Tahsils the estimates have been exceeded. The reason of this is twofold. Firstly, in the good rice villages of Chanda, the majority of which fall in the Rajgarh Pergannah, an unusually large number of low rents were found, paid for the best irrigated land; these rents had not been touched at the Summary Settlement at all; at that revision enhancement was confined to the paltry sums paid for the poorest rice land. Secondly, in Brahmapuri, the extensive areas held in privileged rights at low rates in the open tract adjoining Brahmapuri had not been reattested: such land is most extensive in the Brahmapuri and Arhar-Nawargaon groups; its rate in the very best villages is nominal, again for the simple reason that the tenants have been in possession for 50 years or more; and had successfully resisted any attempt at enhancement on the part of the malguzar. It was proposed to enhance these nominal rents with perfect freedom; the tract has never known prolonged depression, and the tenants are very stable: but it was not foreseen that these good villages supplied a large proportion of the total rental demand for the Tahsil. In other groups also of the Brahmapuri and Chanda Tahsils a large portion of the rental enhancement is given by pure fixation of rents on land that has up to date paid nothing; some of this land was an encroachment at survey time, and the malguzar has never been strong enough to take rent for it; in other villages it is new land for which no rent has been demanded by the malguzar until it is fully cleared; and, again, some of it is old sir land in which the malguzar had reserved cultivating rights when selling the village; in the two last cases by mutual consent the fixation of rent had been purposely left until settlement.

133. In Wairagarh and other groups where the incidence on revised rents is higher than the standard it should be noted that the standard was selected for leveling up the lowest rents only, and not for general reduction. Throughout the district the rents that need reduction are exceedingly rare.

134. If a malguzar or tenant improves his village or holding he is given exemption for that improvement at the ensuing settlement, that is to say, the village or holding is valued as though unimproved. The cases in which malguzars have made substantial improvement are rare; allowance is made for them in assessing the village; and in seven cases only has the revenue been kept low for this reason. If the improvement affects only a definite holding, not the whole village, the exemption is given when fixing the rent, if the case of a tenant, and in the valuation of the home-farm, in the case of a malguzar. The improvements in this district are generally small irrigation boris, except in the northern part of Brahmapuri, where substantial rabi embankments are in favour. The areas improved are:—

				Acres.
Warora Tahsil	...	...	...	1,698
Sironcha	...	...	...	6
Chanda	...	...	...	993
Brahmapuri	...	...	...	1,305

The valuation of the area as unimproved is Rs. 1,896-14-0 less than a full valuation that full valuation being the deduced rent for the land classed as improved. The rents proposed in these improved holdings are Rs. 2,372-4-0 less than those deduced rents. The remission is therefore over Rs. 400 more liberal than is by rule actually necessary.

#### SECTION IV.—ASSESSMENTS.

135. The assessment proposals must to a great extent be confined to redistribution of the present demand. Over the whole of Warora Tahsil, part of Chanda, and the heavy rice tracts of Brahmapuri—over in fact those portions of the district where the assets showed most stability at settlement—there has

Assessments.

been no revision of the Government demand since the original settlement. In the chapter dealing with the fiscal history of the district it has been shown that the revenue in 1868 was fixed largely, if not entirely, on prospective assets; it was expected that malguzars would at once fix higher rents than had been previously paid; and it was expected that some income would be made from the forest areas that were included in villages to provide nistar and meet local petty demands. The revenue then fixed in many villages absorbed the whole, and occasionally more than the whole, of the recorded assets. But rents did not rise to the extent that was anticipated; for this there were several reasons: firstly, at that period rice land was in poor demand owing to bad crops, while the rabi land in the open tracts produced more grain than the market required: in both tracts therefore prices ruled low for some years: secondly, tenants were scarce, and communications bad: thirdly, tenants knew well that they were stronger than the malguzars, because they were in demand themselves: and fourthly, the very first Tenancy Act, and its successors, forbade the enhancement of occupancy rents in the district. The malguzars therefore were unable to enhance a single rent without the tenant's consent when the demand for land and the multiplication of tenants justified higher rents, and communications had been somewhat improved. The subsequent development, therefore, so far as it is reflected in the increase of assets, was very uneven; where there has been a large influx of tenants and improvement in external communications or where the malguzars were able to give out land at slightly higher prices when the tenantry had been re-settled by the advent of normal seasons, the assets have risen respectably. But in the less attractive distant tracts there will always be a tendency for rents to remain unduly low. The siwai income from forests has fluctuated in precisely the same manner; if the area allotted to the village more than supplies the nistar demands, and there has been a good market for the surplus produce, the income under this head has largely increased: but in the more distant tracts the market for forest produce is poor, and the Government reserves are better than the malguzari forest.

136. The various Summary Settlements were confined to Pergannahs and had no bearing on the general demand for the district. At them, the revenue assessed on the Pergannah alone was considered, and was redistributed, or enhanced, with or without rental revision. The errors in rental revision and valuation of home-farm and siwai have already been discussed; it is unfortunate that the tracts that were summarily settled were more susceptible to fluctuation than the remainder of the district; they have suffered the most, from bad seasons and actual famine; while the more stable tracts still pay the lowest revenue. The following table gives the rates at which the malguzari revenue now falls on malguzari assets, before rental revision, in the various groups; it also gives an estimate of the spontaneous increase in assets. I have taken 85 per cent of the malik-makbuza payments as the Government demand, and valued the home-farm and privileged land at the all round tenant rate.

Num-ber.	Name of group.	Rise in present assets since settle-ment.	Rise in cul-tivation since settle-ment.	Percentage of present mal-guzari revenue on malguzari present assets.
	Warora Tahsil.	P. C.	P. C.	
1	Nagri Lonhera ...	+71	+48	38
2	Warora ...	+32	Nil	60
3	Bhandak ...	+34	+1	60
4	Khemjai ...	+42	+9	44

Num-ber.	Name of group.	Rise in present assets since settle-ment.	Rise in cul-tivation since settle-ment.	Percentage of present mal-guzari revenue on malguzari present assets.
		P. C.	P. C.	
5	Shegaon-yensa ...	+65	+20	43
6	Chandankhera ...	+82	+9	34
7	Shedegaon ...	+58	+5	40
8	Chimur ...	+62	+11	46
9	Shankerpur ...	+48	+10	52
10	Neri ...	+20	+13	44
11	Jambulghata ...	+41	+11	44
	Total of Warora Tahsil ...	+45	+9	48
<b>Sironcha Tahsil.</b>				
1	Sironcha ...	+23	+44	52
2	Sirkonda ...	+43	+11	38
1	Nugur ...	+32	+42	44
2	Albaka ...	+12	+45	46
3	Cherla ...	-13	+2	68
	Total of Sironcha Tahsil ...	+20	+35	51
<b>Chanda Tahsil.</b>				
1	Vihar ...	-7	-10	59
2	Rajgarh ...	-6	-7	59
3	Mul ...	-5	+3	59
4	Amgaon ...	-13	-1	65
5	Garchiroli ...	-11	-25	64
6	Ghote ...	-15	+42	40
7	Keljhar ...	+31	+34	33
8	Kothari ...	+11	-16	63
9	Ghatkul ...	+20	+63	46
10	Chanda ...	+9	-6	66
	Total of Chanda Tahsil ...	Nil	+12	57
<b>Brahmapuri Tahsil.</b>				
1	Arhar Nawargaon ...	+24	+7	50
2	Brahmapuri ...	+60	+17	42
3	Talodhi ...	+32	+4	58
4	Garbori ...	+19	+18	63
5	Ganjewahi ...	+16	-8	61
6	Kural ...	+19	+11	55
7	Murjha ...	-7	-7	66
8	Wairagarh ...	-16	-27	6
	Total of Brahmapuri Tahsil ...	+15	+3	58
	Total for the district ...	+19	+11	54

This statement shows very clearly the inequalities of the present revenue distribution. Over the Warora Tahsil, with the exception of the Warora group, the revenue is abnormally light; in Sironcha, Cherla alone pays a high assessment, and there it is high because the kamdars have wilfully lowered assets by reducing rents; in Chanda the revenue is generally high, except in Ghatkul where cultivation has rapidly increased, and in the jungly groups of Ghot and Keljhar; in Chanda it falls most heavily on the groups that were summarily assessed in later years, and where the settlement assets were unstable; in Brahmapuri the revenue is low in the very best tracts namely the Arhar-Nawargaon and Brahmapuri groups, and is fair in Kurul; it is moderately high in the Garburi Pergannah, that is the Talodhi, Garburi and Gunjewahi groups; but in these groups the revenue is not quite so oppressive as it appears because the home-farm is of far greater value than the average tenant holding; and it is frankly oppressive in Wairagarh and part of Murjha. Over the whole district, the revenue on present assets is too high in the tracts that have received a summary settlement, with the exception of Ghot and Ghatkul; it is most exacting in the tracts where the summary settlement was accompanied by rental revision. From this it would appear that any rental revision is dangerous: that is, however, not the case; it has unfortunately happened at those summary settlements that the tract except Rajgarh—was unstable, and the mistakes in rental fixation noted in the descriptive paragraphs on those settlements affected the least stable of their aboriginal tenants.

#### Revised assets.

137. The increase in assets from rental revision, for each group, has been given in paragraph 132: of those assets the payments of malik-makbuzas fall outside the malguzari estate; the malguzar has no control over the land, as the tenants own their plots and hold direct from Government; the malguzar collects their payments for Government and receives a drawback on the revenue thus collected in order to repay him for his trouble. The assets on which his malguzari revenue is based, in addition to his rental demand, are the siwai income and a valuation of his own farm.

#### Siwai income.

138. The siwai income of settlement was that derived from forest only, or to describe it more accurately an estimate of the sum that might be derived from the forest then included in the village. The present estimates claim greater accuracy. The forest is of importance in all Tahsils; in the north of the district it supplies grass, small timber and firewood to the markets of both Wardha and Nagpur districts; while the mohwa of all tracts is valuable both for local use and export. The extent to which the malguzari forest is utilised for profit depends to a great extent on its proximity to the foreign market or the larger towns of this district; as a rule villages of this district have sufficient forest to supply the demands of ordinary nistar, without buying from other villages or from Government; but adjoining districts are less fortunate. Thus the mohwa of the northern groups of Warora sells well for the Hinganghat market, while equally good mohwa forest in the Rajgarh and other distant Pergannahs returns but small profits. But besides the forest produce the present siwai estimate contains items that have now been included for the first time: the most important of these is the water-dues for cane and rice, previously mentioned; an average has been taken of the sums realised by the sale of water for cane or rice for a period of ten years; this period includes both good and bad years, for even in the best cane villages the income may be Rs. 100 one year and only Rs. 10 the next. The tanks provide some income from fishery and water-nuts, also Other items that have not previously appeared are the headings "khamori" and "wandu"; this income was previously treated as part of the rental demand; the khamori cultivation in the Zamindaris is really payment for the forest that is felled and burnt to manure the land; the wandu is the fluctuating income from leasing out the silt deposited in the bed of the Godavery river. In both these cases the cultivator's tenure is not permanent, and it would be of no practical use to survey the plots and treat them as held in occupancy right. A full list of the income taken for assessment is appended. The second column of that list gives the amount ascertained as fair or average income; in the third column the net amount is shown after allowing for fluctuations. It need hardly be noted that where an average is taken of actual receipts the margin allowed for fluctuations may be small.

Sources.	Amount at former Settlement.			Amount in year of present Settlement.			Amount assumed as average.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Mahua	...	...	...	13,519	8	0	11,493	4	0
Singhara	...	...	...	3	0	0	3	0	0
Tamarind	...	...	...	1,511	0	0	1,216	0	0
Grazing dues	...	...	...	840	4	0	647	12	0
Timber	...	...	...	1	0	0	1	0	0
Fuel	...	...	...	912	8	0	705	0	0
Fishery	...	...	...	973	0	0	871	0	0
Grass and Bir	...	...	...	1,218	0	0	948	0	0
Nistar	...	...	...	854	0	0	665	0	0
Forest	...	...	...	1,627	0	0	1,532	0	0
Mango	...	...	...	434	0	0	404	0	0
Sindi	...	...	...	5,273	0	0	4,509	0	0
Sitaphal	...	...	...	2,013	10	0	1,695	6	0
Kosa	...	...	...	421	0	0	331	0	0
Gum	...	...	...	136	0	0	105	0	0
Water dues	...	...	...	232	0	0	210	0	0
Cane dues	...	...	...	150	0	0	134	0	0
Teak	...	...	...	5,360	8	0	4,913	0	0
Toli	...	...	...	747	9	0	630	0	0
Bamboo	...	...	...	1,252	0	0	1,096	0	0
Jamun	...	...	...	985	10	0	868	2	0
Khamori	...	...	...	202	0	0	157	0	0
Tattas	...	...	...	135	0	0	100	0	0
Hides	...	...	...	120	0	0	112	8	0
Chironji	...	...	...	56	0	0	50	0	0
Bazar dues	...	...	...	76	0	0	50	0	0
Tari	...	...	...	16	12	0	12	0	0
Ground nuts	...	...	...	20	0	0	...	...	...
Manure	...	...	...	7	0	0	5	0	0
Lac	...	...	...	16	0	0	16	0	0
Rafters	...	...	...	4	0	0	3	0	0
Jamb	...	...	...	23	0	0	15	0	0
Palm fruits	...	...	...	20	0	0	18	0	0
Mirchi	...	...	...	10	0	0	7	0	0
Wandu	...	...	...	20	0	0	18	0	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	3	0	0	3	0	0
	...	...	...	57	0	0	52	0	0
	...	...	...	160	0	0	127	12	0
Total	...	...	...	18,963	7	4	39,415	5	0
	...	...	...	25	4	0	4	0	0

There is one point, however, of importance in reference to this income. With few exceptions, the malguzars of this district conform to rules and allow the extraction of forest produce on license only; the license books with the counterfoils have generally been produced at attestation; but in almost every single case the amounts realized for the licenses are not shown on those counterfoils; if the accounts of counterfoils are to be believed, the malguzari forest of the district is open free to all who want timber, even the large carpenters and contractors of the district. Only two malguzars in the whole district have produced regular accounts in their bahikhatas showing their actual income; for the rest it has been necessary to value the produce removed at prevailing market rates. But though their blank counterfoils indicate that no income is derived, the malguzars have invariably agreed to the income assessed; and possibly the estimates may seem too lenient; the income must, however, fluctuate, and if the estimate were too high, the malguzar would be tempted to overwork his forest.

139. The home-farm valuation is given in detail in Appendix No. IX. The cases in which a higher rate than the village rate has been taken are few in number; this course has been adopted where it has been impossible to take a fair rent for the land without imposing too free enhancement on tenants. Home-farm and rent-free land.

The land held by privileged tenants rent-free against the malguzar is generally just as poor as the home-farm is good; some few malguzars have given good holdings free to their friends or local priests; but as a rule the rent-free land is the service holding of the kotwar or mukaddam; any land is deemed good enough as reward for service and the kotwar's holding is generally of little value, and frequently fallow. The acreage rate for this land therefore is usually much lower than that of tenants' payments and home-farm valuation.

140. Habitual sub-letting of the *sir* land for profit is not common in this district; the home-farm is not too extensive, and many of the malguzars are good cultivators themselves; it is most common in the northern part of the district. When sub-let, this land always gives good profit; but in valuing it a margin has been left to allow for fluctuations. The sub-rent is low however if this is cane-land, sublet during the intervals between the cane crops; allowance is made for this in fixing the *patasthal* factors, and hence a full deduced rent does not put an excessive value on the land.

Principles followed at assessment.

141. From the figures in paragraph 137 it is evident that some increase in revenue might be obtained in some tracts by taking a higher fraction of the present assets, without any rental revision; this is possible in groups where the Settlement revenue was comparatively light and assets have risen spontaneously during the currency of settlement. A large portion of the district is paying a revenue fixed nearly 40 years ago; during that time a large number of villages must have made progress: this is naturally most marked in the Warora Tahsil, where the taking up of new land has been stimulated by the improvement of communications. It happens that the parts of the district which have made the most marked progress in this respect paid a very light assessment at settlement. But rents also are very low in such tracts, chiefly because those rents have like the revenue remained unchanged for over 30 years. If therefore rents also are revised, there is scope in these tracts for free revenue enhancement; the assets are stable, because the tracts have practically recovered from famine, if they ever felt real distress. Again, in the tracts where the revenue is high, the revision of rents will increase the assets considerably even if the lowest rents only are lightly touched and rents fixed on encroachments. But some tracts have deteriorated sadly, and the revenue even with rental revision is too high for the malguzars to pay until the rice area is full once more. In revising the revenue it has been recognised that the revision must be very complete indeed; where reduction is necessary owing to deterioration and the assets even after revision are likely to fluctuate, the assessment at a fraction up to 65 per cent of malguzari assets would be more than unjust; it may be granted that the assets on which the assessment is now based are possibly at their very lowest point; but that is only a probability; there is the possibility that they may drop still further, if the rains are not abundant in the immediate future. This is best illustrated by the Wairagarh Group. There the present revenue falls at 65 per cent of the present assets, before rental revision; by rule therefore it should be possible to maintain that revenue at least; additional profits to the extent of 7 per cent of the present rental demand have been given to the malguzars by rental revision. But this is an unstable tract even at its best; with aboriginal tenants its occupied area must fluctuate; it will never become really stable until it gets better communications, and money is spent on improving the irrigation, either by the malguzars or Government; the malguzars cannot be expected to do much for their estate if they are called upon to pay a full assessment on assets that are not stable. On the other hand, there are parts of the district where the assets even after free rental enhancement are perfectly stable; moreover those assets will certainly rise whenever a holding becomes vacant; even after free rental enhancement the revised rents are far below an economic standard, and any land sublet gives large profits; those tracts are now being given a railway; the demand for land even without the railway is good, and it will certainly become brisker within the next few years. In a tract with stable assets of this type it is possible to take up to 60 per cent of assets without danger; in a short time that revenue will be low; and though the revenue in some of the groups where the present rental enhancement is highest is already full, it has been paid with ease, the malguzars are largely *sakars*, who got possession of their estate under the Mahratta rule, and they will not be hardly treated if they have to pay in additional revenue a sum equal to the additional profits from rental enhancement.

The chief principle followed therefore is the adoption of a low fraction in remote tracts where assets are unstable and a higher fraction in the stable tracts where assets must rise; this principle has been followed carefully, irrespective of the present revenue; no attempt has been made to maintain the present revenue in unstable and deteriorated tracts by taking 65 per cent of assets.

No attempt has been made to justify a high revenue fraction by quoting its comparative antiquity. If a remote tract, with poor communications and markets, is to prosper in years of defective rainfall it must have strong local managers as a backbone to its tenantry; it makes not the slightest difference whether those managers are called Gond Patels or British Malguzars.

142. The following table shows the application of these principles. In the distant groups, where the revenue absorbs over 50 per cent of malguzari assets, it should be remembered that the groups do contain a certain number of good stable villages; the latter supply a comparatively large proportion of the total group revenue, and therefore have raised the fraction for the whole group, though smaller villages have been assessed at 50 per cent or less. This table, moreover, is of my proposals only; the sanctioned revenue will contain some small modifications; but the changes will possibly not be large enough to affect the totals to any great extent:—

No.	Name of group.	Revised pay- ments of malik-makbuza lands.	Amount of revised pay- ments taken as revenue payable to Government.	Percent- age on malik- makbuza revenue.	Revised assets of malguzari lands.	Malguzari revenue.	Percent- age on mal- guzari revenue.
WARORA TAHSIL.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Nagri Lonhara	857 0 0	727 0 0	85	10,871 8 0	5,918 0 0	54
2	Warora	3,661 12 0	3,112 8 0	85	41,160 7 0	24,087 8 0	59
3	Bhandak	1,716 0 0	1,462 0 0	85	20,337 12 0	11,463 0 0	56
4	Khemjai	306 8 0	261 8 0	85	14,020 8 0	7,743 8 0	55
5	Shegaon Yensa	1,485 0 0	1,265 0 0	85	21,278 4 0	11,470 0 0	54
	Nimsara	59 0 0	50 0 0		303 12 0	275 0 0	
6	Chandankhera	1,001 0 0	854 12 0	85	14,163 12 0	7,495 4 0	53
7	Shedegaon	503 8 0	429 0 0	85	8,739 8 0	4,631 0 0	53
8	Chimur	1,450 0 0	1,230 0 0	85	20,481 5 0	11,250 0 0	55
9	Shankerpur	399 12 0	340 8 0	85	13,082 8 0	7,394 8 0	56
10	Neri	1,421 12 0	1,187 8 0	84	19,409 12 0	10,317 8 0	53
11	Jambulghata	1,210 15 0	1,020 8 0		14,537 14 0	7,924 8 0	
	Umri Buty	2 8 0	2 0 0	84	260 8 0	198 0 0	55
Total Malguzari		14,013 3 0	11,890 4 0	...	1,98,089 2 0	1,09,694 12 0	...
Thekadari		61 8 0	52 0 0	...	624 4 0	473 0 0	...
		14,074 11 0	11,942 4 0	...	1,98,713 6 0	1,10,167 12 0	...
SIRONCHA TAHSIL.							
1	Sironcha	66 12 0	58 0 0	87	27,159 14 0	16,087 0 0	59
2	Sirkonda	178 4 0	148 0 0	83	1,395 2 0	772 0 0	55
1	Nugur	36 12 0	30 0 0	82	13,761 5 0	7,475 0 0	54
2	Albaka	4 8 0	4 0 0	89	2,611 8 0	1,441 0 0	55
3	Cherla	...	...	...	5,077 7 0	2,865 0 0	56
Total		286 4 0	240 0 0	...	50,005 4 0	28,640 0 0	...
CHANDA TAHSIL.							
1	Vihar	1,754 0 0	1,470 8 0	84	27,858 2 0	14,639 8 0	53
2	Rajgarh	3,320 2 0	2,807 0 0	85	16,702 6 0	9,058 0 0	54
3	Mul	718 12 0	611 0 0	85	17,829 2 0	9,014 0 0	54
4	Amgaon	1,149 8 0	971 12 0	85	11,473 4 0	5,983 4 0	52
5	Garchiroli	741 8 0	628 0 0	85	10,953 10 0	5,872 0 0	54
6	Ghote	962 12 0	804 0 0	84	4,984 0 0	2,421 0 0	49
7	Keljhar	1,002 12 0	846 4 0	84	12,145 6 0	5,858 12 0	48
8	Kothari	909 0 0	780 0 0	86	12,105 0 0	7,030 0 0	58
		4 0 0	3 8 0		216 2 0	121 8 0	
9	Ghatkul	402 0 0	340 12 0	85	12,698 12 0	6,909 4 0	54
10	Chanda	6,563 14 0	5,532 0 0	84	24,701 8 0	14,338 0 0	58
Total		17,528 4 0	14,794 12 0	...	1,51,736 0 0	81,885 4 0	...

No.	Name of group.	Revised malik-makbuza payments.	Malik-makbuza revenue.	Per cent.	Revised assets on malguzari lands.	Revenue.	Per cent.
	<b>BRAHMAPURI TAHSIL.</b>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Arhar Nawargaon ...	2,843 8 0	2,391 12 0	84	29,602 2 0	16,878 4 0	57
2	Brahmapuri ...	962 4 0	802 0 0	83	19,217 4 0	10,703 0 0	56
3	Talodhi ...	1,951 14 0	1,641 8 0	84	26,543 6 0	14,663 8 0	55
4	Garbori ...	1,612 12 0	1,354 0 0	84	32,395 4 0	17,856 0 0	55
5	Gunjewahi ...	1,418 14 0	1,193 0 0	84	16,464 4 0	9,147 0 0	56
6	Kurul ...	1,680 8 0	1,402 8 0	83	99,937 4 0	11,337 8 0	57
7	Murjha ...	1,172 12 0	972 0 0	83	26,420 0 0	15,068 0 0	57
8	Wairagarh ...	1,124 0 0	926 0 0	82	16,773 8 0	8,464 0 0	50
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>12,766 8 0</b>	<b>10,682 12 0</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>187,353 0 0</b>	<b>1,04,117 4 0</b>	<b>...</b>
	<b>TOTAL BY TAHSILS.</b>						
1	Warora ...	14,074 11 0	11,942 4 0	85	1,98,713 6 0	1,10,167 12 0	55
2	Chanda ...	17,528 4 0	14,794 12 0	84	15,1736 0 0	81,885 4 0	54
3	Brahmapuri ...	12,766 8 0	10,682 12 0	84	1,87,353 0 0	1,04,117 4 0	56
4	Sironcha ...	286 4 0	240 0 0	84	50,005 4 0	28,640 0 0	57
	<b>Total for the District ...</b>	<b>44,655 11 0</b>	<b>37,659 12 0</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>5,87,807 10 0</b>	<b>3,24,810 4 0</b>	<b>55</b>

143. There is one more point of importance ; that is the drawback allowed to malguzars for collecting the revenue due on malik-makbuza land. In some villages this land is extensive, and a large portion of the demand is borne by the proprietors of plots ; the profits of the malguzars in such villages are therefore small. It may be urged that since the free conferral of the malik-makbuza status on aboriginal tenants was to a certain extent a mistake, the malguzars should be allowed more drawback than is usually given in the remote groups. This contention is just in the distant groups which require a strong manager ; but over the district generally the area in this right is of the most importance in the best groups near the larger towns, Chanda and Brahmapuri. The malguzars of these villages are principally local Brahmins, who obtained the neighbouring villages, easy to manage and profitable, from the Mahrattas ; they have never taken any more interest in their villages other than that of rent collecting ; and there is no reason to treat them as other than pure rent collectors on the part of Government, and allow the usual drawback.

144. The most important point in revenue revision, viewing it from the standpoint of the malguzars, is the amount of the additional revenue that they will be called upon to pay from their own pockets, over and above the increase in rental. On the whole the malguzars have little cause for complaint if the rental enhancement covers the addition in revenue and cesses ; to this general rule there are two exceptions ; the first is the tract in which assets have increased largely and the present revenue is very low without rental revision ; the second is the tract in which there has been great deterioration, or of which the revenue is otherwise oppressive ; in the second case the malguzars should be given varying amounts in extra net profits in order to assist complete recovery. The following table shows in detail the effect of revision on the pockets of the proprietary body. Here also the revenue is the proposed, not the final sanctioned figures.



No.	Name of Group.	Present kamil-jama.	Revised kamil-jama.			Extra-profits from rents.	Balance to be found from malguzar's pocket.
			Malik-makbuza payments.	Malguzari.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>WARORA TAHSIL.</b>							
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Nagri Lonhara	4,450 11 11	727 0 0	5,918 0 0	6,645 0 0	819 5 7½	+1,374 14 5½
2	Warora	23,835 3 4	3,112 8 0	24,087 8 0	27,200 0 0	4,519 10 3½	-1,154 13 7½
3	Bhandak	11,269 11 2	1,462 0 0	11,463 0 0	12,925 0 0	2,532 13 3	-877 8 5
4	Khemjai	5,252 13 4	261 8 0	7,743 8 0	8,005 0 0	1,539 3 4	+1,312 15 4
5	Shogaon-Yensa	8,811 0 11	1,265 0 0	11,470 0 0	12,735 0 0	2,443 8 1	+1,480 7 0
	Nimsara	198 5 5	50 0 0	275 0 0	325 0 0	73 7 6	53 3 1
6	Chaudarkhera	5,576 11 3	854 12 0	7,495 4 0	8,350 0 0	1,086 3 11	+1,087 0 10
7	Shedegaon	3,347 3 1	429 0 0	4,631 0 0	5,060 0 0	733 13 6	+978 15 5
8	Chimur	8,723 5 11	1,250 0 0	11,350 0 0	12,480 0 0	2,171 8 8	+1,585 1 5
9	Shankerpur	6,013 15 8	340 8 0	7,594 8 0	7,735 0 0	1,428 7 0	+292 9 4
10	Neri	8,349 7 7	1,187 8 0	10,317 8 0	11,505 0 0	2,082 10 7	+1,072 13 10
11	Jambulghata	6,329 13 6	1,020 8 0	7,924 8 0	8,945 0 0	1,433 4 5	+1,181 14 1
	Umri Buty	112 10 2	2 0 0	198 0 0	200 0 0	40 1 0	47 4 10
	Total Malguzari	91,960 1 8	11,890 4 0	1,09,694 12 0	1,21,585 0 0	20,790 8 8	+8,834 5 8
	Thekedari	310 15 7	52 0 0	473 0 0	525 0 0	113 8 6	100 7 11
	Total	92,271 1 5	11,942 4 0	1,10,167 12 0	1,22,110 0 0	20,904 1 2	+8,934 13 7
<b>SIRONCHA TAHSIL.</b>							
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Sironcha } Upper Taluq.	12,189 4 0	58 0 0	16,087 0 0	16,145 0 0	4,074 11 6	-118 15 6
2	Sirkonda	618 0 0	148 0 0	772 0 0	920 0 0	168 6 3	+133 9 9
1	Nugur ... } Lower Taluqs.	5,100 0 0	30 0 0	7,475 0 0	7,505 0 0	1,982 0 9	+422 15 3
2	Albaka...	973 10 0	4 0 0	1,441 0 0	1,445 0 0	479 0 3	-7 10 3
3	Cherla ...	2,846 0 0	...	2,865 0 0	2,865 0 0	893 2 3	-874 2 3
	Total	21,726 14 0	240 0 0	28,640 0 0	28,880 0 0	7,597 5 0	-444 3 0
<b>CHANDA TAHSIL.</b>							
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Vihar	16,098 3 11	1,470 8 0	14,639 8 0	16,110 0 0	1,828 15 5	-1,817 3 4
2	Rajgarh	10,542 15 0	2,897 0 0	9,058 0 0	11,265 0 0	2,637 8 2	-1,315 7 2
3	Mul	9,726 7 4	611 0 0	9,614 0 0	10,225 0 0	1,667 11 1	-1,169 2 5
4	Amgaon	7,099 0 0	971 12 0	5,983 4 0	6,955 0 0	1,329 1 6	-1,473 1 6
5	Garchiroli	7,158 5 5	628 0 0	5,872 0 0	6,500 0 0	888 7 11	-1,546 13 5
6	Ghote	2,388 0 0	804 0 0	2,421 0 0	3,225 0 0	648 3 11	+188 12 1
7	Keljhar	4,220 2 5	846 4 0	5,858 12 0	6,795 0 0	1,011 11 4	+1,473 2 3
8	Kothari	6,952 13 1	780 0 0	7,030 0 0	7,810 0 0	1,902 8 4	-1,045 7 5
	Sarandi	80 0 0	3 8 0	121 8 0	125 0 0	117 8 0	-72 8 0
9	Ghatkul	4,813 15 1	340 12 0	6,009 4 0	7,250 0 0	2,273 0 5	+163 0 6
10	Chanda	17,670 11 1	5,532 0 0	14,338 0 0	19,870 0 0	5,204 8 2	-3,004 9 3
	Gaorala	60 0 0	...	40 0 0	40 0 0	26 12 0	46 12 0
	Total Malguzari	86,670 1 5	14,791 4 0	81,723 12 0	96,515 0 0	19,391 12 3	9,546 13 8
	Ryotwari, &c.	140 0 0	3 8 0	161 8 0	165 0 0	144 4 0	119 4 0
	Total	86,810 1 5	14,794 12 0	81,885 4 0	96,680 0 0	19,536 0 3	-9,666 1 8
<b>BRAHMAPURI TAHSIL.</b>							
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Arhar Nawargaon	12,923 9 9	2,391 12 0	16,878 4 0	19,270 0 0	6,083 2 8	+263 3 7
2	Brahmapuri	7,350 9 6	802 0 0	10,703 0 0	11,505 0 0	2,768 15 6	+1,385 7 0
3	Talodhi	14,759 2 4	1,641 8 0	14,663 8 0	16,305 0 0	2,145 5 3	-599 7 7
4	Garbori	18,380 0 8	1,354 0 0	17,856 0 0	19,210 0 0	3,281 4 10	-2,451 5 6
5	Gunjewahi	9,886 2 7	1,193 0 0	9,147 0 0	10,340 0 0	1,228 5 1	-774 7 8
6	Kurul	10,089 4 0	1,402 8 0	11,337 8 0	12,740 0 0	2,979 0 11	-328 4 11
7	Murjha	15,218 2 11	972 0 0	15,068 0 0	16,040 0 0	2,696 5 6	-1,874 8 5
8	Wairagarh	10,657 13 0	926 0 0	8,464 0 0	9,390 0 0	813 15 4	-2,081 12 4
	Total	99,264 12 9	10,682 12 0	1,04,117 4 0	1,14,800 0 0	21,996 7 1	-6,461 3 10
<b>TOTAL FOR THE TAHSIL.</b>							
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Warora	92,271 1 3	11,942 4 0	1,10,167 12 0	1,22,110 0 0	20,904 1 2	+8,934 13 7
2	Chanda	86,810 1 5	14,794 12 0	81,885 4 0	96,680 0 0	19,536 0 3	-9,666 1 8
3	Brahmapuri	99,264 12 9	10,682 12 0	1,04,117 4 0	1,14,800 0 0	21,996 7 1	-6,461 3 10
4	Sironcha	21,726 14 0	240 0 0	28,640 0 0	28,880 0 0	7,597 5 0	-444 3 0
	Total	3,00,072 13 5	37,659 12 0	3,24,810 4 0	3,62,470 0 0	70,033 13 6	-7,626 10 11

145. This table shows that in the Warora Tahsil malguzars lose a certain amount of profits by revision, while over the rest of the district they gain very largely. This is the result that would be indicated by the figures in paragraph 137; in Warora Tahsil the assets have risen spontaneously by 45 per cent, when the home-farm is lightly valued at the all-round acreage rate of tenants' payments, making no allowance for the superiority of its soils; the actual rise in assets is far greater than these figures show. In other tahsils the rise in assets is less considerable; in Chanda assets have stagnated, while the revenue is not low. The malguzars of the Chanda Tahsil are for this reason the greatest gainers by revision.

Revised kamil-jama.

146. The total revised kamil-jama of the district, as sanctioned and announced, is Rs. 3,56,095 against Rs 3,00,072 13-5 at present. The increase is not large; but famine has prevented general enhancement; and in many groups the revision has been nothing more than a more equitable distribution of the present demand, with some trifling rental enhancement.

Revenue assignments.

147. Revenue assignments are somewhat numerous in this district. The majority are privileged grants for tank construction, though the constructors of the very finest tanks as a rule were made to pay full revenue by the Mahrattas, and hold on privileged tenure no longer. Another variety of grant is that of the Deshmukh or Deshpande, who under the Mahrattas held good villages as part remuneration for his services; these service grants were continued by the British Government, and the majority of them are in perpetuity. The Deshpandes of Warora have the largest privileged estate, but their brethren of Mul also hold several complete villages. The Bhonsla Rajas of Nagpur have several villages in the northern parts of the district on privileged tenure. Allowing for these assignments the revenue realisable on the sanctioned kamil-jama will be Rs. 3,36,060-0-9. In these figures the assignments of plots also are included; these plots are very numerous.

Inferior Proprietors.

148. Dual rights exist in 2 villages of Warora Tahsil, and in the Nugur Taluq of Sironcha Tahsil; in the former case the superior proprietor is the Bhonsla Raja, and in the latter the Yelma malguzar of the Sironcha Tahsil. In these villages a distribution of the village profits has been made at revision between the proprietors.

Progressive assessments.

149. In villages where the revenue revision takes a considerable additional sum, over and above the extra rents, from the malguzar it is necessary to grant a temporary assignment of the revised revenue occasionally, in order to lighten the demand on the malguzar's pocket. Such assignments are not of frequent occurrence at the present revision; but there are a few cases in which the present revenue is low and the malguzar poor. The total amount thus assigned, in the first year of the new Settlement, is Rs. 5,586-8-0. Progression has been given for varying periods, up to five years. It is unnecessary to grant such progression where the malguzar is a saokar, or where the home-farm is extensive.

Outturn of crops and rents.

150. It may prove of some use if a valuation of the produce is compared with the revised rental demand. Taking the present, that is the attested, cropped areas of the khalsa portion and the standard outturns, with the outturn of juar slightly raised, the gross produce of the land now cropped is about 180,875 tons of food grains, principally rice, juar, wheat and gram; 13,127 tons of oilseeds, linseed and till; and 4,405 tons of uncleaned cotton. The value of this produce at the current wholesale prices is approximately Rs. 86,17,897. The revised rental demand including the valuation of the home-farm falls at about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of this valuation. These figures cannot claim great accuracy; prices must fluctuate, and outturns vary over such enormous areas. But they are sufficiently accurate to prove that the rental is exceptionally light. It is particularly low in the open tracts; in the rice country the tenants pay a larger proportion of their gross outturn in rents; but even in the highest rented villages the rents never reach one-ninth of the gross produce.

## SECTION V.—ANNOUNCEMENT AND TERM OF SETTLEMENT

151. Sanction was received to the rental and revenue proposals in 9 groups of the Warora Tahsil during the open season of 1902-03 and the revised demand was announced in these groups at once with effect from 1st July 1903. Before announcement the attested records were brought up to date in rent, right and possession. It is usual to embody such changes in a "badar" jamabandi and khasra attached to the attestation misl; but in the groups above mentioned of the Warora Tahsil, before the orders were received on the assessment proposals, the khasras and jamabandis for the year of announcement had been written completely and checked by the announcing officer. In order to avoid the inclusion of the badar list, a complication which might prove difficult for the revenue officials to understand since changes were exceptionally numerous owing to the length of time between attestation and announcement, the khasras and jamabandis for the announcement year were included in the misls, and the attestation papers were taken out. The announcement in this tahsil was entrusted to Mr. M. Hasan, Assistant Settlement Officer; the work was started under my personal supervision; but I was unable to remain with the party for the whole season as my inspection work that year lay in Sironcha Tahsil. Six months after the completion of announcement during this season two applications for reduction were made, without good reason: no other objections were raised to either announced rents or revenue.

Sanction and announcement.

152. No announcement work was proceeding in the open season of 1903-04; but in the following year orders were received on the assessment proposals of the whole of Sironcha and part of Chanda Tahsils; two full parties under Messrs. M. Hasan and L. Piraji have been announcing the whole of the open season since January 1905 upto date. The procedure followed is the same as in Warora. These two parties will continue the work during the ensuing rains in order that the whole may be completed before the end of December, and the revised demand for the remaining portion of the district may be collected in the next revenue year. The groups for which sanction is not yet received are the Neri and Jambulgata Groups of Warora, Chanda, Amgaon, Garhchiroli and Vyhar of Chanda, and the whole of the Brahmapuri Tahsil; but the badar lists of all these groups will be ready by the end of the current month; and when they are completed announcement is a simple matter. In Chanda and Sironcha Tahsils no appeals have been made against rents.

153. A term of 20 years was sanctioned when the question first was referred in the Warora Tahsil report. Subsequently it was laid down that the term would be fixed on the completion of operations. That term still appears suitable for the following reasons. At the present revision, owing chiefly to poor agricultural seasons, but also in part to the low rents at present prevailing, it has been impossible to enhance rents with the amount of freedom that the rise in prices justifies; when parts of the district have deteriorated severely it is impossible to alter to any great extent the rents of tenants remaining. But given average years, the recovery from depression in this district should be rapid; it has good irrigation, and it has also plenty of villages where the rabi crops help out the rice to a very great extent; its tenants are frugal and of good cultivating castes; and finally revision has taken place at about the most unpropitious time for revenue enhancement, after famine and just before the improvement of communications has taken effect and raised the market value of land. One railway to Chanda is now under construction, and its extension to Madras has been surveyed; another railway is sanctioned which will pass through the heart of the best rice tracts; this railway will stimulate the markets; it will also induce tenants of the best classes to penetrate the remoter tracts which now are scantily populated; but have fair soil and lie near the new line. Again, given once more average seasons, the tenantry will rapidly replenish their own grain stocks; the tenants now remaining are the very fittest only with more than the average resources. It is therefore more than inexpedient to defer for too long a period the rental enhancement which the malguzars deserve, and which is absolutely necessary if Government is to obtain any return on the money expended on communications in additional revenue. When a district is well opened up, and rents have reached a fair pitch, it is inadvisable to interfere frequently with rents and revenue; Chanda is in the period of transition only, and

Term of Settlement.

the term of settlement should be the very shortest possible compatible with rapid recovery.

It will probably be convenient to make the settlement of the different Tahsils end in consecutive years. I would recommend that the heavy rice tracts be left till the last, in order to ensure of proper map correction, which is more difficult in rice villages. Convenient dates would be:—

Warora Tahsil,	to expire on 30th June	1918.
Chanda	"	1919.
Sironcha	" Upper Taluq only	" 1919.
Brahmapuri	"	" 1920.
Garhchiroli	"	" 1921.

The term from actual announcement would be less than 20 years: but it would be sufficient for the recovery of the rice tracts.

#### SECTION VI.—INCIDENTAL MATTERS.

Matters incidental  
to revision: *wajib-ul-  
arz.*

154. The most important point that falls under this heading is the *wajib-ul-arz* of the revised record. At settlement two forms were in force, the general form and the separate form for each individual village; both of these are in each village *misl*. At present only one form is used; much of the matter contained in the forms of settlement is now embodied in Revenue and Tenancy Acts and the rules framed under those Acts. But a separate form has been sanctioned for the Sironcha Tahsil where village customs are slightly different to those pertaining over the rest of the district. In the sanctioned form the village customs of Settlement times have once more found a place; the only radical changes are the omission of "Joshpan" and similar dues, and the revision of the *patwari* and *kotwar* fees. A special schedule is attached in villages where there is a source of irrigation common to the village; this is a most important document, though up to the present disputes in this connection have been uncommon.

Kotwars.

155. It is the duty of Settlement Officer, at announcement, to revise the *kotwar* register, and fix the remuneration for the term of Settlement. This in Chanda has been a difficult task for several reasons: in the first place there are in the larger villages too many *kotwars*; in Mul for example and the neighbouring villages there is a colony of *mahars* who have arrogated to themselves the whole of the *kotwars'* work, and its perquisites, over a very large area; they all live in Mul, and style themselves "lambardars" and "share-holders" though the actual workers are naturally limited in number; in such cases only just so many have been retained as are necessary, and the rest are cut off the roll, definite persons being appointed to each village instead of a family: secondly, where villages are small and scattered it is difficult to obtain a fair remuneration for even one *kotwar*, from the customary payments of the tenants and *malguzars*; it is usual in such cases to form small circles of several villages; but where the villages are some miles apart this is impossible if the *kotwar* is to do his work properly; in isolated cases therefore it has proved impossible to improve upon the present arrangement. In all tracts except the scattered villages of Ghot, the Haveli, and possibly Wairagarh, the remuneration of the *kotwar* now arranged is a cash payment from tenants based on the rent, instead of grain; and except in the tracts above mentioned it has been possible to provide a fair wage without taking into consideration the value of the skins that the *kotwar* takes; this value has been excluded wherever possible—that is, in all except the above tracts in order that the tenant of the future may be able to claim his own property if he wants it without cheating the *kotwar* out of his subsistence allowance.

Halkabandi.

156. The evolution of the present *patwari* in this district might aptly form the subject of an interesting history; at Settlement the *patel* was held responsible for the village papers; but regular *patwaris* were then sanctioned, to be paid by the village community. In the year 1885 these *patwaris* were formed into a regular Land Record staff, the *khalsa* being divided into 145 and the *zamindaris* into 19 circles. An addition of 26 circles was later made, in 1899, since the work had expanded very greatly; and the whole has now been once more revised. The work of this staff has increased several fold during the last 15 years; in the old days a *patwari* had no maps of regular survey; he must now survey yearly every change in the occupied area of his circle. Besides his record work he has multifarious duties to perform; in times of scarcity he makes lists of all wanting

relief, and is himself entrusted with some disbursement; if a murder occurs he makes an excellent survey of the spot, including the corpse, when available; he has been known to sell quinine; he attends the local school to teach the boys, and the master, land record work; and he draws up the village grazing and commutation lists for the Forest Department. When, in addition to these duties, it is clear that his original work has increased largely from the expansion of the occupied area, and changes of tenants, there can be no doubt that a fair distribution of work between man and man 19 years ago has now become very unequal. The whole halkabandi has now been revised; it has proved necessary to revise it very thoroughly, because the work of many circles was unduly light and of others unduly heavy. The number of circles has been increased from 146 to 161 in khalsa, and from 44 to 59 in the zamindaris. At the same time, though the circle boundaries have been considerably altered, it has been possible to keep the circle head-quarters with very few exceptions in the original villages; the patwari will therefore not be put to the expense of moving except in a few cases; and full advantage will be taken of the local knowledge of the present incumbents. In the matter of pay there has been a somewhat radical change; at present the patwaris draw from the treasury Rs. 100 yearly, and also collect grain dues from tenants at the rate of one kuro for Rs. 5 or more in rental; this grain payment has now been abolished and a cash collection of 6 pies in the rupee of rental substituted for it. At the present time these grain collections vary largely from circle to circle, and in some cases the patwari has been earning altogether well over Rs. 200; the average circle pay has now been fixed at Rs. 130, and the tenants' contributions have been taken into account in fixing the circle remuneration. The total present cost of the patwari staff on the Patwari fund is Rs. 19,634; the revised remuneration is Rs. 28,320, of which Rs. 14,955 are found by tenants and the remainder by the Fund, Rs. 13,365.

157. Probably every Settlement Officer feels some dissatisfaction with his work when it is completed. In this particular case the confession of a few errors may be of considerable service at the next revision.

(1) The present division into groups is obviously wrong. It could not pass at the next Settlement because the recent addition of a Tahsili at Garhchiroli has caused the present groups in the Wairagarh and Amgaon Pargannahs to fall into two tahsils. The present Wairagarh Group may be left; but the portions of the Arhar-Nawargaon and Murjha Groups that lie on the left bank of the Wainganga, and also part of the Garhchiroli Group, might with advantage be thrown into one group only.

(2) The present factor scales will be found unsuitable when the district has made a complete recovery from depression; the patasthal factors should be raised when the period of rotation for cane has become normal once more. At the present the Warora patasthal factors are too low; the same scale should have been applied to both the cane-growing villages of Warora and Brahmapuri Tahsils. Similarly, when the improvement of communications has made tenants in the more distant tracts value all their land, and has stopped the present system of alternating between rice and rabi crops, the present factor scale of Chanda Tahsil will need correction; the factors for land other than rice land may be raised until in time they are as high as the factors for such land in the Warora scale. Secondly, the scale for the rich lands in the Sironcha Tahsil is all-round too low; the land itself may not be generally any better than the best soils in other tahsils; but the moist climate, and the action of the river, make the net cultivating profits of that tract much higher than are found elsewhere. The present low scale makes rents appear high in this tahsil; in truth they are a very light demand for the land.

(3) At the next settlement it will probably be found advisable to change completely the present arrangements for disposing of the skins of dead cattle within village areas. The present wajib-ul-arz will be found faulty, in that it simply states present practice and does not contain any reference to the prior rights of the actual owners of cattle. When the wajib-ul-arz was framed there were few disputes, and any that existed were not of importance; but during the last few years there has been an improvement in the demand for skins, and they are now a valuable marketable commodity. Throughout the district (khalsa) it is the custom for the kotwar to take skins as part of his remuneration, when

tenants do not remove skins themselves ; occasionally the Mahars or Madgis have the right, and in return have been called upon to do some small village service, and supply the owners with " chaplis," leather ropes, and similar articles free ; lately there has been a tendency for the takers of skins to deny their obligations ; those obligations have not been expressed in the record-of-rights, and there is the probability that Civil Courts will hold that no obligation exists, and that the rights of property cease on the death of the animal. In cases where the owners have not received their due, and an acute dispute has arisen, at announcement the clause of the *wajib-ul-arz* has been slightly modified ; this refers to a few cases only where the tenants have defended their rights of ownership by themselves selling the right to take the skins to a thekedar ; several cases where this action has been taken are now pending in the Civil Courts and it remains to be seen whether those Courts will hold that tenants have absolutely no right to dispose of their own property. Since the value of the skins has now been excluded from the remuneration of kotwars, it is to be trusted that at next Settlement the sanctioned clause will give all tenants the right to deal with their skins as they think fit, neglecting entirely the customs that have prevailed in former times.

(4) In the chapter dealing with soils mention has been made of the omission of kachhar soil in the riverain tracts. Without a proper classification of this land it has proved difficult to fix adequate rents in the riverain villages, and at the next revision it is advisable to introduce this class, for the benefit of the Warora and Chanda villages that border the Wardha River, and also the northern groups of Brahmapuri Tahsil. As noted in that chapter, I would recommend that this be treated as a position class, for different soils ; in fixing rents some allowance has been made by treating this land as a kind of " khari," ; but it should be remembered that while the village drainage is regular and therefore enhances the value of the poorer soils to a greater degree than it does the value of the better soils, the silt from the river is not so regular, and the addition for favoured position should be no higher for poor soils than for good in this case.

(5) The above errors are of my own commission, and are easily remedied at the next revision. The last alteration which I would venture to suggest, with much deference and hesitation, is a change in the Tenancy Law. Throughout this report there have been references to the occupancy tenure and its effect upon rents in this district ; it is a question which has probably been carefully considered many times over by the very best authorities, while I can advance only the bare opinion of a Settlement Officer ; but my opinion is based on the examination and fixation of every rent payable in the district next year. In almost every group of the district the present rental revision has been hampered by large numbers of almost nominal rents ; some date from settlement, while others are the initiative rents fixed for taking up new land. It is impossible to work up to a fair rent in many cases without adding too large a sum *per saltum* to the present rents ; this is the case more particularly in the enhancement of low settlement rents ; if a tenant has fully cleared land that was new 15 years ago he does not object to free enhancement now. The maintenance of low rents is not altogether to the advantage of the tenant ; no man values that for which he pays nothing ; and both the malguzar and Government lose considerably with the present privileged tenures ; they perforce have to wait for re-settlement before they can get a fair rent for the land ; and the settlement proposals may be, as now, limited either by a few bad seasons or the consideration of individual tenants. There can be no doubt as to the expediency of a privileged tenure when rents are reaching an economic pitch ; and the original revenue system of the district is adverse to enhancement by malguzars ; but there is no reason that Government officers should not be entrusted with enhancement, on the malguzars' suggestion ; to this tenants could have no possible objection. And if it were possible to raise rents gradually, at short intervals during the term of Settlement when the time for re-settlement arrived, the work of rental revision would be greatly simplified, and there would also be more scope for revenue enhancement. Setting apart the rise in prices there are many villages in this district in which it has now been impossible to take a rent which would have been fair 30 years ago ; it will be impossible to raise those rents 50 per cent if prices rise to that extent by next Settlement. But if a district officer could in the interim—at intervals of five years—raise the present lowest rents to the present standard rate taken for

the group, in time the rents would reach a pitch fairer to all. And I believe that if tenants paid a fairer rent for their land they would value it the more, and crop it better.

### PART III. ZAMINDARI ASSESSMENTS.

158. The Zamindaris form the eastern half of the district, covering an area of 4,900 square miles. The Ahiri Zamindari comprises 2,545 square miles—General descrip-  
tion. the areas of the other estates vary between 17 and 370 square miles. The tract as a whole is wild and jungly, the occupied area forming only 8 per cent of the total area, and the remaining 92 per cent is mostly forest and hills. Chauki is a well developed estate, the occupied area forming nearly 50 per cent of the total area and, Panabaras and Gewardha are fairly well developed, and are rapidly improving. But in Ahiri the occupied area is only 2 per cent of the total and Murungaon and Aundhi are not much better. There are numerous hills scattered about and in some portions the country is a mass of tree clad hills: this is notably the case in the south and south-west of Ahiri and in the region where the Zamindaris of Murungaon, Koracha, Panabaras and Kotgul meet. The tract throughout is intersected by numerous nalas. In Ahiri there are a few fed by perennial springs, which flow throughout the year; but elsewhere for the greater part of the year the nalas contain only isolated pools of water. There are no large rivers in the Zamindaris, but the Indravati and the Pranhita flow along the southern and western boundaries, respectively, of Ahiri.

159. Communications are poor throughout. There are some 60 miles of metalled road in all, but two or three important roads are under construction now which should prove of great utility in opening up the resources of the Zamindari. These resources consist chiefly of forest produce and rice, the staple crop of the Zamindaris. The forests though extensive contain only the ordinary kinds of timber as a rule: in parts of Ahiri and Panabaras (and in small quantities in other Zamindaris) there is excellent teak, but the rest of the forest has been denuded by extravagant cutting, and minor forest produce forms the chief source of income.

160. There are altogether 20 estates in this tract. The Zamindars are with few exceptions of Gond extraction, illiterate for the most part, and prone to the vices and pleasures of the aboriginal; but the smaller proprietors are as a rule good managers, and as a body they are lenient landlords. Under the Gond rule their tenure was for service: that has now long vanished: and the only practical difference between them and the khalsa malguzars is that they enjoy a large assigned revenue in order to maintain their status.

161. The population of the Zamindaris has increased since 1868 from 86,594 to 1,06,079. The figures for various years are:—Population.

In 1868	...	86,594
„ 1881	...	115,932
„ 1891	...	137,501
„ 1901	...	106,079

The figures for 1868 are not reliable; but it is certain that there was a steady increase in population up to the year 1899-1900. During the last decade there has been a decrease of 23 per cent. This is due to the famine of 1899-1900 when a large number of people emigrated, or died from starvation, cholera and small-pox. In four of the zamindaris the loss during the decade was over 50 per cent and in four only was the loss below 10 per cent. On the whole the Northern Zamindaris have shown the most progress since 1868 and suffered the greatest loss in 1900. The Southern Zamindaris are inhabited by a more primitive population whose food, even in ordinary years, consists largely of forest products, and they were less affected therefore by the failure of the crops.

162. In the Northern Zamindaris Gonds form the great majority of the population; in the six Southern Zamindaris, Marias predominate: both are jungly aboriginals. The density of population works out at 22 per square mile of total area and 335 per square mile of occupied area.

Cropped  
occupied area.

163. The following table shows the total figures for the Zamindaris of cropped and occupied areas for the year of the former Settlement (1868—1869), the year of attestation 1902-03, and at present :—

			Cropped area.	New fallow.	Old fallow.	Total occupied area.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1868	...	...	99,958	...	...	99,958
1902-03	...	...	142,000	45,126	27,130	214,256
1904-05	...	..	174,187	35,185	33,088	242,460

The figures of 1868 are unreliable as they were estimated merely by seed capacity of the land. However there can be no doubt the zamindaris made good progress until the famine of 1899-1900. This year of drought reduced the total cropped area by nearly 25 per cent and even this does not truly represent the damage done. The Ahiri Zamindari has in spite of the famine doubled its cropped area since 1898. Leaving out this zamindari and the six immediately north of it, in the rest of the tract the cropped area has decreased from 164,501 acres in 1895 to 89,146 acres in 1902-03, a decrease of 46 per cent, and if, as is likely, there was an increase between 1895 and 1899, the real loss is over 50 per cent. In 7 estates the decrease ranges between 50 per cent and 75 per cent, and only in two jungly estates is the loss less than 25 per cent. It will take many years to cover this lost ground, for it is due not only to want of seed but to loss of population also.

164. The area under rice—the staple crop of the tract—was 72,511 acres in 1868, 97,993 acres in 1895—98, and 55,904 acres in 1901-02, and the percentages of rice areas to the total cropped areas in the same years were 73 per cent, 53 per cent and 46 per cent. Kodon, kutki and miscellaneous crops have to a great extent supplanted rice. There has been an increase of some 28,000 acres in occupied area since 1901-02, but this is due, for the most part, to the sowing of new land by the tenants who have remained in the zamindari and in a very small degree to the immigration of new tenants. When the existing tenants have cultivated up to their full capacity, progress will be much slower until the loss in population has been recouped. However the improvement during the last two years, in spite of the bad season 1903-04, is very satisfactory, and the cropped area has increased by nearly 33,000 acres since 1902-03.

Method of assessment and rental revision.

165. On account of the depressed condition of the Zamindaris caused by the famine of 1899-1900 no general revision of rents has been made. They have been left untouched except in a few cases where very low rents were paid. Rent has also been fixed on the encroachments made by tenants in excess of the area for which they paid rent and on land held without rent. These cases are fairly numerous owing partly to the impossibility, in the large estates, of the zamindar checking each village every year and partly to the custom of giving out land free for a year or two in order to encourage the settlement of new tenants. In most zamindaris there is a local plough rate and in these the rents have been fixed in accordance with the local rate. In other cases the all-round ryoti rate of the village has been adopted after making due allowance for the quality and position of the land and the existence of large areas of old fallow. In some cases it has been possible to get the zamindar and the tenant to agree to a rent on the spot and in such cases, this has been accepted. The home-farm has been valued on the same principle, *i. e.*, at the local plough rate or all-round ryoti rate as the case might be, with modifications due to the superior quality of the land. In a few estates existing rents have been increased by the addition to them of "gharkari" an unauthorised tax but one which has been paid without objection for many years. This has been abolished as a tax, but included as part of the rents paid by tenants. A few more illegal taxes have been abolished leaving only the dues levied for forest produce.



166. For the purpose of levying cesses a kamil-jama has been fixed on the gross assets of the various estates. The standard sanctioned is 55 per cent for village assets and 50 per cent for forest income. The actual kamil-jama fixed in individual estates varies slightly from the standard sanctioned, according to the circumstances of the estate. In only one estate—Ahiri—has it been possible to form forest mahals and at the same time to attribute definitely to each mahal the actual forest income derived from the mahal. In some of the other estates where mahals have been formed, and the forest income cannot be definitely traced to the mahals, it has for purposes of assessment been attributed to them. In other estates, where there is not a large area of forest outside the boundaries of surveyed villages, the total proved forest income of the zamindari has been distributed among the villages in rough proportion to the area and quality of the jungle in the village and included in the village assets. In such cases the kamil-jama of the village is not a kamil-jama of the village on the real assets of that village; but in any case the kamil-jama fixed is only an artificial one for the purpose of calculating cesses and merely represents what the zamindar would pay if he held on malguzari tenure, and for this purpose the total only is of importance and not the amount fixed on each village of the estate.

167. When the Chanda District was taken over by the British from the Former Settlements. Mahrattas in 1853 summary settlements were made every three years till 1862-63, when the regular settlement began which was completed in 1868-69. I am unable to say whether these summary settlements extended to the zamindaris. At the regular settlement which closed in 1868-69 rents in the zamindaris were left untouched and the cropped area was measured roughly by the quantity of seed required to sow it. The settlement was for 20 years and expired in 1889, when a summary settlement was undertaken. Rents were not touched, but takolis were revised. Forest takolis were again revised in 1892 and since then there has been no change in the zamindar's payments. In the year 1895—1899 a survey was made of the more important villages of the Zamindaris, in which the rental demand exceeded Rs. 15. Only one zamindari—Ambagarh Chauki—was completely surveyed. In the rest of the tract, out of 1,221 villages 755 are still unsurveyed, and there is a very large area of unsurveyed hill and forest. At present it is inadvisable to complete the survey of this tract; every year villages appear and disappear in the wilder zamindaris.

168. The general principles adopted in revising the takolis are those Principles of Takoli Revision. laid down in letter No. 491—83, dated the 3rd February, 1903, from the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, to the Chief Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, which dealt with the takoli proposals for the Raipur Zamindaris. Each zamindari has been considered on its merits because the various zamindaris differed so widely in point of paying capacity that it was impossible to fix any standard to work up to. The incidence of the proposed takoli on kamil-jama, gross income and net income have all been duly considered. Net income means the gross income of an estate minus (1) expenditure on revenue and forest establishments and (2) the cesses payable on the kamil-jama of the estate.

Though the general principles adopted for the Raipur Zamindaris have been followed here, there is an important difference in the percentage which the takoli proposed bears to the kamil-jama and income. This difference is due to the following reasons:—

- (1) Most of the zamindaris have deteriorated in paying capacity and the resources being thus restricted the zamindars could not be expected to afford more at present.
- (2) At the preceding settlement the percentages of kamil-jama taken as takoli in the zamindaris of this district were very much lower than those fixed in Raipur, so that it was impossible in the present settlement to bring them in line with the Raipur takolis without an excessive reduction of the zamindari income.
- (3) With a few exceptions the Chanda Zamindaris are far inferior in size and importance to those of Raipur.

I would also invite attention to paragraph 3 of letter No. 2586, dated the 25th July 1892, from the Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to the Commissioner, Nagpur Division, where attention is called to the wishes of the Government of India that in this and future assessments due regard should be paid to the exceptional and privileged position of the zamindars.

At the Summary Settlement of 1888-89 the proportion of takoli varied in the different estates between 3 per cent and 11 per cent, the higher percentages as a rule prevailing in the smaller estates. (In calculating this percentage a kamil-jama at 50 per cent of Forest income has been assumed.) In the present proposals endeavour has been made to work up to a standard of at least 10 per cent; but the principle has been departed from where this percentage would reduce the zamindar's net profits to a figure below that of 1888. In one or two small estates which since 1888 have paid more than their share of cesses, a rather more lenient takoli has been fixed as some form of compensation.

But at the same time it should be remembered that there are several disturbing factors in a comparison of the income of the zamindars with their income in 1888. They are as given below:—

- (1) As investigated by Mr. Chhotelal, late Assistant Settlement Officer, the forest income of all the zamindaris taken together in 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 1,01,000 against Rs. 40,000 in 1888. Land assets also showed a similar increase between 1888 and 1892-93 from Rs. 36,240 to Rs. 47,650. As there were no patwaris in 1888 the zamindar's figure had to be accepted. These enormous increases during 5 years can only be explained by assuming that the zamindars concealed part of their assets in 1888.
- (2) In 1888 the zamindars kept a police establishment and, on the other hand, enjoyed the excise profits of their estates. For the reasons given below both these factors have been entirely left out of consideration in comparing the assets in 1888 with those at present. The police expenditure was not altogether for police purposes. A number of the officials of the zamindaris performed other duties in addition to their police functions; some were cooks, kamdars, &c., and many were relatives of the zamindars, so that their employment as police men was merely a method of maintaining the zamindar's relatives and the expense involved should be considered as part of zamindar's ordinary expenses. Moreover, as a set off against the cost of the police should be held the sentimental consideration that the maintenance of the police force added to the dignity of the zamindars. As regards the excise profits the zamindars were compensated for them by the payment of a lump sum equivalent to 10 years' average annual profits. Approximately I should say that the pecuniary loss due to the taking away of excise management balances the gain due to the taking over of the police by Government.

At the Summary Settlement in 1888 kamil-jama was fixed on land assets only, while at re-settlement kamil-jama has been calculated on both land and forest assets. In order to facilitate comparison a kamil-jama has been assumed at 50 per cent of the forest income of 1892 and has been added in Table II, Form A, of the Zamindari Assessment Statement to the sum assessed at the Summary Settlement on land assets. The forest figures for 1892 have been taken because in 1892 forest takolis were revised on the basis of the income of 1892 and these takolis are still paid by the zamindars.

#### *Subordinate Tenure.*

169. In the Aheri Zamindari inferior proprietary rights have been awarded in seven cases. The most important of them are the Jarawandi and Mallampalli Estates containing 23 and 25 villages, respectively.

At the previous Settlement of 1868, the Jarawandi maktedar was given malik-makbuza rights over the whole Jarawandi Taluq. It appears from the analogy of the Mallampalli case that the term 'taluq' meant the villages in the taluq. No boundaries were at that time in existence; some of the villages have since been surveyed. It has now been ordered that the maktedar of Jarawandi be recorded as inferior proprietor of the 23 villages of which he is in possession, and that the unsurveyed villages be now surveyed allowing to each village a sufficient area of jungle to allow for extension of cultivation and a reasonable amount of nistar. This, as the case turns out, will be equivalent to giving him the whole taluq, for there would be left only small isolated patches of jungle impossible to manage satisfactorily from Ahiri. The inferior proprietor has been awarded full rights to all forest produce within the area of his villages. The maktedar has also been awarded inferior proprietary right over two villages—Kasansur and Hedri—which he holds outside the Jarawandi Taluq: this grant also includes the right to forest produce as in the case of the other 23 villages. These 23 villages are held at present on a makta tenure Rs. 100 being the jama paid. The other two villages are held muafi. While recognising the proprietary rights of the inferior proprietor in all these villages it has been clearly laid down that no right is conferred to hold on privileged jama. It rests with the zamindar to resume the makta tenure and to collect the full kamil jama fixed on the villages plus a malikana fixed at 10 per cent of the kamil-jama, whenever he thinks fit. The inferior proprietor will in any case pay the cesses due from the village. This has been clearly recorded in the wazib-ul-arz of these villages.

Exactly the same procedure has been adopted in the case of the Mallampalli grant which consists of 25 villages situated less compactly than the Jarawandi villages. The inferior proprietary right has been recognised; but it has been clearly laid down that the zamindar may when he chooses raise the privileged makta-jama of Rs. 100 to the full kamil-jama plus malikana. In the case of this grant the inferior proprietor has no right to the teak within his villages, but enjoys all the other forest produce. The majority of the villages are unsurveyed and are now to be surveyed, allowing reasonable areas for extension and nistar. An attempt is being made to exchange some of the uninhabited villages situated in the midst of zamindari forest which is being systematically worked, for other villages or patches of unoccupied land more conveniently situated. If this can be done, it will be to the advantage both of the zamindar and of the inferior proprietor.

Lanka-Cheru, Jhenda, Dhabhatog, Kasansur, Merpalli are held muafi by Venkat Rao. In this case the muafidar has been awarded inferior proprietary right, the zamindar having the power to demand full kamil-jama and malikana when he thinks fit. The grant includes all sources of income except the right to cut teak for sale. The village Kasansur in this grant is not the village Kasansur included in the Jarawandi grant.

*Waghajhari* has been awarded in inferior proprietary right on exactly the same term in all respects as Venkat Rao's grant, just referred to.

*Mauza Watra Khurd*.—The inferior proprietor only enjoys rental profits, and has no right to miscellaneous income. He has, however, the right to ordinary nistar and to clear the jungle inside his village area for the extension of cultivation. The wood so cut, however, belongs to the zamindar.

*Mauza Hemalkasa and Mudholi*.—The inferior proprietor has exactly the same rights as in the Mallampalli grant, i. e., the right to teak is excluded.

In all these cases the rights in property have been distinguished from the right to hold at privileged revenue, the latter right in all cases being resumable at the pleasure of the zamindar.

In other four zamindaris of the district inferior proprietary rights have been awarded in the following 51 villages:—

- 4 villages of Dhanora Zamindari.
- 29 villages of Ambagarh-Chaoki Zamindari.
- 16 villages of Panabaras Zamindari.
- 2 villages of Rangi Zamindari.

## PART IV.

## RYOTWARI SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

170. The Conference held at Pachmarhi in 1891 to discuss certain matters connected with the administration of state forests in these Provinces marked off for excision 1,100 square miles or 704,000 acres. The total area excised actually under this scheme up to date in this district is as shown below :—

Name of Range.	Area excised.	
	In square miles.	In acres.
Bhandak	36.50	23,350
Haveli	51.30	32,839
Warora	23.45	15,016
Brahmapuri	30.31	19,402
Moharli	28.73	18,390
Gunjewahi	58.69	37,561
Dhaba	68.63	43,725
Wairagarh	80.10	51,269
Ghot	279.00	178,663
Upper Taluk	67.76	43,369
Total	824.48	527,794

NOTE.—The area as given in Resolution No. 4944, dated the 6th September 1902, is 44,111 acres. It was only a rough estimate. More accurately estimated it comes to 43,369 acres.

The following table shows the progress in the disposal of the excised area in the district up to date :—

Total excised area.	Total number of villages or plots formed out of the excised area in column 1.	Area of villages or plots in column 2.	Balance of excised area still available for disposal.
Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
527,794	258	185,981	341,813

Over and above the number given in column 2 of the preceding table, there are 73 villages formed out of forest area and managed for many years as regularly settled ryotwari villages which, however, have not yet been excised.

11 of these are in the Upper Taluq and 62 in the Lower Taluq excluding 17 villages which have been handed over to the Forest Department on account of their unsuitability for management in the Revenue Department.

The bulk of the operations described in Articles 317 to 327 of the Settlement Code had been completed before Mr. Hallifax joined the district as Settlement Officer in October 1897-98. Since then only 22 villages have been formed out of the excised area and traversed, but the number cadastrally surveyed since is 94. In addition to the 258 villages formed out of the excised area and 73 villages formed out of still unexcised forest area there are 33 villages more which are managed as ryotwari villages. Of these 25 are villages in which malguzars surrendered their rights immediately after the original settlement: 5 are villages declared to be nazul at that settlement; and the remaining 3 are villages recently purchased by Government.

The table given here below gives details of the total number of ryotwari villages in this district and also shows the progress of survey and the mode of their management :—

Class of villages.	Total number of villages.	Traversed.		Cadastral Survey.		How managed.			
		Locally.	By Imperial party.	Surveyed.	Not surveyed.	As regularly settled.	As summarily settled.	As rice rule villages.	As non-rice rule villages.
Formed out of the excised area.	258	161	97	181	77	61	155	37	5
Formed out of the forest area which is not excised.	73	...	73	73	...	73	...	...	...
Abandoned malguzari villages	27	...	27	27	...	27	...	...	...
Nazul villages	5	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...
Purchased by Government	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
Acquired by Government	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total	366	161	205	289	77	169	155	37	5

Thus the total number of cadastrally surveyed villages is 289. It is understood that all of these will have to be settled regularly; but it has been decided that only the villages of the following classes need now be put under regular settlement :—

(1) All villages which were already managed as regularly settled ryotwari villages excluding the 62 villages of the Lower Taluq of the Sironcha Tahsil.	107
(2) New villages in which cultivation amounted to 40 or more than 40 per cent of total culturable area.	23
(3) Rice rule villages in which the period of muafi had either already expired or was to expire in the course of the next two years.	16
(4) New non-rice rule villages	5
Total	151

For the purposes of assessment the 151 villages to be settled regularly are grouped into 5 batches as described below :—

*Batch No. 1.*—Containing 30 villages of the Warora Tahsil.

*Batch No. 2.*—Containing 43 villages of the Upper Taluq of the Sironcha Tahsil.

*Batch No. 3.*—Containing 39 villages situated within the boundaries of the old Chanda Tahsil.

*Batch No. 4.*—Containing 32 villages, out of which 12 lie in the old Brahmapuri Tahsil, 13 in the old Chanda Tahsil, and 7 in the Warora Tahsil. Most of these villages are new and could not be inspected before the assessment reports for the other batches had been submitted : hence they are made into a separate batch.

The remaining 7 villages are for convenience shown as forming the 5th batch, while as a matter of fact each of them was assessed along with the villages of the malguzari groups in which it is situated. These villages were originally malguzari villages in which proprietary rights have lapsed to Government either by the surrender of the rights by the malguzar or by purchase or acquisition by Government under the Land Acquisition Act. Five of these—Kanghara, Nawegaon, Powanpor, Vichora Makta and Wasanwihira—have only recently been declared as ryotwari villages.

As already mentioned above it was understood at first that all the ryotwari villages, where field to field survey had been completed, were to be put under regular settlement. All of them were therefore attested along with the malguzari villages. The system of soil classification adopted in these villages is the same as that followed in the malguzari villages. The statements in Form C appended give details of the classification of soils. In point of soils the ryotwari villages of the Warora Tahsil are similar to the malguzari villages. One or two of them such as Tirwanja has a very large proportion of the very first class soils. In the ryotwari villages of the Chanda Tahsil *bersi kanhar*, *morand* and *khardi* are the chief soils; but except in the Ghatkul and the Haveli tracts demand for land is extremely slack. In Brahmapuri Tahsil most of the villages lie in the Wairagarh Parganna which is generally speaking as wild as the Ghote tract and shares with it in the slackness of demand for land. The chief soils in these villages are *wardi* and *morand* both of ordinary type. Similarly in the Upper Taluq of the Sironcha Tahsil the predominating soils are *morand* and *wardi*. Wheat land is of some importance in the Warora Tahsil villages only. Rice land is found in but few ryotwari villages. Eight villages are irrigated from tanks made recently by Government.

On the whole juar is the most important crop in the ryotwari estate. Oilseeds and cotton are in importance next to juar in the villages of the Warora and Chanda Tahsils, while in the Sironcha Tahsil maize ranks next to juar and rice.

The new assessment has been made on the soil unit system followed in the malguzari assessments. The majority of the villages under reference were rent-rated along with the malguzari villages of the groups in which they are situated.

The sanctioned unit-rates were used in determining the assessment on each survey number. The results of the assessments are embodied in the following table:—

No. of batch.	No. of villages in each batch.	Culturable land in each batch.		Deducted assessment at sanctioned rate.	Proposed assessment.	Revised assessment as sanctioned.	Revised assessment as announced.		
		No. of survey numbers.	Area.				No. of survey numbers.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Acres.	Rs. a.
1	30	1,978	27,981.48	11,516 12	11,159 9	11,688 7	2,114	28,372.27	10,949 9
2	43	2,275	7,167.01	2,515 12	2,486 8	2,226 0	2,275	7,167.01	2,626 0
3	39	2,140	26,102.38	7,109 7	6,841 2	6,935 0	2,018	26,364.95	6,995 12
4	32	2,199	19,269.33	6,951 10	6,840 12	6,877 4	3,707	18,690.69	6,922 14
5	7	...	3,499.60	3,429 9	3,270 14	2,198 2	1,499	4,607.55	2,393 1
Total ...	151	...	84,019.80	31,523 2	30,598 13	29,924 13	11,613	85,202.47	29,887 4

The difference in the figures given in columns 3 and 8—4 and 9 is due to the fact that subsequent to attestation some minhai area in the villages in which it was excessive has been included in the culturable area by the order either of the Settlement Officer or the Deputy Commissioner.

## PART V.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Settle- 171. The records of the new settlement will not be filed until the announcement has been completed; as usual duplicate copies have been prepared, of which one will remain with the patwari for reference. The survey sheets of the district have been brought up to date except in the Sironcha Tahsil. Besides the bound misls the important enquiry papers, dispute-lists, and siwai estimates also will be filed in the district office.

172. The total expenditure on survey and settlement in the district has been Rs. 5,25,054-6-2 incurred between the years 1889, when survey started, and July 1905, when the assessment proposals were completed. But of this sum Rs. 1,70,287 was spent on survey alone before settlement work started. Of the sum spent on settlement work alone, Rs. 64,092 have been spent on zamindari revision, and Rs. 2,90,675 on khalsa revision. The expenditure falls at Rs. 13 per square mile of the total zamindari area, and Rs. 109 per square mile of the malguzari estate. This expenditure is not excessive considering that the whole of the work, including mapping and misl preparation, has been done twice for two tahsils, Warora and Brahmapuri, where the operations were stopped for a whole year on account of famine.

173. When Mr. Hallifax was in charge of the settlement the greater portion of the attestation work fell on Mr. Chote Lal, Assistant Settlement Officer. That officer's long experience was of great service to both Mr. Hallifax and myself. Mr. M. Hasan, Assistant Settlement Officer, also has worked during the whole of the operations, and to him the remaining announcement work will be entrusted; of Mr. M. Hasan's work I can hardly speak too highly; though somewhat slow of thought and speech, his work both in the field and office has always been most thorough; and his announcement met with complete success. Messrs. Lachman Piraji, Gopal Rao and Hari Gunwant also have been engaged for short periods on the staff of assistants, and deserve my thanks; and the present Superintendent of Land Records, Mr. Laxman Aba, has given valuable help both at attestation and record preparation. The attestation of the zamindaris, and the drafting of zamindari reports, has been in the hands of Mr. Chamberlain, I. C. S., and Mr. Lancaster, Assistant Settlement Officer; both these officers had a very trying time during the camping season; their work lay in tracts rarely visited by others, and for eight months in the year they were almost out of touch with head-quarters. Mr. Chamberlain remains in the district for a few months longer to complete the revision of takolis and draft the zamindari portion of this report. Of the subordinate staff the statistical branch has had the hardest labour; for half the time it has been in charge of Atmaram Pant, now on deputation in the Indore State; for the remainder it has been supervised by Bansidhar Sharma, both of these officials deserve my best thanks for their careful and accurate work; when work has been urgent the statistical branch in this district has been working for 9 hours in the day, and has been denied the enjoyment of the usual gazetted holidays.

P. HEMINGWAY,

*Settlement Officer,*

*Chanda.*

CHANDA :  
The 15th July 1905. }

## List of Appendices to the Final Report, Chanda.

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# APPENDICES.

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TABLE I.—Revenue.

Serial No.	Name of Group.	As fixed at last Settlement.	At present.
1	2	3	4
<b>WARORA TAHSIL.</b>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Nagri-Lonhara ...	4,361 0 0	4,450 11 11
2	Warora ...	22,980 0 0	23,835 3 4
3	Bhandak ...	10,832 0 0	11,269 11 2
4	Khemjai ...	5,124 0 0	5,252 13 4
5	Shegaon-Yensa ...	8,420 0 0	8,811 0 11
	Nimsara Thekadari ...	200 0 0	198 5 5
6	Chandankhera ...	5,492 0 0	5,576 11 3
7	Shedegaon ...	3,246 0 0	3,347 3 1
8	Chimur ...	8,383 4 0	8,723 5 11
9	Shankerpur ...	5,891 0 0	6,013 15 8
10	Neri ...	8,232 0 0	8,349 7 7
11	Jambulghata ...	6,217 0 0	6,329 13 6
	Umri Buty Thekadari ...	110 0 0	112 10 2
	Total for the Tahsil ...	89,178 4 0	91,960 1 8
		330 0 0	310 15 7
<b>CHANDA TAHSIL.</b>			
1	Vihar ...	13,152 0 0	} 16,098 3 11
	1888 figures for 68 villages or whole group ...	16,072 0 0	
2	Rajgarh ...	8,135 0 0	} 10,542 15 0
	For 46 villages ...	10,451 0 0	
3	Mul ...	7,808 0 0	} 9,726 7 4
	For 53 villages ...	9,694 9 1	
4	Amgaon ...	5,574 0 0	} 7,099 0 0
	For 32 villages ...	7,023 0 0	
5	Garchiroli ...	5,369 0 0	} 7,158 5 6
	For 38 villages ...	7,133 0 0	
6	Ghote ...	1,415 0 0	} 2,388 0 0
	For 82 villages ...	2,388 0 0	
7	Keljhar ...	3,736 0 0	} 4,813 15 1
8	Kothari ...	6,800 0 0	
9	Ghatkul ...	3,334 0 0	
	For 59 villages or whole group ...	4,756 0 0	
10	Chanda ...	16,607 0 0	17,670 1 1
		60 0 0	60 0 0
	Total for the Tahsil, 1866 ...	71,850 0 0	86,670 1 5
		140 0 0	140 0 0
	For 378 villages, 1888 ...	57,517 9 1	.....

TABLE I.—*Revenue.*—(Concl'd.)

Serial No.	Name of group.	As fixed at last Settlement.	At present.
1	2	3	4
<b>BRAHMAPURI TAHSIL.</b>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Arhar-Nawargaon ...	12,399 0 0	} 12,941 9 9
	For 4 villages out of 46 in the group ...	1,762 0 0	
2	Brahmapuri ...	7,079 0 0	7,350 9 6
3	Talodhi ...	14,412 0 0	14,759 2 4
4	Garbori ...	17,977 4 0	18,380 0 8
5	Gunjewahi ...	9,746 12 0	9,886 2 7
6	Kurul ...	9,509 0 0	} 10,089 4 0
	For 7 villages out of 47 in the group ...	2,702 0 0	
7	Murjha ...	13,345 0 0	} 15,218 2 11
	For 45 villages out of 56 in the group ...	12,143 0 0	
8	Wairagarh ...	8,166 0 0	} 10,657 13 0
	For 99 villages or whole group ...	10,585 8 0	
Total for the Tahsil, 1866 ...		92,634 0 0	} 99,282 12 9
For 155 villages, 1888 ...		27,192 8 0	
<b>SIRONCHA TAHSIL.</b>			
1	Sironcha ...	6,297 0 0	} 12,189 4 0
	For 60 villages or whole group ...	12,189 4 0	
2	Sirkonda ...	550 0 0	} 618 0 0
	For 9 villages or whole group ...	618 0 0	
1	Nugur ...	3,675 0 0	} 5,100 0 0
	For 43 villages or whole group ...	5,100 0 0	
2	Albaka ...	964 0 0	} 973 10 0
	For 13 villages or whole group ...	973 10 0	
3	Cherla ...	2,551 0 0	} 2,846 0 0
	For 33 villages or whole group ...	2,846 0 0	
Total for the Tahsil, 1866 ...		14,037 0 0	} 21,726 14 0
For 158 villages, 1888 ...		21,726 14 0	
Total for the District, 1866 ...		2,67,704 4 0	} 3,00,072 13 5
For 691 villages, 1888 ...		1,06,436 15 1	

*Area in cultivation classed according to soils, position,*

Soil class.	Wheat land.							Rice	
	Lowest	Best	Medium	Good	Best	Good	Sadharan	Warthemia	Warthemia
							Rice	Sawan.	Ibilan.

ft.



*&c., of the Lonhara-Nagri Group of the Warora Tahsil.*

Land.		Garden land.				Minor crops.	Total.	Percentage.
Warsalang.	Murkhand.	Bari Marhan Walit.	Bari Marhan Warpani	Bani Abadi Warpani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Mutferkat.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24'15	
...	3'83	...	...	'90	2'44	408'69	2,499'18	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	22'72		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	Imp. 3'42	10'88	...	...	'12	2,879'35	4,913'18	44
1'44	2'14	'36	...	'90	...	Bir. 73'07		
...	...	...	...	...	...	Khari 51'07		
...	...	...	...	...	...	Ran 6'60		
...	...	...	...	'53	...	4,532'52	6,208'45	35
1'00	...	...	...	2'71	...	156'06		
...	...	...	...	...	...	Bir 113'92		
...	...	...	...	...	...	901'77		
...	...	...	...	...	...	33'14	1,041'58	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	77'20		
...	...	...	...	...	...	24'87		
...	...	...	...	...	...	44'17		
...	...	...	...	...	...	12'10	61'64	
...	...	...	...	2'84	...	3'13		
...	...	...	...	...	...	Khari '70		
...	...	...	...	...	...	88'98		
...	...	...	...	...	...	5'00	101'25	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	3'05		
...	...	...	...	'20	...	4'00		
...	...	...	...	...	...	13'31		
...	...	'12	2'45	Khari 29'81	...	22'79	72'30	
2'44	9'39	11'36	2'45	37'29	2'56	9,478'21	17,922'41	100%
						53%		

## Area in cultivation classed according to soils, position, &amp;c..

Soil class.	Wheat land.							Rice			
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Ran.	Warthemia Tekar.	Warthemia Sawan.	Warthmia Jhilan.	Warsalang.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kali	40'11	17'28	22'54	1'30	...	2,815'82	...	...	24'01	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	41'75	...	...	12'10	...	...
Kanhar	143'64	321'60	213'47	50'83	...	10,224'13	2'60	2'00	37'63	8'44	...
Khari	20'43	4'25	3'38	...	...	235'81	...	...	6'78	...	...
Improvement	...	...	...	2'20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bir exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bersi Kanhar	93'33	1,536'21	425'91	6'73	...	13,945'23	28'86	17'42	16'61	'80	...
Khari	25'19	53'90	5'76	3'00	...	352'61	...	...	5'81	1'82	...
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bir exempted	...	Khari 1'28	2'00	...	...	35'96 Khari 8'73	...	...	...	...	...
Morand	5'10	531'16	112'78	'85	...	2,652'18	1'00	...	...	'85	...
Khari	...	15'10	3'45	...	...	68'01	...	...	...	...	...
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bir exempted	...	3'75	...	...	...	11'47	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	15'69	'96	...	...	23'22	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	'10	...	...	1'06	...	...	...	...	...
Bir exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardi	...	1'70	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'71	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bir exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New fallow emptied.	ex-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bir exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New fallow emptied.	ex-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New fallow emptied.	ex-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bir exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandhri	...	...	...	...	...	9'16	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	327'80	2,501'92	790'35	64'91	...	30,432'30	32'46	19'22	105'65	11'01	...

Land.		Garden land.										Minor crops.		Total.	Percent- age.
Murkhand.	Haldi Murkh- and.	Bari Santha Patasthal.	Bari Santha Motasthal.	Bari Haldi Patasthal.	Bari Abadi War- pani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari War- pani.	Bari Walit.	Bari Mar- han War- pani.	Bari Mar- han Walit.	Ran.	Mutferkat.			
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
2'09	...	...	...	...	1'15	...	...	...	...	...	...	134'26 Bir 7'93	3,121'46	5	
...	...	...	...	...	2'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
16'56	...	...	11'21	...	...	...	...	10'43	45	...	...	1,785'98	13,214'12	20	
...	...	...	1'60	...	...	...	1'00	...	...	...	...	19'38			
...	...	...	1'92	...	...	...	...	12'67	...	...	...	57'05	16,973'72	25	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khari 4'00	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khari 2'52	31,378'05	48	
6'78	...	3'00	8'15	...	4'09	19'72	...	...	1'34	18'09	...	13,950'32			
...	...	...	7'0	...	12'22	3'70	...	...	...	7'38	...	235'59	1,614'90	2	
...	...	...	6'97	...	...	23'36 Khari 14'13	...	...	...	6'46	...	477'10			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11'79	342'11	...	
...	...	...	1'30	...	3'34	3'71	3'20	...	94	...	7'49	12,755'03			
...	...	...	...	...	2'00	2'30	...	...	1'00	...	...	214'05	517'33	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2'34 Khari 1'29	...	...	...	...	...	4'45			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	565'07 Khari 1'60	124'19	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,345'95			
...	...	...	...	...	4'89	1'60	...	...	...	...	...	112'17 N. F. Ex. Khari 47'20 Bir 52'03 Khari 7'04	71'56	...	
10'99	...	...	22	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	342'11			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30'47	129'90	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97'68			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30'51	49'7.	100'1.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84'84			
...	...	...	...	...	0'7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'66	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35'62			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'66	...	...	
9'69	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	53'75			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'15	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'39			
...	...	...	Khari 1'35	...	7'91	2'15	Khari 5'15	...	7'25	...	...	25'02	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	50'17	...	...	...	...	...	...	22'14			
46'11	...	1'00	32'42	...	88'48	74'21	11'05	37'10	40'98	32'93	7'49	32,330'74	67,145'23	100'1.	
													49'7.		

## Area in cultivation classed according to soils, position, &amp;c.,

Soil class.	Wheat land.						Rice land.				
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Warthemia Tekar.	Warthemia Sawan.	Warthemia Jhilan.	Warsalang.	Murkh and
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kali	...	37'41	2'17	...	...	174'99	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	'40	...	...	...	...	...
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanhar	48'21	986'43	30'81	6'10	...	2,444'85	...	1'66	2'50	...	7'85
Bir	...	1'49	...	...	...	3'03	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	10'81	11'13	'22	2'20	...	95'57	...	...	...	...	...
Bersi Kanhar	27'79	1,906'18	97'28	7'20	'94	4,792'44	2'90	25'94	23'20	13'61	...
Ran	...	18'20	8'40	...	...	136'10	...	...	...	...	...
Bir	...	6'20	...	...	...	1'40	...	...	...	...	...
Bir Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	3'02	61'57	'25	3'06	...	184'30	...	...	...	'20	...
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'24	...
Khari improvement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12'18	...
Morand	10'33	646'85	15'66	3'52	...	776'56	3'64	109'29	22'54	22'23	1'94
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	17'90	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	4'00	...	...	...	8'19	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	16'12	...	...	...	27'59	'15	1'00	1'30	...	2'00
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'88	7'15
Khadi	...	25'46	'35	...	...	19'70	'13	...	1'20	...	...
Khari	...	2'00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New fallow exempted.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	26'72	304'47	24'01	22'43	18'61
Khari	...	1'50	...	...	...	1'72	1'78	16'64	1'72	2'74	...
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'25	...	4'36	1'67
Exemption	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'20	3'80	3'22	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New fallow exempted.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'20	...
Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	'49	1'25	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'54	...	...	...
Exemption	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandhri	...	...	...	...	...	'27	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	3'70	...	...	...	11'13	...	1'65	'22	...	...
Total	100'16	3,728'24	155'14	22'08	'94	8,696'14	28'01	466'49	79'91	90'07	39'32
			39%.						2%.		



*of the Bhandak Group of the Warora Tahsil.*

Garden land.												Minor crops.	Total.	Per- cent- age.
Bari Abadi War- pani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Marhan War- pani.	Bari Marhan Walit.	Bari Haldi Motasthal.	Bari Haldi Patasthal.	Bari Haldi Warsalong.	Bari Haldi Murkhand.	Bari Haldi Marhan Walit.	Bari Haldi Walit.	Bari Bareja Motasthal.	Bari Marhan Motas- thal.	Mutferkat.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	219'40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'81	
1'04	...	1'99	...	...	...	...	...	7'00	...	...	...	...	470'58	4,195'93
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38'29	
3'09	...	7'2	...	...	...	...	...	8'77	...	...	...	...	11'43	
2'04	20	8'58	...	19'67	19'87	...	13'40	...	...	...	8'51	...	6,902'49	14,577'32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150'77	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'00	9,629'51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109'47	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1'50	...	4'94	65	22'50	31'62	7'27	29'46	...	4'68	24'93	...	...	7,578'64	1,751'55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101'87 Bir, Khari 1'00	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'00	
...	...	1'46	...	...	...	...	3'00	...	...	...	...	...	109'15	1,217'48
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1'66	...	1'72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,594'22	1,924'45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18'56	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'63	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82'92	146'17
5'91	...	1'62	...	...	4'72	20'10	23'71	...	...	6'42	30	...	1,217'48	
20'36	...	22	...	...	...	4'50	...	...	...	...	...	...	108'86	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92'43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63'01	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19'42	
2'66	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105'24	87'34
11'23	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7'69	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7'14	92'43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1'25	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73'90	87'34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12'58	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'32	
1'17	...	08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14'51	87'34
47'26	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8'11	
98'55	20	22'56	65	42'17	56'30	3	65'64	15'77	4'68	39'86	50	18,82	5	32,624'10
1 %												58 %		100 %

## Area in cultivation classed according to soils,

Soil class.	Wheat land.						Rice land.			
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Warthemla Sawan.	Warthemla Jhilan.	Warsa- long.	Mur- khand.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kali ...	7'35	...	1'20	3'06	4'80	15'78	...	...	...	...
Khari ...	...	...	...	3'46	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanhar ...	21'52	53'56	16'35	96'29	37'62	1,494'78	7'22	2'70	58'98	45'67
Khari ...	1'49	...	1'50	62'04	8'00	103'92	5'87	5'79	...	7'29
Ran ...	...	1'75	1'40	...	...	41'32	...	...	...	...
Bir exempted	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improvement ...	...	...	...	12'00	1'60	...	...	...	...	...
Improved Khari	...	...	...	2'71	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bersi Kanhar	44'21	281'25	106'40	164'58	5'45	49,84'00	10'28	6'91	98'98	360'38
Khari ...	3'77	5'30	1'55	40'61	5'73	256'17	10'83	2'30	4'50	29'70
Ran ...	...	4'00	4'85	...	...	309'18	1'00	...	...	...
Bir exempted	...	...	...	...	...	2'86	...	...	...	...
Improvement ..	...	...	...	18'16	6'00	...	...	...	5'47	1'90
Morand ...	12'28	292'13	65'21	9'22	...	2,069'59	7'03	5'91	22'61	139'74
Khari ...	...	5'32	2'00	3'66	...	87'43	1'50	...	1'23	21'68
Ran ...	...	28'10	2'10	...	...	141'72	...	...	...	...
Bir exempted	...	3'00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improvement...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	4'35	2'20
Khardi ...	...	...	...	...	...	3'39	...	...	35	14
Khari ...	...	...	...	...	...	2'00	...	...	...	...
Ran ...	...	...	...	...	...	2'00	...	...	...	...
Bir exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New fallow exempted ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'47	2'41	37'17	95'88
Khari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'12	1'42	2'71	10'42
New fallow exempted ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improvement...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9'50	69
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khari- 4'45
Bardi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New fallow exempted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Landhri ...	...	50	...	...	...	5'24	...	...	...	...
Khari ...	...	...	...	1'50	...	5'39	...	...	...	...
Total ...	90'62	675'46	199'56	417'69	69'20	9,524'97	49'32	26'44	245'85	720'14
				49%					4%	

Garden land.							Minor crops.	Total.	Percentage.
Bari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Walit.	Bari Marhan Warpani.	Bari Marhan Walit.	Bari Santha Motasthal.	Bari Haldi Patasthal.	Mutferkat.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34.65	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1.00	...	...	7.85	...	...	256.26	...	...
...	.76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,358.80	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.01	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.00	.40	25.18	3.78	1.13	1.43	.85	4,063.01	...	...
1.01	.70	1.30	1.94	...	...	...	14.23	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,040.57	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147.21	...	...
...	1.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.42	...	4.97	.54	5.79	...	.34	5,285.74	...	...
1.92	...	2.41	...	...	...	...	34.82	8,380.49	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51.65	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62.48	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	.68	...	...	399.48	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.27	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	434.54	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.23	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133.34	...	...
3.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	38.01	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.75	351.40	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.83	...	...
1.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.60	40.06	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.88	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.02	18.79	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.77	...	...
10.50	...	...	2.48	...	...	...	22.82	...	...
49.82	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.85	113.30	...
70.48	3.94	33.86	8.74	15.45	1.43	1.19	10,618.26	22,772.60	100 %
							47%.		

Soil class.	Wheat land.						Rice.		
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Warthemia Tekar.	Warthemia Sawan.	Warthemia Jhilan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kali ...	11'53	17'50	1'60	11'51	...	274'49	...	4'92	6'15
Khari ...	...	...	...	1'50	...	3'70	...	...	...
Kanhar ...	19'56	384'63	21'20	22'95	23'58	2,068'39	4'80	47'88	13'83
Khari ...	1'08	2'06	'02	...	...	37'06	...	4'72	2'39
Ran ...	...	...	...	...	...	76'08	...	...	...
Bir ...	...	...	...	...	...	2'11	...	...	...
Improvement ...	...	...	...	34'85	13'37	...	...	...	...
Khari improvement	...	...	...	...	1'25	...	...	...	...
Bersi Kanhar ...	36'31	1,734'30	70'99	81'13	63'58	5,294'66	6'77	83'11	18'44
Khari ...	...	12'98	'65	5'20	10'43	299'86	'90	9'92	3'95
Ran ...	...	27'00	2'80	...	...	55'11	...	...	...
Bir ...	...	2'00	'25	1'50	...	16'34	...	...	...
Improvement ...	...	...	...	56'78	27'67	...	...	...	'60
Khari improvement	...	...	...	1'00	...	...	...	...	'84
Morand ...	6'85	1,244'55	46'30	21'65	16'39	2,633'51	9'78	56'08	28'14
Khari ...	...	26'21	'20	'90	...	129'50	2'96	4'99	2'58
Ran ...	...	...	...	...	...	41'99	...	...	...
Bir ...	...	...	...	...	...	2'05	...	...	...
Improvement ...	...	...	...	7'57	...	...	...	...	2'00
Khari improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khardi ...	...	100'71	'95	...	...	19'02	...	'46	...
Khari ...	...	...	...	...	...	1'20	...	...	...
Ran ...	...	...	...	...	...	15'52	...	...	...
Bir ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improvement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'90
Wardi ...	...	1'30	...	'54	1'13	10'30	1'33	24'82	4'86
Khari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'60	'50
Bir ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improvement ...	...	...	...	'56	...	...	...	...	...
Khari improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'50	...
Khari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bir ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandhri ..	...	13'26	...	...	...	2'57	...	...	...
Khari ...	'34	1'50	...	...	...	10'90	...	...	'98
Bir Khari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	75'67	3,568'00	144'06	247'64	157'40	10,994'36	26'54	240'00	86'16

33 %

*the Yensa-Shegaon Group in the Warora Tahsil.*

land.		Garden land.					Minor crops.	Total.	Percentage.
Warsalong.	Murkhand.	Bari Santa Motasthal.	Bari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Marhan Warpani.	Bari Marhan Walit.	Mutferkat.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
...	...	...	...	...	'14	...	'20	333'24	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
56'01	123'42	'24	...	'99	...	2'45	762'32	3,808'64	9
7'70	37'68	...	'54	1'23	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'16	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
7'54	20'43	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,874'25	
2'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
542'87	328'48	1'74	3'21	'32	4'84	3'33	10,874'25	46'54	
25'24	19'74	...	'55	2'43	'45	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,061'86	44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149'44		
74'48	46'43	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,526'59	
10'44	2'00	...	...	...	...	...	...		
429'11	98'10	...	3'79	'48	2'43	...	12,526'59	59'78	
9'18	1'60	...	1'31	...	'49	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88'77	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
38'76	12'26	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,623'11	
1'53	2'00	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	4'80	...	...	...	...	...	1,623'11	2'70	
...	...	...	'40	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'00	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86'58	1,869'01	
'44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
'76	6'46	...	...	...	...	...	...	584'67	
296'27	249'94	...	'43	'40	...	...	...		
7'40	6'24	...	...	...	'90	...	71'34	12'67	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34'89	1,317'01	
1'46	2'00	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	'46	...	...	...	...	...	...	7'16	
7'87	5'72	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	1'91	...	...	...	'50	23'26	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'10		
18'16	2'00	...	...	...	...	...	99'53	'84	
...	'50	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'00	132'29	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6'76		
1'00	...	...	5'63	...	'10	...	39'55	41'82	162'38
3'10	5'02	'14	32'45	3'27	'21	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'24	...	
...	...	...	...	'30	...	...	...		
1,541'44	975'28	2'12	50'22	9'42	9'56	5'78	27,133'52	45,268'07	100%
7%							60%		

## Area in cultivation classed according to soils,

Soil class.	Wheat land.						Rice land.			
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Warthemia Tekar.	Warthemia Sawan.	Warthemia Jhilan.	Warra-langa.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kanher	3'58	49'93	5'91	23'76	21'73	322'42	2'56	48'16	2'50	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	2'39	...	...	...	...
Improvement	...	...	...	4'55	25'65	...	...	...	...	...
Khari improvement	...	...	...	...	3'00	...	...	...	...	...
Bersi Kanker	27'24	199'72	37'14	130'63	58'56	2,426'83	18'19	162'68	15'79	380'71
Khari	...	...	...	4'87	...	89'53	4'60	3'25	3'78	40'64
Ran	...	...	1'50	...	...	100'73	...	...	...	...
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improvement	...	...	...	31'31	17'56	...	...	...	...	75'28
Khari improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'00
Morand	25	84'75	13'55	35'57	9'09	691'72	20'65	67'64	6'66	482'06
Khari	...	...	...	6'80	...	27'87	2'06	3'61	...	53'77
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	59'75	...	...	...	...
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improvement	...	...	...	2'00	...	...	...	...	3'30	8'04
Khari improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'14
Khardi	...	46'67	...	77	...	28'38	3'64	2'35	...	1'64
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	1'82	...	...	...	...
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'77
New fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardi	...	...	...	4'30	...	...	72'16	92'53	5'51	38'374
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	7'17	8'90	1'35	41'97
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10'13
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'98
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandhri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	31'07	381'07	58'10	245'96	135'59	3,751'46	131'03	389'12	35'89	1,486'87
	24 %						18 %			

Morkhand.	Garden land.						Minor crops.	Total.	Percentage.
	Bari Santa Patasthal.	Bari Haldi Patasthal.	Bari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Marhan. Warpani.	Bari Marhan. Walit.	Mutferkat.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
25'67	...	...	...	...	3'14	...	44'73	589'98	3
...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
673'48	20	13'02	93	...	35'49	1'10	5,254'59	9,971'14	51
82'74	...	...	1'21	...	1'12	..	12'73		
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53'26		
6'51	...	...	...	...	...	70	...		
417'49	32'66	...	1'09	...	17'27	...	4,529'44	6,721'37	35
4'22	...	...	...	...	1'15	..	50'79		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40'82		
9'26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
4'18	...	...	...	...	1'73	1'30	799'66	970'15	5
...	...	...	...	...	40	...	9'85		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66'99		
211'03	55'39	...	2'47	37	1'53	1'84	132'42	1,125'55	6
19'27	1'32	...	9'52	51	1'28	16	18'84		
10'07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'90		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29'87		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13'64	16'06	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10'57	18'37	...
...	...	...	2'64	...	...	...	5'16		
1,500'92	89'57	13'02	18'16	88	63'11	5'10	11,075'70	19,412'62	100 %
							58 %		

## Area in cultivation classed according to soils

Soil class.	Wheat land.						Rice land.				
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Warthemia Tekar.	Warthemia Sawan.	Warthemia Jhilan.	Warsalang.	Murkhand.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kankar	...	5'10	12'21	35'52	33'68	587'64	...	16'89	...	45'11	78'23
Khari	...	'60	...	4'65	3'00	18'16	...	1'80	...	4'00	12'50
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	30'52	...	...	...	...	...
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improvement	...	...	...	23'26	8'40	...	...	...	...	20'97	3'00
Khari improvement	...	...	...	1'00	3'00	...	...	...	...	5'17	...
Bersi Kanhar	10'12	136'12	52'83	49'74	9'90	2,138'26	8'69	120'34	71'62	291'95	297'53
Khari	...	5'11	'03	6'60	...	84'41	...	12'88	3'16	38'80	51'41
Ran	...	2'40	1'24	2'80	...	206'53	...	...	...	...	...
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	2'00 3'46 Ran.	...	...	...	...	...
Improvement	...	...	...	14'86	17'97	...	...	...	...	28'96	2'00
Khari improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'00	4'00
Morand	...	187'57	11'76	14'42	...	577'54	3'42	96'48	16'34	319'38	165'86
Khari	...	6'90	...	...	...	20'01	1'00	6'66	2'55	15'69	22'40
Ran	...	8'40	'65	3'50	...	64'54	...	...	...	...	...
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improvement	...	...	...	5'95	10'00	...	...	...	...	15'56	...
Khari improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8'91	...
Khardi	...	...	'15	'17	...	7'70	...	'40	...	'10	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'19	...	...	...
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardi	...	...	...	...	...	3'70	7'55	97'00	12'41	478'36	120'83
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'58	...	24'32	8'13
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7'00	...
Khari improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'85	...
New fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	'60	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'35	...
New fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandhri	...	...	...	...	...	4'45	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	'80	...	...	...	...	...
Total	10'12	352'20	78'87	162'47	87'95	3,749'72	21'26	358'22	106'08	1,315'48	765'89
	44 %						25 %				



Garden land.								Minor crops.	Total.	Percentage.
Bari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Marhan Warpani.	Bari Marhan Walit.	Bari Haldi Warpani.	Bari Haldi Walit.	Bari Marhan Walit Bareja.	Bari Walit Bareja.	Mutferkat.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73'08	1,032'24	10
'22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'93		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
'54	...	5'12	14'15	...	2'08	1'12	3'42	1,361'64	5,116'57	50
2'25	'04	...	2'76	...	...	...	...	26'98		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15'75		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	75	35	12	1'48	...	...	1,326'41	2,953'81	30
2'11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27'35		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9'75		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115'51	133'56	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'10		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'75		
'14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114'31		
2'51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12'61	910'48	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13'18		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8'22		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'00	11'05	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6'49		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	04		
'98	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	3'50		
4'32	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	4'97	20'16	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
13'07	'04	7'01	17'26	'12	3'56	1'12	3'42	3,133'89	10,187'75	100%
								31%		

## Area in cultivation classed according to soils, position &amp;c.,

Soil class.	Wheat land.						Rice land.				
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Warthamia Tekar.	Warthamia Sawan.	Warthamia Jhilan.	Warsalang.	Murkhand.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kali	...	...	50	988	...	550	...	...	...	...	...
Kanhar	14'21	34'72	765	9081	66'53	1,169'13	...	87'90	47'99	44'94	31'72
Khari	4'62	32	...	19'95	...	34'01	...	8'89	13'81	10'11	29'53
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	4'00	...	...	...	...	...
Improvement	...	...	...	65'35	18'00	...	...	...	...	14'99	5'75
Khari improvement	...	...	...	6'16	5'00	...	...	...	...	...	3'00
Bersi Kanhar	57'85	1,323'14	86'82	124'52	177'56	6,158'11	7'09	581'32	127'00	373'84	267'94
Khari	50	19'78	...	8'22	...	165'03	33	51'37	15'72	26'05	22'01
Ran	3'14	5'26	...	...	...	107'10	...	1'53	2'01	6'40	3'28
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	10'00	...	...	...	...	...
Improvement	...	...	...	82'61	52'44	...	...	...	...	100'81	28'53
Khari improvement	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	1'49	2'71
Morand	40'14	314'26	33'33	25'82	5'25	1,512'29	10'53	210'57	59'42	213'43	219'09
Khari	1'00	3'00	70	3'50	2'75	43'81	2'48	32'68	6'48	24'95	26'12
Ran	9'64	11'48	...	...	...	74'56	35	3'46	30	3'89	...
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	2'00	...	1'50	...	...	...
Improvement	...	...	...	1'00	4'25	...	...	...	...	17'74	26'74
Khari improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Khardi	...	...	...	...	...	12'43	...	10	...	...	30
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	2'88	...	40	...	...	...
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New fallow exempted.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	2'00	...	...	...	...	...
Wardi	92	2'00	...	...	...	...	28'09	254'70	27'17	436'67	211'33
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'69	26'47	5'91	41'84	46'34
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New fallow exempted.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	05	...	80'84	5'00
Khari improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	07	...
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New fallow exempted.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'01	...	...	4'28
New fallow exempted.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandhri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...
Total	132'02	1,713'96	129'00	448'32	231'78	9,302'85	54'56	1,262'58	306'06	1,398'96	934'32
	40%						13%				

## of the Chimur Group of the Warora Tahsil.

Garden land.							Minor crops.	Total.	Percentage.
Bari Abadi Warapani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Marhan Warapani.	Bari Marhan Walit.	Bari Haldi Walit.	Bari Pan Walit.	Bari Santa Motasthal.	Mutferkat.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15'88	...
'09	10'95	2'14	2'00	...	...	...	228'93	2,086'70	7
...	...	'50	...	...	...	2'00	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'00		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
'02	7'56	24'46	1'93	10'81	...	...	5,803'94	15,836'84	53
1'29	...	...	'50	1'20	...	...	28'29		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'70		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44'13		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,037'54	30
2'61	9'28	35'59	1'17	10'90	3'87	...	5,884'30		
1'65	1'80	10'22	...	...	...	...	65'10		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61'89	790'26	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2'38	...	...	...	...	...	...	643'32		
'75	...	...	...	...	...	...	48'16		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7'78	1,879'71	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69'56		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83'47	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28'45	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1'86	...	...	...	...	...	...	27'40	58'44	...
5'18	6'67	'40	...	...	...	...	16'68		
15'52	39'81	78'35	15'34	23'29	3'87	2'00	13,724'30	29,817'29	100%
							47%		

## Area in cultivation classed according to soils,

Soil class.	Wheat land.						Rice		
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Warthamia Tekar.	Warthamia Sawan.	Warthamia Jhilan.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kali ...	...	...	...	...	...	1'64	...	...	...
Kanhar ...	...	2'50	2'05	10'83	9'76	1,345'16	...	4'00	...
Khari ...	3'00	...	...	2'50	2'00	5'00	...	...	...
Bir ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improvement ..	...	...	...	2'00	...	...	...	...	...
Bersi Kanhar ...	32'03	512'52	21'98	77'43	23'33	4,866'43	...	182'37	8'50
Khari ...	4'95	2'50	...	7'02	6'55	136'05	...	19'16	9'48
Ran ...	...	...	...	...	...	10'70	...	...	...
Bir ...	...	...	...	...	...	1'30	...	...	...
Improvement ...	...	...	...	18'66	29'28	...	...	...	...
Khari improvement	...	...	...	6'26	...	...	...	...	...
Morand ...	1'63	247'78	11'39	10'38	4'89	1,274'44	...	143'00	30'99
Khari ...	...	3'55	...	...	...	32'09	...	19'07	4'78
Ran ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bir ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari Bir ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improvement ...	...	...	...	...	4'09	...	...	...	...
Khardi ...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	9'91	...
Khari ...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...
New fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57'31	542'65	34'99
Khari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	28'97	...
Ran ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'69	22'33	...
Improvement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'56	...
New fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddhri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	41'61	768'85	35'42	135'08	79'90	7,673'56	61'63	967'02	88'74
	49%						10%		

land.		Garden land.					Minor crops.	Total.	Percentage.
Wasaslang.	Murkhand.	Bari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Marhan Warpani.	Bari Marhan Walit.	Bari Santa Motasthal.	Mutferkat.		
11	12	13	14	15	16		18	19	20
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1'64	...
5'66	...	...	...	...	...	...	652'08	2,081'06	12
14'40	7'30	...	...	...	...	...	..		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12'82		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,849'98	57
64'91	47'64	...	...	5'43	3'22	'22	...		
46'54	30'52	...	...	16'19	...	...	7'16		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,180'67	57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113'87		
8'49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	2'00	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,402'00	25
107'03	42'13	6'35	...	20'13	'25	...	...		
20'21	5'00	...	...	11'31	...	...	16'99		
2'70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,482'91	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49'42		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'25		
10'06	1'00	...	...	...	...	...	...	75'14	...
...	...	2'50	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	'55	...	2'00	...	...	3'00		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'35	88'26	...
171'54	19'19	...	...	3'96	...	...	120'82		
12'70	3'44	...	...	5'19	...	...	11'16		
19'05	2'47	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,081'88	6
1'21	2'00	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9'58		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'58	4'04	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'21		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'25		
7'38	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'65	13'64	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'05		
...	...	'04	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	'52	...	3'21	...	...	'68	4'45	...
491'88	162'69	9'96	...	75'42	3'47	'22	7,343'04	17,938'46	100%
							41%		

## Area in cultivation classed according to soils, position,

Soil class.	Wheat land.						Rice			
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Warthamia Tekar.	Warthamia Sawan.	Warthamia Jh lan.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kanhar	...	29'42	12'88	12'96	5'00	386'28	...	39'84	15'39	
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	2'11	...	...	11'20	
Improvement	...	...	...	...	1'00	...	...	...	...	
Bersi kanhar	...	69'61	676'45	10'48	97'55	90'53	20'94	4'15	477'51	171'53
Khari	...	1'50	10'18	...	9'13	1'00	195'34	...	6'08	1'12
Improvement	...	...	...	...	9'22	32'80	...	...	...	...
Khari improvement	...	...	...	...	3'60	...	...	...	...	...
Morand	...	2'00	232'14	66	28'82	10'48	303'71	19'13	362'23	121'05
Khari	...	...	34	...	2'00	1'40	19'17	1'98	23'49	3'62
Ran	...	...	9'50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9'33	2'16	2'28
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	86	...
New fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari new fallow exempted.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardi	...	...	...	...	...	2'00	41'32	134'93	36'42	
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'18	23'64	5'48	
New fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khari new fallow exempted.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bardi	...	...	...	...	1'00	...	...	12	2'36	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'93	...
Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'76	60
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
New fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandhri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	73'11	958'03	24'02	160'68	145'81	2,629'55	78'85	8'19	368'62
					15%					43%

&c., of the Neri Group of the Warora Tahsil.

land.		Garden land.						Minor crops.	Total.	Percentage.
Warsalang.	Murkhand.	Bari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Marhan Warpani.	Bari Marhan Walit.	Bari Santa Patasthal.	Bari Santa Motasthal.	Mutferkat.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
39'80	15'61	...	...	3'45	...	...	85	194'83	780'18	5
'72	...	...	...	...	4'02	...	20	4'59		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
39'98	6,80'16	...	...	24'47	47'81	18'43	2'99	2,406'57	7,589'05	44
30'75	55'38	11	...	1'86	4'26	...	...	69'73		
17'83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
576'92	1,204'55	...	...	15'16	18'19	24'79	1'84	2,666'58	5,961'83	35
70'24	124'07	42	87	30	2'10	4'84	...	71'72		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
37'47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
19'60	9'19	...	...	14	...	...	...	86'66	150'73	
5'12	3'11	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'25		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9'19		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'20		
514'25	1,102'67	95	...	101	6'92	118'62	...	141'57	2,468'68	15
140'77	109'05	8'36	106	...	...	8'46	6'79	42'18		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16'13		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'98		
7'65	1'17	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	19'28	
...	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	4'64		
5'94	2'82	...	...	...	...	...	...	8'97	38'68	
...	16'50	19	13	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37		
...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	7'46	
...	...	2'22	...	1'97	...	55	...	2'09		
1,903'04	23'31	13'71	1'06	48'46	83'30	175'70	12'67	5,737'83	16,815'94	100%
...	...	...	...	2%	...	...	...	40%	...	...

## Area in cultivation classed according to soils,

Soil class.	Wheat land.						Rice	
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadhara.	Warthemia Tekar.	Warthemia Sawan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kanhar ...	2'00	10'50	28	8'34	...	22'20	...	...
Bersi Kanhar ...	25'68	204'34	7'06	153'74	153'92	20'60	2'37	28'31
Khari ...	...	...	10	2'20	...	12'57	...	1'52
Ran ...	...	...	...	...	...	20'77	...	1'50
Khari improvement	...	...	...	3'62	...	...	...	...
Morand ...	7'90	238'51	12'30	47'71	36'37	1,144'34	8'42	155'32
Khari ...	1'40	...	20	3'56	75	23'32	2'28	8'85
Ran ...	...	...	...	50	...	21'09	...	1'40
improvement	...	...	...	...	7'00	...	...	...
Bir exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'20
Khardi ...	...	7'29	...	...	...	...	...	33
Khari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bir ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardi ...	18'33	...	...	...	...	1'24	45'73	150'57
Khari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'88	9'99
Ran ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11'64
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'54
Khari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'48	...
New fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandhri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	55'31	460'64	19'94	219'67	198'04	2,956'13	65'16	372'37
				18%				



[illegible]

## Area in cultivation classed according to

Soil class.	Wheat land.							Rice		
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Total.	Tekar.	Sawan.	Jhlan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kali	58'99	72'19	27'36	25'75	4'80	3,312'02	3,581'94	...	28'93	6'15
Khari	...	...	...	4'96	...	45'85		...	12'10	...
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Kanhar	271'83	1,949'98	379'62	364'88	199'90	21,844'19	26,251'13	9'36	291'18	93'35
Khari	44'13	19'81	5'94	91'34	13'00	591'97		...	28'06	33'19
Ran	...	1'75	1'47	...	...	210'08		...	...	...
Improvement	...	...	...	144'21	68'02	...		...	...	...
Khari Improvement	...	...	...	9'87	12'25	...		...	...	...
Bir	...	2'04	1'25	...	...	24'58 1'03 Khari.		...	...	...
Beral Kanhar	477'16	8,596'35	1,042'07	913'02	483'77	52,309'87	67,857'93	67'58	1,688'67	473'51
Khari	49'39	171'32	8'64	94'66	23'71	1,837'63		5'83	120'82	44'99
Ran	3'14	56'86	20'78	2'80	...	1,169'06 6'96 Khari		...	4'03	2'61
Improvement	...	...	...	233'10	183'72	...		...	...	60
Khari Improvement	...	...	...	11'38	3'60	...		...	...	1'52
Bir	...	8'20	2'25	3'50	...	74'98		...	...	...
Bir Khari	...	1'28	...	...	...	8'73		...	...	...
Morand	97'48	4,078'80	359'79	197'96	90'36	14,766'32	20,902'02	78'57	1,208'64	363'99
Khari	4'66	76'84	7'57	20'42	4'90	529'24		12'91	101'85	24'27
Ran	9'64	68'20	3'25	4'00	...	498'26 1'00 Khari		35	3'86	1'20
Improvement	...	...	...	17'82	25'34	...		...	...	2'30
Khari Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Bir	...	6'75	...	...	...	33'42		...	1'70	...
Bir Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Khari	...	198'42	2'91	1'04	...	115'84	348'94	13'10	15'71	3'48
Khari	...	2'00	1'10	...	...	7'39		64	1'45	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	21'34		...	...	...
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Khari Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	90
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Bir Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
New fallow exempted...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari new fallow exempted...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardi	19'25	5'00	...	4'84	1'13	17'24	51'24	280'21	1,609'85	187'08
Khari	...	1'50	...	...	...	1'72		19'33	122'91	16'56
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...		3'69	33'97	1'63
Improvement	...	...	...	56	...	...		...	30	...
Khari Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
New fallow exempted...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Khari new fallow exempted...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardi	...	...	...	1'00	...	...	1'00	2'92	10'33	3'22
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
New fallow exempted...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'97	10'08	3'29	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	94	...
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
New fallow exempted...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Pandhri	...	13'76	...	...	...	21'69	74'73	...	...	...
Khari	34	5'20	...	1'50	...	32'24		...	1'65	1'45
Khari Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Bir Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Total	1,036'01	15,336'25	1,861'00	2,148'51	11,14'50	97,542'64	1,19,038'91 40 %	496'46	5,297'03	1,265'29

NOTE :—Total figure does not agree with the total cultivated area (Column 4 of Table V)

## soils, position, &amp;c., of Warora Tahsil.

land.			Garden land,							Minor crops.	Total.	Percentage.
Warsalang.	Murkhand	Total.	Bari Santa Patasthal.	Bari Sata Motasthal.	Bari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Marhan Warpani.	Bari Marhan Walit.	Total.	Mutfarikat.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
...	2'09	49'27	...	...	1'15	...	1'14	...	...	135'08	3,750'42	1
...	...		...	...	2'12	...	...	...	2'41	...		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11'74		
250'50	358'40	1275'24	...	12'30	2'03	25'81	11'17	19'30	114'24	4,898'28	32718'39	11
36'93	94'30		...	3'80	5'15	1'99	1'22	12'99		37'33		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
43'50	29'18		...	1'92	...	12'67	...	...		...		
7'29	...		...	...	...	4'00	...	...		...		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		139'65 2'52 Kahri		
2,428'01	2,817'99	8678'77	55'37	42'71	11'83	28'32	130'71	146'23	535'77	59,709'83	138668'02	49
243'39	315'67		...	70	19'92	7'63	21'90	17'76		611'64		
6'40	3'28		...	...	...	...	...	...		599'79		
316'41	90'79		...	6'97	...	21'44	...	7'16		...		
35'96	10'71		...	...	...	14'13	...	...		...		
...	...	3,100'89	...	...	...	...	...	...	410'65	739'29	96939'72	31
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		5'00		
2884'21	3,100'89		89'41	50'57	26'85	23'12	108'44	45'25		6,502'63		
259'55	299'56		4'84	...	14'78	7'28	26'38	2'10		840'65		
6'59	...		...	...	...	...	50	7'49		54'65		
139'86	58'61	8562'54	...	...	...	2'34	...	...	24'60	...	8,971'66	3
13'58	2'65		...	...	...	1'20	...	...		...		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		1135'13		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		1'85		
21'19	22'57		...	...	6'54	...	5'15	2'03		7,680'35		
1'12	3'11	92'70	...	...	6'59	1'60	2'54	...	326'23	243'72	14,054'88	5
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
2'21	...		...	...	...	1'15	...	...		...		
7'6	6'46		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		99'40		
...	...	2,933'60	...	...	...	...	...	...	19'29	7'64	578'76	
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		424'82		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		49'49		
2,933'60	2,753'90		178'73	7'14	10'93	1'65	25'60	27'22		4,379'34		
329'66	...		9'78	6'79	46'61	3'43	7'59	1'6		368'63		
19'95	2'47	8,461'87	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'25	2'12	428'38	
117'50	21'43		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
2'92	4'91		...	...	...	60	...	...		...		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		136'44		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		323'29		
...	...	42'06	...	...	...	...	...	...	292'50	5'72	67'70	
17'50	5'89		...	...	2'66	...	42	...		425'11		
...	...		...	...	16'08	...	13	...		23'09		
2'20	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		40'71		
...	...	102'54	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'25	27'50	428'38	
45'75	20'51		...	...	1'83	...	10	...		273'01		
...	17'00		...	...	19	13	...	...		27'89		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		5'30		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		14'30		
1'00	...	12'22	56	...	27'71	2'15	7'97	2'48	292'50	157'56	67'70	
3'10	5'02		2'64	49	221'91	11'94	14'23	13		140'45		
...	...		...	...	...	30	...	...		...		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		24		
10,170'64	10,047'79	27,277'21 9 %	341'42	133'39	423'88	174'97	364'19	290'09	1,727'94 1 %	1,48,743'87 50 %	2,96,787'93	100 %

## Area in cultivation classed according to soils, position,

Soil class.	Wheat land.							Rice		
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bardhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Total.	Warthemia Tekar.	Warthemia Sawan.	Warthemia Jbilan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kanhar	3'27	2'00	...	24'96	1'00	115'14	152'99	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	'88	...	'60		...	1'00	...
Ran	...	1'00	...	...	...	1'14		...	...	...
Improvement	...	...	...	2'00	1'00	...		...	...	...
Bersi Kanhar	8'52	4'80	...	54'04	41'40	132'71	267'44	...	57'07	65'61
Khari	...	'80	...	...	...	2'90		...	'40	...
Ran	...	'20	...	...	...	3'62		...	1'16	...
Improvement	...	...	...	14'69	2'35	...		...	...	...
Improvement Khari	...	...	...	1'41	...	...	222'00	...	...	...
Morand	6'63	28'81	'80	38'45	10'49	130'27		6'54	352'20	234'58
Khari	...	...	...	...	1'00	'27		3'96	28'88	11'07
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	'25		...	19'59	4'87
Improvement	...	...	...	3'44	1'59	...		...	...	1'22
Khari Improvement.	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Ran Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Khardi	...	'57	...	...	...	1'00	2'14	35'41	39'80	10'61
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...		3'68	4'11	'30
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	'57		...	1'90	1'68
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Khari Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Vardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132'39	805'81	304'07
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11'23	143'59	26'80
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'90	37'20	9'91
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9'89
Khari Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'50
Ran Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandhri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'63
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kachhor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	18'42	38'18	'80	139'87	58'83	388'47	644'57 20%	194'11	1,492'71	683'74

*Ec., of the Vihar Group in the Chanda Tahsil.—(Contd.)*

land.			Garden land.							Minor crops.	Total.	Per- cent- age.
Warsang.	Murkhand.	Total.	Bari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Marhan Warpani.	Bari Marhan Walit.	Bari Santa Patasthal.	Bari Santa Motasthal.	Total.	Mutfarikat.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
4'00	6'14	11'14	...	...	1'60	1'59	...	...	3'69	492'36	662'18	2
...	...		...	...	...	'50	...	...		...		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		2'00		
290'23	922'97	1,424'66	...	'40	8'82	12'03	'45	...	25'95	1,880'03	3,633'68	13
5'14	50'97		...	3'36	...	...	...	...		13'34		
6'80	4'00		...	...	'29	'15	...	...		22'26		
10'34	4'65		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
5'72	...		...	...	...	'45	...	...		...		
1,469'92	2,384'59	4,909'70	1'34	5'13	15'20	34'97	82'78	1'46	156'23	7,803'19	13,438'83	49
103'23	193'88		...	6'14	...	...	4'55	...		37'75		
33'48	31'07		...	'20	1'98	'60	'43	...		309'96		
12'00	16'42		...	...	...	1'45	...	...		...		
1'00	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
1'20	...	346'77	...	...	...	...	...	...	42'13	...	1,963'93	7
64'48	142'60		1'36	1'28	'86	3'49	15'09	...		1,466'19		
9'09	22'07		3'59	5'88	...	1'80	7'56	'77		18'74		
1'87	1'60		...	...	...	...	'19	...		87'96		
7'57	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
...	...	6,336'99	...	'26	...	...	...	...	392'86	...	8,094'98	29
1,859'69	2,288'50		'52	5'34	14'41	53'07	240'87	13'30		1,301'57		
248'53	279'23		12'08	15'90	...	2'50	29'05	'58		28'09		
68'20	69'60		...	...	...	1'11	1'32	1'00		35'47		
17'17	...		...	'67	...	'58	...	...		...		
...	...	2'26	...	'64	...	...	...	...	1'12	...	26'47	
7'36	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
1'00	'39		...	...	...	...	1'12	...		17'71		
...	'87		...	...	...	...	...	...		3'43		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		1'95		
...	...	3'63	...	...	...	...	...	...	'49	7'64	15'02	
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		8'23		
2'00	...		...	...	...	'32	...	...		1'25		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		1'42		
...	...		...	...	'15	2'55	...	...		4'52		
4,230'02	6,434'57	13,035'15 47%	18'98	45'20	43'31	117'16	383'41	17'11	625'17 2%	13,545'06	27,849'95	100%

## Area in cultivation classed according

Soil class.	Wheat land.						Rice			
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Warthamia tekhar.	Warthamia sawan.	Warthamia jhulan.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Kanhar	...	...	...	3'00	6'30	6'00	...	...	'42	
Khari	...	...	...	...	2'50	...	...	...	...	
Ran	...	...	...	...	2'00	...	...	...	...	
Bersi Kanhar	...	'75	'75	...	35'98	118'29	69'48	1'20	44'21	23'88
Khari	...	...	...	...	5'24	21'51	1'69	...	3'51	40
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	2'00	...	...	...	'49
Improvement	...	...	...	...	8'00	2'00	...	...	...	...
Morand	...	5'17	22'03	7'64	37'00	20'68	86'58	147'99	312'55	116'48
Khari	...	...	...	...	2'21	'40	...	17'35	44'66	16'88
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'00	12'72	...
Improvement	...	...	...	...	4'80	'30	...	...	'30	'37
Khardi	...	...	8'03	'30	7'75	...	11'85	121'12	101'96	76'31
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'19	9'01	2'89
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'30	5'18	2'94
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardi	...	...	...	...	...	1'00	...	196'00	170'42	103'01
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17'04	26'66	6'72
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16'14	37'49	5'48
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17'79	6'46	12'78
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'20	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7'93	6'68	5'85
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'60	'60	1'00
Pandhri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'76	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5'92	30'81	7'94	95'98	180'98	179'60	546'65	784'37	375'50	

to soils, position, &c., for the Rajgarh Group.

land.		Garden land.						Minor crops.	Total.	Percentage.
Warsalang.	Mukhand.	Bari santa patasthal.	Bari santa motasthal.	Bari abadi warpani.	Bari abadi walit.	Bari marhaz warpani.	Bari marhan walit.	Mutfarrikat.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
4'00	3'41	...	...	...	...	...	...	15'29	43'30	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38		...
642'53	534'52	...	...	'52	...	'12	10'27	1729'59	3,481'52	...
65'08	57'65	...	...	'98	...	...	...	15'77		12
4'95	...	...	...	...	...	...	'63	42'46		...
16'99	19'98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
2,180'08	886'89	2'91	2'81	'51	1'83	2'14	58'01	11161'19	16,132'61	...
16'19	83'52	...	..	72'12	13'93	...	1'92	140'82		...
33'39	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'21	427'40		53
39'63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
384'39	50'80	...	'80	...	'06	4'61	37'70	4953'48	6,016'69	...
13'42	3'11	...	...	12'43	29'30	1'10	2'22	72'26		20
6'50	...	...	...	...	...	...	'20	93'11		...
2'37	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
676'21	703'05	32'38	10'31	...	2'54	1'15	49'04	951'42	3,276'94	...
47'84	54'89	9'50	5'04	8'26	'06	'05	'45	18'87		11
34'92	24'71	3'38	...	...	...	...	2'14	48'37		...
12'40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
6'74	'46	...	...	...	...	...	82'73	1122'61	1,272'43	...
...	...	...	...	...	1'80	...	3'86	10'83		4
1'99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'82		...
3'54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
1'60	...	...	...	...	...	...	'15	4'59	30'00	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'60	24'75	...
3'53	8'80	...	...	3'35	...	...	'44	4'26		...
4,344'39	2,431'79	48'17	18'96	98'18	49'52	9'17	253'79	20,816'12	30,278'24	100%

## Area in cultivation classed according

Soil class.	Wheat land.							Rice		
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Total.	Warthemia Tekar.	Warthemia Sawan.	Warthemia Jhilan.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bersi Kanhar	50	1'00	...	11'49	10'23	22'80	48'92	...	8'37	15'08
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	50	...
Ran	40	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Improvement	...	...	...	...	2'50	...		...	...	...
Morand	3'40	50	...	5'54	...	56'81	72'27	5'73	102'86	83'08
Khari	...	...	...	...	1'00	50		...	5'90	1'21
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	2'02		41	9'71	3'31
Improvement	...	...	...	...	2'50	...		...	1'31	2'90
Ran Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	1'00
Khardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'30	7'06	5'79
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	05	36	68
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	1'18
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardi	...	...	...	...	...	1'00	1'00	36'02	286'74	152'25
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...		98	12'37	12'51
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	8'87	3'21
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	1'50
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'15	6'39	78
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23'35	22'42	10'76
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandhri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'74	1'08
Total	4'30	1'50	...	17'03	16'72	83'13	122'19 1 %	70'99	475'68	296'32



to soils, position, &c., of *Mul* Group.—(Contd.)

land.			Gardea land.							Minor crops.		Per centage.
Warsalung.	Murkhand.	Total.	Bari Santa Patashal.	Bari Santa Motashal.	Bari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Marhan Warpani.	Bari Marhan Walit.	Total.	Mutfarikat.	Total.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
9'81	16'48	26'29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'17	27'46	
119'63	390'57	602'50	6'95	2'36	...	...	...	32'42	42'28	268'87	978'75	7
2'11	44'33		1'12	...	1'15	2'28	...	...		14'21		
2'71	39		...	...	...	...	...	...		1'97		
5'79	13'02		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
727'41	1124'14	2,272'42	39'24	7'29	...	...	90	118'80	182'64	3,487'89	6,352'24	45
26'85	122'42		30	...	5'28	3'43	...	2'28		37'63		
12'75	5'77		...	...	...	...	...	1'63		299'39		
27'72	5'09		...	2'59	...	...	...	90		...		
2'85	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
70'03	85'68	217'75	1'44	1'02	1'14	1'09	...	5'60	19'75	785'14	1,104'51	8
17'91	19'60		...	...	8'58	1'01	...	2'87		10'92		
73	1'70		...	...	...	...	...	...		70'95		
3'18	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
1,184'41	1,783'19	3,864'03	104'94	39'10	1'06	4'66	77	136'53	335'59	965'83	5,248'30	38
62'34	237'76		12'73	74	18'05	7'90	72	5'22		38'01		
10'13	56'65		1'32	...	...	...	...	1'29		39'12		
15'10	...		...	...	...	...	...	56		4'72 Bir.		
17'25	5'31	32'68	...	1'00	...	...	...	68	8'13	131'06	174'31	1
80	...		...	40	6'05	...	...	...		94		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		1'50		
8'99	...	69'13	20	46	...	...	...	1'50	2'93	31'57	105'28	
93	2'10		...	...	55	...	...	1'12		1'35		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		30		
...	...	8'34	...	...	56	61	...	2'60	20'72	7'78	45'03	...
4'22	1'30		...	...	12'10	4'65	...	20		8'19		
2,333'65 32 %	3916'50 56 %	7,093'14 51 %	167'24	53'96	52'62	22'63	2'39	313'20	612'04 4 %	6,208'51 44 %	14,035'88	100 %

## Area in cultivation classed according to soils,

Soil class.	Wheat land.						Rice		
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadhoran.	Warthemia Tekar.	Warthemia Sawan.	Warthemia Jhilan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kanhar	...	...	...	1'00	6'00	...	...	...	'97
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ersi kanhar	'20	'84	'20	21'17	39'20	65'69	...	'50	19'09
Khari	...	...	...	...	3'50	...	...	1'80	3'50
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improvement	...	...	...	...	3'79	...	...	...	'78
Morand	2'00	...	...	33'62	19'30	44'49	13'10	97'58	143'44
Khari	...	...	...	9'30	'50	'30	'75	20'91	22'79
Ran	...	...	...	'26	...	...	1'20	1'95	5'09
Improvement	...	...	...	'36	...	...	...	...	6'93
Khardi	...	...	'50	...	...	1'00	9'67	52'62	29'03
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	'29	2'36	1'58
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'69	...
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New fallow exempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari exempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	37'05	319'93	141'83
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	'83	34'08	31'54
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'00	6'33	6'18
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6'07
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'03	'40
Kkari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandhri	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kh. '44	...	1'00
Total	2'20	'84	'70	65'71	72'29	111'48	64'33	538'78	420'22

position, &c., of the Amgaon Group of the Chanda Tahsil.

land.		Garden land.						Minor crops.	Total.	Percentage
Warsang.	Murkhand.	Bari Abadi Warpani	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Marhan Warpani.	Bari Marhan Walit.	Bari Santa Patasthal.	Bari Santa Motasthal.	Mutfarikat.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
27'72	57'71	...	..	...	...	2'25	...	78'24	195'74	1
...	19'20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'85		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'00		
124'80	230'67	...	...	...	4'40	...	...	272'64	846'66	5
17'63	20'72	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'53		
'50	2'17	...	..	...	...	...	...	3'04		
...	4'30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
880'44	746'44	8'56	2'49	6'79	90'84	5'21	'12	5715'53	8,458'08	49
139'74	138'75	'89	2'79	'06	'33	...	...	100'95		
30'60	6'36	...	...	...	'45	...	...	83'50		
54'23	10'88 8'26kh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
57'71	5'55	...	...	1'05	28'37	...	...	4276'51	4,637'48	27
6'26	...	21'59	'20	...	'29	...	...	39'78		
'48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
10'32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91'63		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
721'73	455'18	'60	...	4'57	100'21	39'77	'57	672'65	2,982'24	17
166'26	114'82	4'11	'40	...	2'87	...	1'60	48'90		
6'62	4'58	...	...	...	1'30	...	...	32'89		
17'33	'44	...	...	...	'10	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	'18	...	...	...	48'62	1
...	...	'10	...	...	...	...	...	47'91		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	2'39	...	...	3'07	6'86	
100 kh.	...	3'85 16'07Kh.	1'03 kh.	...	Ran. '20 '18	...	...	Ran. '30 1'00 kh. 11'58		
2,263'37	1,825'83	55'77	6'91	12'47	232'11	47'23	2'29	11,489'30	17,211'83	100%

## Area in cultivation classed according to soils,

Soil class.	Wheat land.						Rice		
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Warthemia Tekar.	Warthemia Sawan.	Warthemia Jbilan.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kanhar	4'90	...	...	3'35	30'50	12'66	...	...	...
Improvement	...	...	...	6'79	23'00	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bersi Kanhar	14'36	10'22	'80	13'79	2'18	98'13	...	40'05	20'45
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'50	'50
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	'75	...	3'00	...
Improvement	...	...	...	4'00	10'84	...	...	...	...
Morand	5'90	2'82	...	9'18	8'08	56'56	4'03	227'09	73'78
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8'78	4'39
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	'75	...	28'56	3'49
Improvement	...	...	...	6'90	...	'70	...	...	'50 '47 Kh
Khardi	...	...	...	...	...	1'23	1'00	15'34	2'52
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	'40	6'19	'95
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'50	...
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardi	...	...	...	...	...	'48	10'52	452'16	70'06
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	'25	'90	43'72	4'10
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32'73	2'27
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandhri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	25'16	13'04	'80	44'01	74'60	171'51	16'85	858'62	183'48

position, &c., of the Garchiroli Group of the Chanda Tahsil.

land.		Garden land.						Minor crops.	Total.	Percentage.
Warsiang.	Murkhand.	Bari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Marhan Warpani.	Bari Marhan Walit.	Bari Santa Patasthal.	Bari Santa Motasthal.	Mufarrikat.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1'50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78'43	162'63	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'50		
209'67	412'07	...	...	2'26	36'40	'27	1'01	933'09	1847'83	18
3'00	14'71	...	'34	...	...	...	...	...		
1'50	...	...	...	...	'19	...	...	13'25		
...	...	...	...	...	'50	...	...	...	...	...
783'91	1025'56	'26	1'21	7'91	79'73	16'52	16'01	2330'52	4946'75	47
27'97	71'03	1'62	1'18	...	...	...	...	4'20		
13'59	18'39	...	...	...	2'42	...	'10	65'34		
32'27	...	...	...	...	'51	...	...	...		
4'50 Kh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
34'02	30'42	1'47	...	...	5'73	'97	'40	112'13	241'35	2
6'26	7'69	2'50	1'35	...	'80	...	...	1'17		
1'56	2'00	...	...	...	...	'60	...	2'83		
1'32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
851'37	750'55	9'06	56	53'96	47'76	25'27	58'74	297'37	3168'04	30
141'20	100'43	2'20	'41	...	'60	...	...	2'35		
28'31	5'27	...	...	2'38	...	'40	'25	132'37		
27'83	3'51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2'80 kh.	1'48 Kh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2'48 Ran.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'72	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'62		
...	...	1'10	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	2'63	'22	...	'56	11'27	14'73	4'03
...	...	1'41	...	...	...	...	...	1'03		
...	...	'59	...	...	...	...	...	1'00		
...	...	...	...	...	1'45	...	...	...		
2,175'07	2,143'06	20'21	5'05	69'19	178'31	44'03	77'07	3,989'47	10,389'53	100%

## Area in cultivation classed according to soils,

Soil class.	Wheat land.						Rice		
	Lavan.	Pathar.	Wahuri	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Warthernia Tekar.	Warthernia Sawan.	Warthernia Julian.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kanhar	...	...	...	1'00	...	...	...	...	13'95
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bersi kanhar	...	...	...	4'95	10'20	10'80	5'58	112'81	68'75
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'06	4'05
Ran	...	...	...	...	1'00	...	...	6'95	2'02
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morand	...	70	...	2'67	1'20	2'80	37'90	337'16	74'17
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	24'23	7'42
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	18'59	113'71	25'04
Khari Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	30
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	1'34	...
Wardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	78'33	265'80	33'16
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	17'98	39'36	1'51
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	19'35	60'09	2'35
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandhri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	70	...	8'62	12'40	13'60	178'84	965'64	232'72

## position, &amp;c., of the Ghote Group of the Chanda Tahsil.

land.		Garden land.						Minor crops.	Total.	Percentage.
Warsiang.	Murkhand.	Bari Santa Patasthal.	Bari Santa Motasthal.	Bari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Marhan Warpani.	Bari Marhan Walit.	Mutfarrikat.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
...	11 80	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 58	42 93	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 60		
74 40	199 68	...	...	45 24	08	2 82	2 78	795 31	1,484 94	17
...	...	...	...	1 30	...	...	...	1 87		
11 79	18 13	...	...	1 73	...	...	...	85 05		
13 59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
459 18	531 08	...	2 28	19 86	3 80	9 23	8 95	2,396 26	5,154 94	59
11 52	4 93	...	12	341 33	17 05	1 03	2 04	32 53		
86 32	60 37	...	...	90	...	1 23	2 60	511 75		
...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...		
3 75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	552 15	6
2 88	...	...	...	89 72	...	13	12	326 41		
...	27	...	...	9 71	2 73	...	...	9 35		
44	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	107 75		
153 73	283 31	...	1 98	7 32	1 45	1 64	11 70	274 99	1,557 95	18
11 83	10 05	...	2 19	134 83	13 75	...	50	24 88		
20 22	8 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	77 65		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	07		
...	...	...	...	1 81	...	...	...	...	2 64	
43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	84	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 23	
...	...	...	...	7 23	...	...	...	...		
850 08	1,127 62	...	6 57	661 98	38 86	16 08	29 02	4,660 89	8,803 62	100 %

## Area in cultivation classed according to

Soil class.	Wheat land.						Rice		
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Wahuri	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Warthemia Tekar.	Warthemia Sawan.	Warthemia Jhilan.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acres.	Acres.	A res.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 1/2	...
Bersi kanhar	...	...	40	...	...	576	10'35	16'84	13'97
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12'38	9'56
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morand	2'44	...	...	...	...	5'58	29'55	61'40	50'96
Khari	...	...	...	1'00	...	...	4'67	9'08	4'95
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'43	54'27	22'89
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'00
Khardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'72	...	19
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	186'90	208'01	43'27
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	16'16	36'88	12'23
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	27'54	77'17 94 Kh.	42'56 60 Kh.
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'00
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retori	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...
Pandhri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	1'81
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2'44	...	40	1'00	...	11'34	280'72	478'99	207'19



position, &c., of the Kelzor Group.

land.		Garden land.						Minor crops.	Total.	Percentage.
Warsilang.	Murkhand.	Bari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Marhan Warpani.	Bari Marhan Walit.	Bari Santa Patasthal.	Bari Santa Motasthal.	Mutfaikat.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	
23'85	92'62	'63	...	'15	'69	...	...	452'15	795'94	8
7'49	25'60	'15	...	...	...	...	...	7'68		
7'95	4'70	...	...	...	'16	...	...	95'51		
5'54 1'61 Ran Im.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
349'55	937'61	18'11	...	1'52	9'88	30'20	3'50	1,897'09	4,480'78	46
68'45	99'28 10 Ran	50'61 48 Im.	...	1'22	15'90	8'13	2'12	51'90 15 Ran		
70'95	105'00	...	...	...	2'00	2'95	1'27	460'07		
25'36 4'14 Ran	6'76	'72	...	...	...	4'54	...	...		
...	4'86	...	...	...	...	...	...	48'48	86'82	1
...	...	9'59	...	...	...	...	...	2'87		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16'81		
615'73	1,329'27	4'00	8'95	...	39'04	121'95	13'04	652'61	4,382'17	45
94'97	116'37	61'06	16'21	...	1'07	6'13	3'44	98'33		
139'88 91 Kh.	99'82 1'78 Kh.	'78 40 kh.	...	'10	2'91	4'58	5'12	24'95		
27'40 7'61 Ran.	11'38 '76 kh. 2'60 Ran.	...	'60 Kh.	...	...	1'20	...	213'36		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'81	6'63	
...	...	2'13	...	...	...	...	...	3'69		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'54	4'81	
...	...	1'13	...	...	...	...	...	'40		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55'42	
...	...	'18	...	...	...	...	...	1'93		
'31	...	29'73	6'67	...	...	...	'60	12'14		
...	...	...	'64 Kh.	...	...	...	...	1'01 Ran.		
1,451'70	2,838'51	179'70	33'07	2'99	71'65	179'68	29'08	4,044'48	9,812'95	100 %

## Area in cultivation classed according

Soil class.	Wheat land.						Rice	
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bhandhan.	Sadharan.	Warthemia Tekar.	Warthemia Sawan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kali	6'20	102'32	'06	...	...	43'30	...	...
Khari	...	4'00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanhar	27'94	283'75	'72	...	...	272'17	...	...
Khari	...	10'38	...	...	...	5'00	...	...
Ran	...	'30	...	...	...	1'00	...	...
Bersi Kanhar	16'50	176'68	3'30	1'00	...	218'62	'10	5'33
Khari	...	4'25	...	...	...	10'60	...	50
Ran	1'50	3'45	...	...	...	14'80	'80	3'88
Ran Improvement...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morand	3'00	54'17	...	...	...	56'33	15'94	23'22
Khari	...	5'60	...	...	...	31'14	...	5'77
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	2'50	...	22'47
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran Improvement...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'40	'85
Khari	'60	...	...	56	...	...	4'14	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	'88	...
New Fallow Ex-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
empted.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari New Fallow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exempted.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran New Fallow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exempted.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	13'25	8'27
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'91
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'19	...
Khari Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Fallow Ex-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
empted.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari New Fallow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exempted.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran New Fallow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exempted.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Fallow Ex-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
empted.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran New Fallow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exempted.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran New Fallow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exempted.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandhri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	55'74	644'90	4'08	1'56	...	655'46	41'70	82'96

## soils, position, &amp;c., of the Kothari Group

Ind.			Garden land.					Minor crops.	Total.
Wartemia Jhilan.	Warsalang.	Murkhand.	Bari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Marhan Warpani.	Bari Marhan Walit.	Bari Santa Motasthal.	Mutfarikat.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
...	...	...	...	...	1'90	5'56	...	1'00	164'34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	50	20	...	5'87	2'00	...	686'79	1,321'13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16'18	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8'33	...
4'09	16'92	57'43	25	...	25'75	9'73	...	2,851'47	3,601'59
2'00	...	1'50	1'39	...	15	...	...	30'33	...
...	6'10	...	...	...	20	60	...	124'43	...
...	7'92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11'19	66'46	46'47	6'33	...	39'39	7'89	2'75	5,935'39	7,174'99
1'00	3'81	4'23	47'53	...	7'10	...	...	204'24	...
87	13'60	12'51	...	...	20	20	...	530'93	...
...	4'57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5'20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2'50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	82	...	1'00	...	4'31	...	...	493'41	641'90
...	40	...	6'50	2'00	30	...	...	53'78	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39'46	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24'91	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'27	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'31	...
2'66	35'43	45'43	11'24	...	1'10	2'00	...	324'86	875'88
48	...	1'53	111'50	1'30	1'00	...	...	76'65	...
4'58	22'27	20'06	2'89	...	...	3'05	...	89'18	...
...	...	...	8'40	...	...	...	...	2'55	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31'08	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'80	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32'44	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'08	43'12
...	...	...	8'26	...	...	...	...	20'43	...
...	3'45	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'21	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'56	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'33	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	13'01	22'03
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'48	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'74	...
...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	14'77
...	...	...	12'69	...	...	...	...	1'37	...
262'37	189'45	189'66	219'75	3'30	87'27	31'03	2'75	11,623'27	13,859'75

## Area in cultivation classed soils,

Soil class.	Wheat land.						Rice	
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Warthemia Tekar.	Warthemia Sawan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kali	...	8'00	...	...	...	5'75	...	...
Kanhar	1'50	92'78	...	18'71	31'30	33'90	...	4'77
Khari	...	...	...	2'00	2'50	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improvement	...	...	...	7'96	10'35	...	...	...
Bersi Kanhar	7'27	54'05	2'40	54'88	30'89	131'77	8'12	220'05
Khari	...	1'80	...	2'19	3'26	1'00	2'56	65'04
Ran	50	...	...	...	...	1'50	50	6'45
Improvement	...	...	...	12'06	11'34	...	...	...
Khari Improvement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran Improvement...	...	...	...	1'20	...	...	...	...
Morand	...	7'47	1'20	7'62	4'29	66'50	90'23	294'81
Kari	...	...	...	89	...	1'90	18'88	79'92
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	6'16	19'55
Khari Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari Improvement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran Improvement...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'74
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	15'95	16'62
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'64	2'51
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	3'68
Khari Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'93	96
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Betari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandhri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	9'27	164'10	3'60	107'51	93'93	241'72	148'19	717'40

according to soils, position, &c., of the Ghatkul Group.

land.			Garden land.						Minor crops.	Total.
Warthemia Jhilan.	Warsalang.	Mur- khand.	Bari Santa Patasthal.	Bari Santa Motasthal.	Bari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Marhan Warpani.	Bari Marhan Walit.	Mutfarrikat.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'00	15'75
3'50	'50	...	...	...	'50	...	'39	'53	445'56	713'71 1%
2'01	'70	...	...	...	...	...	'10	...	7'96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35'99	
'50	9'70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
114'84	367'09	71'73	...	2'19	17'29	3'94	13'21	11'96	5835'82	7,784'98 22%
15'58	76'59	21'30	...	'51	18'40	1'11	'40	'97	51'84	
...	8'00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	432'73	
...	88'15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	12'29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
100'98	482'04	74'00	'10	7'03	188'19	3'01	36'00	30'66	19378'34	23,680'36 67%
23'75	88'72	14'17	...	1'25	718'09	11'80	'75	1'10	204'08	
4'27	15'08	13'04	...	...	11'18	...	2'84	1'08	1485'45	
...	...	...	...	...	'95	...	...	...	...	
4'28	163'95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	10'11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3'75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,300'03 0 1/2%
8'14	2'76	...	...	...	14'39	...	4'01	...	1,999'64	
1'24	2'04	...	...	...	84'30	2'91	2'89	...	7'54	
...	...	...	...	...	2'33	...	3'20	...	159'20	
...	...	...	...	...	1'10	...	...	...	...	
...	1'60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9'45	32'09	11'09	...	'40	55'80	4'60	4'51	'21	692'35	1,014'27 3%
'53	5'30	...	...	...	78'71	...	'35	...	10'25	
6'41	4'25	1'95	...	...	3'10	...	...	...	42'55	
...	...	...	...	...	1'50	...	...	...	...	
...	3'06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'80	2'10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11'96	11'96
...	...	...	...	...	4'15	...	...	...	'56	30'112
'33	...	...	...	...	25'07	...	...	...	...	
295'81	1,378'58	207'28	'10	11'38	1,225'95	27'37	68'65	46'51	30,808'62	35,556'27 100%

## Area in cultivation classed

Soil class.	Wheat land.						Rice	
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Warthemia Tekar.	Warthemia Sawan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kali	2'50	2'30	'50	...	...	93'78	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	35'28	...	...
Kanhar	8'61	462'41	16'18	...	92	1,294'81	3'52	6'57
Khari	2'37	2'99	'03	...	6'10	60'88	..	1 00
Ran	...	...	...	..	...	'36	...	...
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	kh. 2 26	...	...
Bersi Kanhar	26'84	370'62	49'55	9'90	3'34	1986'67	2'00	63'64
khari	6'58	25'36	'40	1'20	4'80	204'61	...	9'14
Ran	...	1'83	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'00
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	'30	...	...
Morand	28'10	139'40	27'78	3'25	...	880'76	2'15	87'07
Khari	...	8'16	'16	...	...	136'32	'50	23'19
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	1'80	...	13'63
Ran Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khardi	5'20	16'36	'80	...	...	87'61	1'00	2 85
Khari	...	5'00	...	...	...	26'34	...	3'94
New Fallow Ex-empted.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'85	15'44
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12'19
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	'20	'32
Khari Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'10
New Fallow Ex-empted.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran New Fallow Ex-empted.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'05
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Fallow Ex-empted.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandhri	...	...	...	...	...	3'98	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	..	...	14'19	...	...
Total	80'20	1034'43	95'40	14'35	15'16	4829'95	11'22	245'13

according to soils, position, &c., of the Chanda Group.

land.			Garden land.				Minor crops.	Total.
Warthemia Jhilan.	Warsalang.	Murkhand.	Bari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari marhan Warpani.	Bari marhan Walit.	Mutfarrikat.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
...	...	...	...	..	'51	...	5'40	140'27
...	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	
8'16	"	...	...	5'00	12'00	2'25	1.417'31	3,360'82
...	...	...	...	...	4'83	...	18'03	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'00	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22'23	
16'60	...	'50	1'07	...	74'43	3'10	10,730'71	13,813'29
7'90	1'08	1'24	5'80	"	10'93	'15	95'17	
2'64	...	...	...	...	...	...	17'47	
3'51	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'20	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,960'30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69'01	
43'27	...	11'27	2'28	...	85'48	1'01	15,165'96	
16'25	...	...	9'18	...	9'39	...	201'42	
1'29	...	...	...	...	...	...	33'78	4,210'91
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'50	
...	...	3'54	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22'41	
5'46	...	...	4'32	...	13'62	...	3,678'83	1,111'76
'10	...	...	43'69	...	6'27	...	201'09	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108'43	
1'01	...	28'75	2'31	'14	5'46	1'00	941'16	
3'69	...	1'30	4'91	3'72	'30	'35	62'48	42'04
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'82	
...	...	...	...	2'76	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19'49	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'01	185'01
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35'71	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6'33	
1'84	...	2'28	...	...	'10	...	171'73	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'50	72'37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'00	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'51	
...	...	...	4'20	...	1'10	...	4'63	
...	...	...	32'95	...	5'54	...	5'78	
111'72	1'08	48'88	110'71	11'62	229'96	7'86	33,049'10	39,896'77

## Area in Cultivation classed

Soil class.	Wheat land.							Rice		
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Baudhan.	Sadharan.	Total.	Warthemia Tekar.	Warthemia Sawau.	Warthemia Jhulan.
	I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kali ...	8'70	112'62	'56	...	...	142'83	303'99	...	...	...
Khari ...	...	4'00	...	...	...	35'28		...	...	...
Kanhar ...	46'22	840'94	16'90	52'02	76'02	1,734'68	2,922'17	3'52	11'34	27'00
Khari ...	2'37	13'37	'03	2'88	11'10	66'48		...	2'00	2'01
Ran ...	...	1'30	...	...	2'00	2'50	...	...	'38	...
Khari Ran ...	...	...	...	...	...	2'26	...	...	...	...
Improvement ...	...	...	...	16'75	34'35	...	...	...	...	'50
Bir ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bersi Kanhar ...	74'94	618'96	56'65	207'20	255'73	2,741'83	4,363'03	27'35	568'87	362'56
Khari ...	6'58	32'21	'40	8'63	33'07	220'80		2'56	85'45	34'13
Ran ...	2'40	5'48	...	...	1'00	22'67	1'30	33'82	14'71	...
Khari Ran ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'51
Improvement ...	...	...	...	30'75	38'82	2'00	...	...	4'00	'78
Khari Improvement	...	...	...	1'41	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran Improvement	...	...	...	1'20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bir ...	...	...	...	...	...	'30	...	...	...	...
Morand ...	56'64	255'00	37'42	107'33	64'04	1,386'08	2,166'81	353'16	1,895'94	931'93
Khari ...	...	13'76	'16	13'40	2'90	170'43		46'85	251'12	109'71
Ran ...	...	...	...	'26	...	7'33	...	28'79	296'16	71'12
Khari Ran ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improvement ...	...	...	...	15'50	4'09	'70	...	...	...	19'20
Khari Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'47
Ran Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'00
Bir ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khardi ...	5'20	24'95	1'00	7'75	...	102'60	17'57	176'62	223'22	138'05
Khari ...	'60	5'00	...	'56	...	26'34		9'75	26'40	8'04
Ran ...	...	...	...	...	...	'57	...	1'55	10'11	5'80
Khari Ran ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improvement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardi ...	...	...	...	...	1'00	1'42	2'73	708'26	2,549'20	860'77
Khari ...	...	...	...	...	...	'25		67'76	353'27	100'11
Ran ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69'84	275'24	82'95
Khari Ran ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'93	1'90	'60
Improvement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18'46
Khari Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'10	1'50
Ran Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19'94	13'18	13'96
Khari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'20	...
Ran ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari Ran ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improvement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rotari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31'28	31'21	18'45
Khari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'74	...
Ran ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'60	1'12	1'00
Paudhri ...	...	...	...	...	...	3'08	18'17	...	1'76	1'00
Khari ...	...	...	...	...	...	14'19		'84	1'74	4'85
Ran ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kachhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	203'65	1,928'50	113'72	495'64	524'42	6,686'26	9,952'19 5%	1,553'90	6,638'67	2,833'97



according to soils, position, &c., of Chanda Tahsil.

Land.			Garden land.							Minor crops.	Total.	Percentage.
Warsalung.	Murkhand.	Total.	Bari Santa Patasthal.	Bari Santa Motasthal.	Bari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Marhan Warpani.	Bari Marhan Walit.	Total.	Mutfarrikat.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'41	5'56	7'97	11'40	343'36	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47'53	96'04	219'72	2'25	...	7'0	5'00	19'86	6'37	...	3,229'73	6,530'28	3
7'0	19'00		...	...	...	...	4'93	5'0	...	44'02		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	39'61	52'80		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
9'70	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22'23		
...	...	6,626'95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,269'18	18½
1,870'03	2,912'76		7'67	5'56	65'00	4'42	127'56	123'78	...	25,749'68		
173'12	237'62		1'12	5'1	28'17	5'09	11'48	1'12	...	235'76		
50'30	29'39		...	...	1'73	...	4'9	1'73	...	838'17		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	385'38	1'20		
140'40	41'95	21,549'45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106,779'88	51½
18'01	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
9'53	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69'01		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
7,999'01	7,768'05		176'96	43'25	245'44	17'47	204'56	440'74	...	75,272'88		
632'48	732'21	1,688'90	12'08	3'49	1,247'55	56'32	19'55	25'57	...	1,015'52	21,755'77	10½
302'76	252'51		3'38	1'37	12'08	3'0	6'25	13'28	...	4,207'57		
...	1'10		...	...	1'94	...	...	...	2,543'57	1'65		
363'48	42'69		4'54	2'59	72	...	...	2'86	...	...		
20'81	8'26		...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...		
14'44	...	21,406'45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22'41	31,712'53	15
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
617'09	320'91		17'50	1'23	112'40	1'43	28'59	81'01	...	18,173'56		
55'38	52'47		7'56	77	202'48	45'38	10'56	7'98	...	419'77		
11'58	5'57		79	...	2'83	...	3'20	2'0	525'26	673'01		
...	...	7,124'00	...	...	1'10	...	...	...	...	...	1,621'08	1
26'36	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...		...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...		
6,130'39	7,678'32		565'18	137'44	91'91	28'24	87'57	440'56	...	7,124'00		
778'27	922'38		57'41	13'59	435'63	50'65	2'42	13'56	...	414'61		
334'80	290'64	101'30	11'00	6'37	6'77	...	2'48	11'80	...	746'23	304'88	½
91	1'78		...	...	10'32	...	...	...	1,991'01	27'50		
120'28	30'75		1'20	...	...	67	...	3'24	...	...		
2'80	2'19		...	...	...	4'00	...	...	...	...		
17'45	2'60		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
24'99	6'16	89'51	1'12	1'00	...	...	...	83'92	...	1,363'71	8'67	1
80	87		...	40	19'45	1'80	...	3'68	...	45'65		
5'87	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	111'37	8'28		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'56		
3'54	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
10'59	2'28	31'35	20	1'02	35	...	2'78	4'26	...	262'33	389'16	1
93	2'10		...	...	1'78	...	...	12	10'71	4'70		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	20	...	10'12		
...	...		...	60	15'33	7'28	1'10	3'04	...	27'76		
11'06	10'10		...	...	139'79	5'68	5'54	70	179'60	45'57		
...	...	19,217'39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'43	207,694'79	100
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...		...	...	...	64	15	4'00	4'15	4'52		
19,217'39	21,462'70	51,713'63 25%	869'86	219'18	2,643'85	242'53	541'48	1,280'73	5,708'63 3%	140,230 67%	207,694'79	100

## Area in cultivation classed

Soil class.	Wheat land.							Rice		
	La- wan.	Pa- thar	Wa- huri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Total.	Warthemia Tekar.	Warthemia Sawan.	Warthemia Jhilan.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kali ...	...	...	...	1'10	...	...	1'10	...	...	...
Khanhar ...	3'20	...	2'86	6,155'22	5'54	302'49	6,741'58	...	...	...
Khari ...	...	...	...	267'54	...	1'63		...	26	6'35
Improvement	...	...	...	3'30	...	...		...	...	...
Bersi Kanhar	36'21	9'24	1'45	2,111'69	2'43	466'95	2,711'08	...	75'32	66'71
Khari ...	2'01	...	...	67'51	...	5'62		...	7'32	10'35
Ran ...	...	56	...	...	...	4'21		...	...	40
Improvement	...	...	...	3'20	...	...	1,486'62	...	...	...
Morand ...	8'72	3'17	5'34	1,043'55	5'39	402'02		22'78	784'80	536'05
Khari ...	...	...	...	7'35	...	1'09		1'43	53'31	65'63
Ran ...	...	...	...	2'01	...	...	5'81	...	50'01	11'50
Improvement	...	...	...	7'49	...	...		...	...	...
Ran Improvement	...	...	...	1'09	...	...		...	...	...
Khardi ...	...	...	...	3'46	...	2'35	5'81	...	2'85	7'42
Khari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2'89	2'00
Ran ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Wardi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109'49	91'10	418'60
Khari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12'26	97'79	77'47
Ran ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'34	...	48'72
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30'62	...
Bardi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8'82	5'46	13'19
Khari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'94	3'10	7'29
Ran ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'19	6'84	1'10
Retari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'70	...	56
Pandhri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	50'14	12'97	9'65	9,673'71	13'36	1,186'36	1,094'19 38%	171'95	2,035'48	127'34

according to soils, position, &c., of Arhar-Nawargaon Group.

land.			Garden land.							Minor crops.	Total.	Per cent- age.
Wara-salang.	Murkhand	Total.	Bari Santa Patas-thal.	Bari Santa Mothas-hal.	Bari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Marhan Warpani.	Bari Marhan Walit.	Total.	Mutfarrikat.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'10	...
...	...	6'61	...	...	...	...	455'97	...	474'58	475'84	7,700'95	27
...	...		...	...	'31	9'90	3'35	5'05		2'34		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
49'07	160'52	376'35	...	...	'22	4'97	1870'62	1'93	1978'64	2463'54	7,553'87	26
1'31	3'95		...	...	2'36	34'09	60'32	...		17'42		
1'40	...		...	...	...	...	1'95	...		6'84		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	2'18		...		
458'98	442'50	2622'45	9'99	2'64	1'02	...	475'11	19'73	536'65	5,259'32	10,061'54	35
132'03	55'53		...	...	3'27	'06	24'00	'61		72'73		
6'76	1'14		...	...	...	...	'22	...		83'77		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
...	...	13'46	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'88	...	272'89	
1'00	...		...	...	...	...	1'88	...		248'13		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		1'41		
...	...	2487'11	...	...	...	...	...	...	82'21	2'20	2,932'53	10
503'50	122'84		10'54	'60	'26	'30	54'54	1'12		342'79		
136'50	14'23		...	...	9'71	3'14	2'00	...		15'27		
20'22	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		5'15		
6'54	...	94'06	...	...	...	...	...	...	13'30	...	158'12	
6'05	...		...	...	'32	...	...	...		28'37		
11'30	...		...	...	10'62	1'25	...	1'11		19'96		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		2'43		
...	...	13'10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15'65	28'75	1
...	...	'99	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'96	1'00	5'95	
'99	...		...	...	3'64	'32	...	...		...		
1,335'65	800'71	5,614'13 20%	20'53	3'24	31'73	54'03	2949'96	31'73	3091'22 11%	9,064'16 31%	28,715'70	100

## Area in cultivation classed

Soils class.	Wheat land.							Rice		
	La-wan.	Pa-thar.	Wa-huri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Total.	Warthemia Tekar.	Warthemia Sawan.	Warthemia Jhilan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7 *	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kali ...	2'43	...	...	...	...	...	2'43	...	...	...
Kanhar ...	13'15	...	...	1,334'53	132'50	216'13	1,712'37	...	15'59	3'48
Khari ...	...	...	...	12'96	...	...		...	...	2'30
Improvement	...	...	...	...	3'20	...		...	...	...
Bersi Kanhar	57'82	16'48	3'34	1,325'03	148'57	1,539'62	3,218'42	1'61	249'03	186'70
Khari ...	...	...	...	54'93	...	22'52		...	34'20	11'05
Ran ...	...	...	...	58	1'50	2'99		...	80	3'26
Improvement	...	...	...	35'03	7'48	...		...	...	...
Khari Improvement	...	...	...	2'53	...	...	986'72	...	...	...
Morand ...	13'24	30'61	3'48	431'59	4'70	470'58		17'44	872'64	666'95
Khari ...	...	...	...	4'58	6'68	1'60		1'00	68'86	64'05
Ran ...	...	...	...	34	...	6'43		...	7'61	12'72
Improvement	...	...	...	9'50	1'00	...		...	...	3'95
Khari Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'86	...	...	...
Ran Improvement	...	...	...	44	...	...		...	...	...
Bir ...	...	...	...	1'95	...	...		...	...	...
Khardi ...	...	...	...	...	...	1'86	1'86	2'16	87'87	59'33
Khari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		67	4'27	4'81
Ran ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Wardi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31'15	565'51	490'43
Khari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59'57	67'48
Ran ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'47	60'89	48'75
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	23'54	17'35
Khari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'41	2'38
Ran ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bandhri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	86'64	47'09	6'82	3,213'99	305'53	2,261'73	5,921'80	58'45	2,055'79	1,644'99
							30%			

according to soils, position, &c., of Brahmapuri Group.

land.			Garden land.							Minor crops.	Total.	Per- cent- age.
Warsalang.	Murkhand.	Total.	Bari Santa Patasthal.	Bari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Marhan Warpani.	Bari Marhan Walit.	Total.	Mutafarikat.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
...	...	24'07	...	...	2'10	'50	...	...	...	2'43	...	
1'61	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	72'71	1,811'75	9	
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	2'60	...			
1'09	...	967'45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,897'34	32	
163'14	206'09		...	'85	...	6'31	5'60	...	...			
49'67	23'00		...	1'84	'75	'30	4'14	...	7'80			
2'01	8'46		...	...	...	...	'50	20'93	45'18			
4'00	11'47		...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4'96	8'00	3,519'22	...	'64	...	...	...	...	...	3,279'67	41	
646'87	855'65		28'13	2'60	'96	13'08	23'09	...	...			
106'18	103'05		...	4'88	'50	3'03	2'87	...	8'23			
21'94	21'66		...	...	...	...	'25	...	117'34			
27'26	9'24		...	...	...	...	...	79'39	...	7,992'58		2
8'97	2'48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'01				
55'85	17'10	...	...	...	...	...	...	126'99				
7'04	11'63	251'23	...	2'52	...	...	...	2'52	1'47	384'07	15	
...	'50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
775'13	440'73	...	5'90	'36	...	2'65	2'69	...	191'73			
89'25	59'27	...	...	7'62	'70	'42	'93	...	8'02			
44'24	22'08	2,787'72	...	...	...	...	'50	21'77	10'43			
24'14	...	84'96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,019'67	1	
2'14	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3'49	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
9'18	9'34		...	...	2'10	...	'68	...	9'38			
6'38	5'10		...	...	16'38	1'45	...	...	34'46			
1'57	2'41	...	...	...	...	...	...	20'61	10'28	159'60	...	
...	'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	1'30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'06	'06		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15'90	16'12		
...	...	...	...	'22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,056'81	1,818'61	7,634'65	34'03	37'91	8'56	26'29	41'25	148'04	5,839'00	19,543'49	100	
		39%						1%	30%			

## Area in cultivation classed

Soil class.	Wheat land.							Rice		
	La-wan.	Pa-thar.	Wa-huri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Total.	Warthemia Tekar.	Warthemia Sawan.	Warthemia Jhilan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kanhar ...	...	...	...	2'70	6'00	...	9'70	...	...	'59
Ran ...	...	...	...	1'00	...	...		...	...	...
Bersi Kanhar ...	10'91	32'69	...	188'53	56'07	191'34	500'98	...	22'04	118'89
Khari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Ran ...	...	...	...	8'95	1'77	2'94		...	...	5'52
Improvement ...	...	...	...	7'78	...	...		...	...	17'19
Morand ...	1'31	20'39	1'14	144'85	10'55	304'88	501'22	9'35	133'13	461'45
Khari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	7'31	13'85
Ran ...	...	...	...	6'84	2'50	8'76		...	4'35	89'75
Improvement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Khardi ...	...	...	...	...	...	2'17	2'17	...	...	...
Khari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Wardi ...	...	...	...	...	...	3'97	3'97	25'68	185'83	359'53
Khari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4'78	38'51	83'36
Ran ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		22	35'69	82'25
Improvement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Khari Improvement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Ran Improvement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Bardi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'98	1'20	...
Khari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandhri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12'22	53'08	1'14	360'65	76'89	514'06	1,018'04 8%	42'01	428'06	1,232'38

according to soils, position, &c., of the Talodhi Group.

land.			Garden land.							Minor crops.	Total.	Per cent- age.
Warsa- lang.	Murkhand.	Total.	Bari santa patas- thal.	Bari Santa Motas- thal.	Bari Abadi War- pani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Marhan War- pani.	Bari Marhan Walit.	Total.	Mutfer- rikat.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.	
...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10'29	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
295'79	581'40	1,060'28	12'87	3'00	...	...	13'05	10'77	40'69	260'54	1,864'69	14
...	5'99		1'00	...	...	...	...	...		...		
2'95	'20		...	...	...	...	...	...		2'20		
...	7'31		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
1,026'71	2 296'17	4,362'72	284'18	67'36	'45	...	19'05	57'29	474'57	1,220'82	6,616'51	49
58'47	155'95		23'33	2'30	5'72	10'19	...	1'22		7'43		
33'18	52'06		...	...	...	...	1'76	1'82		49'75		
12'59	8'40		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
'29	...	'29	...	17'30	'09	...	...	'74	18'26	123'67	146'94	1
...	...		...	...	'13	...	...	...		2'55		
1073'79	1226'85	3,774'25	184'96	148'10	2'33	...	35'43	76'57	528'43	457'82	4,831'85	36
221'00	174'28		31'34	12'22	13'40	18'25	'20	2'61		32'57		
106'01	116'39		2'11	...	...	...	...	'91		34'81		
14'58	11'45		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
...	8'05	6'10	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	28'77	
6'00	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
1'48	1'15		...	...	'14	...	...	...		17'50		
...	'29		...	...	'22	...	...	...		3'81		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'90	1'00	'90	...
...	...		...	...	'05	...	...	...		...		
...	...	...	...	...	'43	'42	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,855'84	4,645'94	9,204'23 68%	539'79	250'28	22'96	28'86	69'49	151'83	1,063'21 8%	2,214'47 16%	13,499'95	100

## Area in cultivation classed

Soil class.	Wheat land.							Rice		
	La-wan.	Pa-thar.	Wah-ri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Total.	Warthemia Tekar.	Warthemia Sawan.	Warthemia Jhilan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kanhar	...	...	...	2'28	...	2'12	4'40	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Bersi Kanhar	5'12	12'42	1'52	142'45	63'94	182'44	451'82	...	193'65	136'94
Khari	...	...	...	3'83	...	5'13		...	1'92	6'85
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	849'98	...	...	50
Improvement	...	...	...	16'33	10'82	...		...	...	...
Khari Improvement	...	...	...	7'82	...	...	849'98	...	...	...
Morand	55	89'17	2'25	170'67	18'68	507'57		12'90	499'42	467'19
Khari	...	50	...	2'47	2'18	11'73	93	50	25'58	28'53
Ran	...	...	...	1'37	...	5'25		98	5'84	21'05
Improvement	...	...	...	16'98	16'81	...	93	...	...	5'93
Khari Improvement	...	...	...	...	3'80	...		...	...	...
Khardi	...	...	...	...	...	93	40	...	15	99
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...
Wardi	...	...	...	40	...	...		39'49	522'05	552'51
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	3'59	71'31	66'46
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...		1'73	9'99	30'10
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
Ran Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1'32	3'89	2'21
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Pandhri	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	20	...
Total	5'67	102'09	3'77	364'60	116'23	715'17	1307'53 7%	60'51	1,334'00	1,319'17



according to soils, position, &c., of Garbori Group.

land.			Garden land.							Minor crops.	Total.	Per-centage.
Warsalang.	Murkhand.	Total.	Bari Santa Patas-thal.	Bari Santa Motas-thal.	Bari Abadi Warpani.	Baria-Abadi Walit.	Bari Marhan Warpani.	Bari Marhan Walit.	Total.	Musfarrikat.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
2'00	62'45	67'45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'85	73'70	...
...	3'00		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
508'50	901'44	1,798'79	6'42	44'92	...	4'02	2'39	44'76	104'35	498'38	2,867'73	15
19'91	17'62		...	...	...	...	1'84	...		10'39		
1'92	...	5,996'66	...	...	...	...	...	...	802'69	4'00	10,432'85	53
5'16	4'38		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
...	...	12'39	...	...	...	...	...	...	13'06	...	345'95	2
1881'69	2,549'27		162'27	418'37	1'39	12'27	11'09	168'84		2,693'29		
172'78	191'16	4,324'46	7'41	...	3'83	5'01	4'19	1'02	678'66	41'56	5,927'88	30
23'82	15'79		...	...	...	...	...	1'00		48'67		
74'87	19'36	16'60	...	6'00	...	...	...	...	3'58	...	79'21	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
6'98	4'36	20	...	4'17	0'06	...	...	45	3'80	302'34	5'30	...
...	...		...	...	3'77	2'71	62	1'28		13'19		
...	...	1'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'14	4'04	2'29	...
1,310'64	1,333'75		200'87	246'05	53	0'08	22'19	87'55		840'14		
107'13	128'56	1'05	41'98	30'33	24'04	8'44	1'39	3'37	1'00	58'09	1'58	...
39'81	54'91		10'39	1'25	...	...	20	...		26'13		
36'27	14'87	1'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'00	...	1'87	...
1'29	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
5'19	3'39	1'05	...	...	...	...	...	1'00	1'00	53'94	1'87	...
...	...		...	...	2'15	43	...	...		3'51		
...	...	1'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'00	1'58	1'87	...
60	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
...	...	1'05	...	...	...	...	...	42	1'00	1'87	2'29	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
...	...	1'05	...	...	...	...	...	14	1'00	32	5'30	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		98		
4,198'56	5,304'31	12,216'55	435'34	745'09	36'82	33'21	46'41	309'69	1,606'56	4,604'27	9,734'91	100
		62%							8%	23%		

## Area in cultivation classed

Soil class.	Wheat land.						Rice			
	La- wan.	Pa- thar.	Ban- dhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Total.	Warthemia Tekar.	Warthemia Sawan.	Warthemia Jhilan.	Warsalang
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bersi Kanhar	3'36	1'60	24'05	...	57'08	95'89	...	29'48	10'47	96'91
Khari	...	...	...	...	...		...	'92	1'15	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	1'80		...	...	...	...
Improvement	...	...	8'00	...	...		...	...	...	...
Morand	...	2'00	9'97	...	37'89	64'24	9'47	162'19	84'34	760'41
Khari	...	...	...	...	1'85		...	23'78	14'02	55'86
Ran	...	...	...	...	6'80		1'46	9'12	'30	21'04
Improvement	...	...	5'73	...	...		...	...	...	4'09
Ran Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	'80	...	...	...	1'03
Khardi	...	...	...	...	'80		...	...	...	'35
Khari	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Wardi	...	...	...	...	'50	'50	9'10	147'15	45'83	757'11
Ki	...	...	...	...	...		3'91	22'72	6'45	69'47
Ran	...	...	...	...	...		'99	'70	'25	11'53
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	1'33
Ran Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'60
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Total	3'36	3'60	47'75	...	106'72	161'43 2%	24'93	396'06	162'81	1,779'73

according to soils, position, &c., of Gunjewahi Group.

land		Garden land.							Miner crops.		
Murkhand.	Total.	Bari Santa Patastal.	Bari Santa Motasthal.	Bari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Merhan Warpani.	Bari Merhan Wasilt.	Total.	Mutfar-rikat.	Total.	Per-cent-age.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
405'23	565'16	33'06	...	...	...	'04	2'42	37'52	138'01	884'06	9
14'10		2'00	...	...	...	...	...		'25		
6'90		...	...	...	...	...	...		7'23		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,470'23	3,746'90	393'47	21'02	'10	...	'20	21'73	492'29	792'69	5,162'29	58
78'67		30'66	9'46	1'55	7'54	...	4'30		22'81		
50'89		2'20	...	...	...	...	...		43'36		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
'51	'86	...	...	...	...	...	'74	2'42	112'53	124'71	1
...		...	...	1'54	'14	...	...		'89		
...		...	...	...	...	...	...		7'21		
983'88	2,163'77	192'78	36'86	1'66	'90	1'39	8'59	317'33	223'71	2,758'28	31
66'84		24'94	18'75	9'99	7'84	2'19	9'84		33'51		
35'91		1'60	...	...	...	...	...		19'46		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5'95	10'45	...	1'00	2'63	...	...	...	7'18	50'55	82'60	1
...		...	...	3'55	...	...	...		13'18		
4'50		...	...	...	...	...	...		1'24		
4,123'61	6,487'14 7%	680'71	87'09	21'02	16'42	3'82	47'68	356'74 10%	1,466'63 16%	8,971'94	100

## Area in cultivation classed according to

Soil class.	Wheat land.							Rice		
	La-wan.	Pa-thar.	Wa-huri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Total.	Warthemia Tekar.	Warthemia Sawan.	Warthemia Jhilan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kanhar	4'10	29'26	4'50	2,182'31	...	353'37	2,582'05	'93	398'26	...
Khari	...	...	...	2'68	...	...		...	'75	...
Improvement	...	...	...	5'83	...	...		...	...	...
Bersi Kanhar	10'29	14'07	9'00	3,395'98	88'48	469'28	4,150'30	1'53	172'69	36'76
Khari	...	1'00	...	69'26	2'24	16'32		'45	17'80	13'20
Ran	...	...	...	6'17	1'00	6'54		...	...	1'49
Improvement	...	...	...	23'73	...	...		...	...	...
Khari Improvement	...	...	...	36'94	...	...		...	...	...
Ran Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Morand	23'59	117'23	4'17	1,088'22	13'53	462'73	1,847'43	16'35	533'38	415'66
Khari	5'31	27'90	...	17'89	'21	44'65		1'84	75'92	67'95
Ran	...	...	...	14'02	1'64	2'14		...	15'92	23'53
Improvement	...	...	...	20'20	...	...		...	2'34	...
Khari Improvement	...	...	...	4'00	...	...		...	...	...
Ran Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Khardi	...	...	...	'91	...	...	'91	1'15	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Wardi	...	...	...	1'00	...	...	1'00	178'54	662'47	333'51
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...		21'25	75'91	68'36
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	27'52	24'84
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'29	'55	1'02
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandhri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	43'29	189'46	17'67	6,869'14	107'10	1,355'03	8,581'69 37%	225'33	1,983'51	986'30

## soils, position, &amp;c., of Kurul Group.

land.			Garden land.							Minor crops.	Total.	Per cent. age.
Warsalang.	Murkhand.	Total.	Bari Santa Patas-thal.	Bari Santa Motas-thal.	Bari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Marhan Warpani.	Bari Marhan Walit.	Total.	Mutfar-rikat.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
..	..	399'94	...	...	...	...	8'72	2'00	10'72	360'55	3353'26	15
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
51'47	72'08	397'11	...	...	...	...	50'35	9'66	64'29	2659'41	7298'33	32
13'11	1'80		...	...	...	...	23	3'99		27'22		
...	70		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
9'53	2'50		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
2'00	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
659'88	483'60	2,543'69	28'63	...	50	...	130'63	24'66	221'54	4265'13	9009'18	39
79'39	28'89		2'25	41	12'05	5'48	11'71	29		91'10		
28'95	38'62		4'03	...	...	...	...	...		45'29		
42'11	16'21		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
10'47	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
...	2'70		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
2'63	...	3'78	...	...	...	...	3'18	...	11'79	127'43	166'12	1
...	...		...	...	...	25	8'36	...		9'02		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		13'19		
684'99	261'34	253'50	5'41	...	2'46	...	57'85	5'18	80'47	362'21	3029'30	13
106'10	12'70		...	...	8'15	...	1'00	42		41'13		
35'26	25'74		...	...	...	...	...	...		12'99		
8'60	4'37		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
7'51	3'94	21'25	...	...	09	...	...	...	1'82	6'70	34'54	...
...	...		...	...	1'73	...	...	...		3'35		
28	4'66		...	...	...	...	...	...		1'42		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9'15	...	9'15	12'03	21'18	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'51	26	4'77	...
...	...	...	...	...	4'51	...	...	...		...		...
1,742'28	959'85	5,897'27	40'32	41	30'64	5'71	284'94	42'27	404'29	8,033'43	22,916'68	100
		26%							2%	35%		

## Area in cultivation classed according

Soil class.	Wheat land.							Rice			
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Total.	Warthemia Tekar.	Warthemia Sawan.	Warthemia Jhlan.	Warsalang.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kanhar	...	29'35	1'22	797'44	16'89	155'21	1,035'68	...	176'56	2'56	1'10
Khari	...	...	...	5'00	...	12'77		...	...	...	1'68
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	80		...	...	...	2'40
Improvement	...	...	...	17'00	...	...		...	...	...	...
Bersi Kanhar	...	4'60	56'83	1'00	618'54	...	617'99	29	736'43	70'02	165'48
Khari	...	...	...	11'43	...	4'00	1,333'16	1'00	28'73	2'77	10'46
Ran	...	50	...	2'26	...	4'00		40	18'76	60	16'89
Improvement	...	...	...	12'01	...	...		...	...	...	...
Morand	...	2'17	107'97	8'18	104'59	...	277'74	32'23	1,441'21	137'37	1,691'35
Khari	...	...	...	1'47	...	...	505'02	1'25	103'08	25'43	122'37
Ran	...	20	...	70	...	2'00		7'77	112'83	19'97	57'73
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	5'10
Khardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'34	...	84
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77'64	1,007'68	98'16	1,675'12
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10'59	154'12	14'10	255'30
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19'41	103'36	12'00	80'12
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandhri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	747	194'15	10'40	1,570'44	16'89	1,074'51	2,873'86 13%	150'71	3,884'10	382'98	4,085'14

to soils, position, &c., of Murjha Group.

land.		Garden land.							Minor crops.	Total.	Percent- age.
Murkhand.	Total.	Bari Santa Patasthal.	Bari Santa Motasthal.	Bari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Marhan Warpani.	Bari Marhan Walit.	Total.	Mutfarikat.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
'35	184'65	...	...	...	...	19'22	'61	19'83	292'96	1,535'50	7
...		...	...	...	...	...	...		2'38		
...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
335'80	1,422'84	...	...	...	...	30'75	34'93	66'68	1,982'10	4,819'31	22
27'29		...	...	...	...	...	...		3'99		
7'92		...	...	...	...	1'00	...		10'54		
...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
1,396'08	5,406'56	16'33	45'47	'34	'28	24'05	52'68	146'56	3,029'52	9,135'91	42
198'44		...	...	2'28	1'98	...	...		6'99		
54'35		...	...	...	...	...	3'15		41'26		
...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
...	1'38	...	'46	...	...	'46	...	2'01	19'98	30'38	...
...		...	...	'28	'81	...	...		4'49		
...		...	...	...	...	...	...		2'52		
...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
1,151'96	4,981'83	359'97	294'22	'30	'43	66'50	128'83	892'10	570'07	6,489'70	29
257'46		7'07	...	22'45	7'74	1'38	'51		26'68		
64'81		1'46	...	...	...	'61	'63		19'02		
'26		...	...	'14	...	...	...		9'34		
...	'39	...	...	2'56	...	...	...	2'70	1'59	14'02	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...		20'65		
...		...	...	...	...	...	...		2'66		
...		...	...	3'13	...	...	...		...		
3,494'72	11,997'65 54%	384'83	340'15	31'48	11'24	143'97	221'34	1,133'01 5%	6,046'74 28%	22,051'26	100

## Area in cultivation classed according

Soils class.	Wheat land.					Rice land.					
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Bandhia.	Sadharan.	Total.	Warthenia Tekar.	Warthenia Sawan.	Warthenia Jhilan.	Warsalang.	Murhand.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kanhar	...	70	2'00	8'05	13'75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improvement	...	...	3'00	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Bersi Kanhar	2'18	3'76	45'28	175'04	244'86	66	314'51	39'29	336'70	286'95	1,011'09
Khari	...	...	...	...		...	2'30	2'11	3'90	1'50	
Ran	...	...	...	3'70		...	6'65	3'48	9'09	3'95	
Improvement	...	...	14'90	...		...	...	...	...	...	
Morand	1'55	...	25'66	35'99	65'30	48'02	1,627'49	300'47	2,294'87	1,697'07	6,485'25
Khari	...	...	...	10		80	29'66	13'13	116'70	116'94	
Ran	...	...	2'00	...		6'81	111'93	23'50	60'13	11'13	
Improvement	...	...	...	...		...	1'75	...	16'12	4'73	
Khari Improvement	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	4'00	...	
Khadi	...	...	...	...	...	2'00	...	...	...	...	2'00
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wardi	...	...	1'00	1'00	2'00	126'72	1,510'18	220'26	2,108'80	1,073'62	6,014'32
Khari	...	...	...	...		25'65	156'05	16'51	374'77	167'41	
Ran	...	...	...	...		16'99	94'11	20'76	46'69	5'92	
Improvement	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	27'61	15'40	
Khari Improvement	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	6'87	...	
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3'73	4'46	93'84	223'88	325'91	227'65	3,854'63	639'51	5,406'25	3,384'62	13,512'66
					2 %						81 %



to soils, position, &c., of Wairagarh Group.

Garden-land.							Minor crops.	Total.	Per-centage.
Bari Santa Patasthal.	Bari Santa Motasthal.	Bari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Marhan Warpani.	Bari Marhan Walit.	Total.	Mutfarikat.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'57	16'32	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	1'53	11'16	12'69	55'46	1,843'70	21
...	...	...	...	...	...		1'17		
...	...	...	...	...	...		17'43		
...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
...	3'21	1'04	...	1'05	237'28	263'77	563'19	7,471'43	45
...	3'55	3'26	6'33	...	1'11		18'37		
...	...	...	...	...	5'14		75'55		
...	...	...	...	...	1'89		...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	4'49	...
...	...	25	...	...	...		2'14		
21'83	100'93	'91	1'47	1'36	250'40	490'68	723'06	7,430'08	44
4'08	2'16	59'49	36'41	1'07	2'82		120'29		
...	...	...	...	...	6'22		80'73		
...	...	...	...	...	1'53		...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	1'60	...
...	...	...	...	...	...		1'10		
...	...	...	...	...	...		1'50		
...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
...	...	...	...	...	1'08	108	2'64	2'72	...
25'91	109'85	65'05	44'21	5'92	516'63	767'57	2,164'20	16,770'34	100
						4 %	13 %		

## Area in cultivation classed according

Soil class.	Wheat-land.							Rice			
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Total.	Warthemia Tekar.	Warthemia Sawan.	Warthemia jhilan.	Warsalang.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kali	2'43	...	...	1'10	...	...	3'53	...	...	...	...
Kanhar	20'45	59'31	8'58	10,476'48	161'43	1,037'37	12,100'13	93	590'41	6'63	4'71
Khari	...	...	...	287'98	...	14'40		...	1'01	8'65	1'68
Ran	...	...	...	1'00	...	80		...	...	...	2'40
Improvement	...	...	...	29'13	3'20	...		...	...	...	1'09
Bersi Kanhar	130'49	147'09	16'31	7,857'39	359'49	3,700'35	12,713'76	4'09	1,793'15	6'5'78	1,675'36
Khari	2'01	1'00	...	206'96	2'24	53'59		1'45	93'19	47'48	98'36
Ran	50	56	...	18'76	4'27	26'18		40	26'21	15'25	34'26
Improvement	...	...	...	120'68	18'30	...		...	...	17'19	18'69
Khari Improvement.	...	...	...	47'29	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'96
Ran Improvement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'00
Morand	51'13	3'0'54	24'55	3,019'50	52'85	2,500'00	6,307'04	163'54	6,054'26	3,069'46	9,425'84
Khari	5'31	28'40	...	33'67	9'07	61'02		6'82	387'50	292'59	843'78
Ran	20	...	...	27'28	4'14	31'38		17'02	317'61	202'32	253'55
Bir	...	...	...	1'95	...	...		...	...	...	...
Improvement	...	...	...	59'90	17'81	...	...	...	4'09	9'88	182'84
Khari Improvement.	...	...	...	4'00	3'80	...	...	...	...	...	23'44
Ran Improvement.	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'03
Khardi	...	...	...	4'37	...	8'11	12'48	5'31	92'21	64'95	67'14
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...		67	7'16	6'31	7'04
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Wardi	...	...	...	2'40	...	5'47	7'87	597'81	5,425'18	2,518'83	8,889'08
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...		82'03	669'29	400'19	1,359'52
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...		47'15	430'05	267'37	384'44
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	119'07
Khari Improvement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9'01
Ran Improvement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11'38
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16'49	59'80	33'77	29'41
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'94	10'87	9'67	17'68
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'19	3'10	1'10	2'45
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari Improvement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'70	6'84	5'56	...
Pandhri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...
Total	212'52	606'90	49'45	22,200'67	636'60	7,438'67	31,144'81 20%	961'54	15,972'13	7,638'48	23,472'20

to soils, position, &c., of Brahmapuri Tahsil.

land.		Garden land.								Minor crops.		
Murkhand.	Total.	Bari Santa Patasthal.	Bari Santa Motasthal.	Bari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Marhan Warpani.	Bari Marhan Walit.	Total.	Mutfarikat.	Total.	Per-centage.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'53	...	
62'80	683'31	...	...	...	2'10	484'41	2'61	507'73	1,206'48	14,502'37	10	
3'00		...	...	'31	9'90	3'35	5'05		4'72			
...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...			
...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...			
2,953'21	7,606'37	52'35	47'92	1'07	8'99	1,975'04	121'23	2,325'79	10,462'54	33,272'62	22	
95'25		3'00	...	4'20	35'07	66'45	4'20		68'24			
28'13		...	...	...	...	2'95	'50		94'22			
25'66		...	...	...	...	...	2'18		...			
8'00		...	...	'64	...	...	...		...			
...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...			
12,3'8'34	34,829'20	924'98	538'79	7'44	13'51	675'17	605'65	3,023'41	21,157'24	66,098'11	43	
936'03		66'45	15'72	37'74	37'09	42'93	10'48		269'22			
250'14		6'23	...	...	...	1'98	11'36		509'99			
...		...	...	...	...	...	...		2'01			
57'94		...	6'00	...	...	...	1'89		...			
2'48		...	...	...	...	...	...		...			
2'70	285'39	...	...	...	...	...	...	52'29	...	1,475'95	1	
21'97		...	21'93	'15	...	5'52	1'93		1,061'47			
11'63		...	...	8'84	3'56	8'98	1'28		35'16			
'50		...	...	...	...	...	...		29'16			
6,628'24		985'57	832'53	8'81	3'18	241'91	562'03		3719'03			
886'90		110'96	63'46	155'79	82'52	9'65	20'50		337'87			
329'96	29,109'64	15'56	1'45	...	...	'81	8'26	3,104'52	210'79	36,489'72	24	
46'09		...	...	...	...	...	1'53		...			
8'05		...	...	...	...	...	...		...			
...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...			
24'03		...	1'00	3'32	2'10	...	1'68		176'17			
5'10		...	...	37'21	3'13	...	1'11		81'36			
11'57	233'52	...	...	...	...	...	...	49'55	17'95	558'55	...	
'05		...	...	...	...	...	...		...			
1'30		...	...	...	...	...	...		...			
...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...			
...	13'10	...	...	...	...	9'15	'50	9'65	52'90	75'65	...	
...	1'19	...	...	'05	...	'14	...	16'32	16'48	38'83	...	
...		...	...	12'98	'99	2'36	...		4'64			
24,719'07	72,763'42 48%	2,165'10	1,548'80	278'55	202'24	3,530'80	1,363'97	9,089'46 6%	39,517'64 25%	152,515'33	100	

## Area in cultivation classed according to soils,

Soil class.	Wheat land.						Rice			
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bhandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Warthe- mia Tekar.	Warthe- mia Sawan.	Warthe- mia Jhilan.	Warsa- lang.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kanhar	12'41	38'60	'85	...	...	764'67	'80	115'23	138'44	22'06
Khari	'28	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'00	2'82	...
Ran	...	'50	...	...	...	6'88	...	7'47	16'74	...
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bersi kanhar	1'00	14'13	...	...	...	87'78	1'67	105'36	115'06	22'92
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	6'40	'63	8'46	13'23	...
Ran	1'00	1'30	...	...	...	3'84	...	6'35	9'01	...
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'28	...	...
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morand	...	1'31	...	...	...	7'57	19'07	251'38	149'20	59'78
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	1'00	4'17	50'25	14'76	7'95
Ran	...	'23	...	...	...	...	'95	25'65	20'41	...
Khari Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'36	...	...
Bir Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'30	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bir Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari new fallow exempted.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	14'65	112'45	52'15	25'08
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'44	18'56	3'26	'15
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	'82	9'11	15'42	...
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari new fallow exempted.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran new fallow exempted...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	'54	1'89	'62	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	'14	'43	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'25	...	...
New fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'77	...	...
New fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandhri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kachar	...	'20	...	...	...	13'06	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	14'69	56'47	'85	...	...	891'20	49'78	218'55	551'12	137'94

position, &c., of the Sironcha Group.

land.		Garden land.							Minor crops.	Total.
Murkhand I.	Murkhand II.	Bari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Marhan Warpani.	Bari Marhan Walit.	Bari Haldi Motasthal.	Bari Santa Patasthal I.	Bari Santa Patasthal II.	Mutfarrikat.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
54'07	27'45	'21	...	38'62	39'67	...	...	...	5,033'83	6,424'83
...	...	'25	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'71	
...	1'50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85'44	
...	...	...	...	...	12'33	...	...	...	...	
45'39	24'44	6'98	...	1'74	20'34	...	'85	7'18	5,962'08	6,755'73
5'24	...	75'01	...	...	...	...	...	...	22'34	
...	1'00	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	165'57	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15'94	
...	...	...	...	...	2'91	...	...	...	...	5,520'57
83'81	21'00	16'29	...	5'72	9'19	'80	5'80	...	3,994'71	
'82	2'05	455'53	1'10	2'15	...	...	...	...	33'69	
'90	'62	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	186'20	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'30	143'07
...	...	...	3'21	...	'70	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74'76	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'68	
'50	...	37'81	...	...	...	...	...	...	49'58	1,268'78
...	...	45'48	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'23	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'00	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'83	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'45	22'26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'33	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'56	
21'10	28'41	20'13	...	5'79	2'03	...	1'95	...	445'55	
...	...	391'82	...	1'46	...	...	...	...	17'15	4'92
5'29	1'60	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	10'78	
...	...	'22	...	...	...	...	...	...	25'92	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23'69	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'80	588'94
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'25	
...	...	1'00	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'55	
...	...	13'66	...	...	...	...	...	...	'65	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'20	10'43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'24	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8'73	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'93	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'00	588'94
...	...	'92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	9'22	...	5'53	29'07	...	...	...	527'06	
...	...	2'95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'56	
217'12	108'07	1,077'48	4'31	61'10	116'89	'80	9'30	7'18	16,721'08	20,744'53

Soil class,	Rice land.				
	Warthemia Tekar.	Warthemia Sawan.	Warthemia Jhilan.	Warsalang.	Murkhand.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kanhar	...	1'30	1'48 Ran 2'00	...	...
Bersi Kanhar	...	10'61 Ran 4'33	46'10 Ran 5'53	19'32 Ran 5'50	26'71 Ran 1'40
Morand	6'95 Ran 2'85 Khari 5'51	284'03 Ran 43'46 Khari 9'98 Khari } Ran } 1'37	79'72 Ran 11'42 Khari 1'95	58'90 Ran 2'40	3'21 Ran 1'25 Ran II 1'52
Khardi	2'20 Ran 5'50	2'22 Khari 3'38	...	...	...
Wardi	33'86 Ran 8'09 Khari 1'42	254'44 Ran 121'79 Khari 14'52	201'37 Ran 67'24 Khari 10'21	10'71 Ran 6'00	II 7'6
Retari	...	...	...	...	...
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...
Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...
Total	54'38	739'43	427'02	98'03	34'85

## the Sironcha Tahsil.

Garden land.				Minor crops.	Total.
Bari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Marhan Warpani.	Bari Marhan Walit.	Mutfarrikat.	
7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
...	...	...	...	...	4'78
...	...	...	...	2'33	117'03
49	...	1'16	31	281'95	890'21
Khari 47'39				Ran 45'76	
				Khari 12'62	
41	...	...	...	1'44	13'80
Khari 3'72				Exempted 4'46	
				Khari 4'47	
15'88	02	...	...	161'81	1,138'47
Khari 120'70				Exempted 24'23	
				Khari 36'06	
				Khari exempted 6'75	
				Ran 35'36	
				Ran exempted 7'25	6'85
...	...	...	...	5'87	
				Exempted 98	
Khari 13'53	...	...	...	1'08	14'96
				Khari 35	
...	...	18	...	56	74
202'12	02	1'34	31	629'34	2,186'84

## Area in cultivation classed according to

Soils class.	Wheat land.						Rice		
	Lawn.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Warthemia Tekr.	Warthemia Sawan.	Warthemia Milen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	120'62	1'25	119'35	59'63
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	2'57	...	1'46	4'00
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	5'15	2'25	31'84	10'60
Bersi Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	10'53	2'65	95'26	53'50
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	1'44	...	4'19	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	1'40	1'12	19'13	6'73
Morand	...	...	...	...	...	...	11'26	166'18	132'31
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'27	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'81	44'74	34'31
Khari Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran new fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	56'34	276'59	123'12
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'81	4'96	1'55
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	8'18	72'98	31'71
Khari Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari new fallow exempted.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran new fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	142'26	84'67	838'55	457'58



soils, position, &c., of the Nugur Group.

land.		Garden land.						Minor crops.	Total.
Warsalang.	Murkhand.	Bari Sa-ta Patasthal.	Bari Sa-ta Motasthal.	Bari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Marhan Warpani.	Bari Marhan Walit.	Mutfarikat.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
2'73	...	...	...	58	...	7'02	3'87	2,235'63	2,722'87
...	...	...	...	12'04	...	1'45	1'60	49'20	
1'10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50'93	
5'90	11'76	...	...	1'54	...	4'65	2'38	2,163'09	2,727'45
...	...	...	...	141'75	6'81	1'06	...	128'12	
40	...	...	...	...	...	1'04	...	66'00	
58'97	119'07	...	...	71	...	1'46	2'44	1,127'93	1,905'34
...	...	...	...	73'67	7'26	...	...	45'46	
4'97	8'80	...	...	...	27	...	...	61'16	
...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	30'40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14'38	
...	...	...	...	3'54	...	...	...	8'89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'19	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
111'67	116'33	...	...	2'03	65	4'84	8'43	334'38	1,109'00
5'73	1'10	...	...	131'34	...	58	...	36'26	
18'33	10'33	...	...	...	...	15	12	31'15	
...	...	...	...	1'09	...	...	...	25	20'07
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	172	
...	...	...	...	17'59	...	...	...	66	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50'52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	8'07	3'64	38'25	
209'80	266'39	...	...	386'27	14'99	28'33	22'48	6,396'65	8,847'77

*Area in cultivation classed according to*

Soil class.	Wheat land.						Rice		
	Lawan.	Fathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sacharan.	Warthemia Texar.	Warthemia Sawan.	Warthemia Jbilan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	6'01	...	'55	1'16
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'50
Bersi Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	'70	...	2'94	5'46
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'70
Morand	...	...	...	...	...	...	'35	12'99	4'53
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'30	1'38
Khardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'20	41'84	20'36
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'15	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13'86	3'60
Bardi Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	6'71	4'55	73'63	38'29

## soils, position, &amp;c., of the Albaka Group.

land.		Garden land.						Minor crops.	Total.
Warsang.	Mukhand.	Bari Santa Patasthal.	Bari Santa Motasthal.	Bari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Marhan Warpani.	Bari Marhan Walit.	Mutiarikat.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	13'31	359'70	393'64
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'20	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'50	9'71	
1'46	...	...	...	...	...	..	1'50	520'54	598'34
...	...	...	...	12'08	...	...	...	11'02	
2'00	...	...	...	...	...	...	.28	38'36	
19'39	13'99	...	...	...	...	...	...	172'58	253'64
...	...	...	...	2'59	...	...	...	1'05	
3'81	'10	...	...	...	...	...	...	20'38	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'29	'58
...	...	...	...	'29	...	...	...	...	
42'93	82'57	...	...	4'35	...	...	...	13'61	282'40
...	...	...	...	33'33	'67	...	'41	1'51	
13'81	2'00	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'20	
...	...	...	...	14'37	...	...	...	1'64	16'76
...	...	...	...	'75	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	'90	3'05	92'08	97'53
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'50	
83'40	98'66	...	...	68'66	'67	'90	19'05	1,248'37	1,642'89

## Area in cultivation classed according

Soil class.	Wheat land.						Rice land.				
	Lawn.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhin.	Sadharan.	Warthemia Tekar.	Warthemia Sawan.	Warthemia Jhilan.	Warsalang.	Murband.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15'09	7'33	5'51	33'35
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'58	'40	'70	...
Bersi Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79'88	20'40	38'33	34'48
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	2'18	...	'10	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20'21	2'96	8'05	6'89
Khari Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morand	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'64	97'69	45'70	14'88	66'31
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	'63	6'23	1'55	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	'82	15'02	6'0	8'75	1'40
Khari Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran new fallow exempted.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	15'44	59'82	22'30	96'20	75'25
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'23	4'81	'50	6'41	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'36	14'94	1'20	6'05	3'69
Khari new fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran new fallow exempted...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	2'18	28'12	317'77	108'43	284'88	221'37

soils, position, &c., of the Cherla Group.

Garden land.						Minor crops.	Total.	Per cent- age.
Bari Santa Patasthal.	Bari Santa Mothasthal.	Bari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Marhan Warpani.	Bari Marhan Walit.	Mutfarrikat.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
...	...	...	...	14'99	...	535'54	661'32	18
...	...	16'07	...	'12	...	8'45		
...	...	...	...	...	...	19'81		
...	...	'43	...	14'90	2'96	850'81	1,275'76	34
...	...	68'13	...	...	...	36'01		
...	...	...	...	...	...	85'54		
...	...	'75	...	...	...	2'75		
...	...	...	...	5'53	...	515'00		
...	...	63'60	...	'26	...	27'76	1,020'16	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	39'10		
...	...	...	...	...	...	'20		
...	...	...	...	...	'08	42'01	90'37	2
...	...	33'58	...	...	'20	1'31		
...	...	...	...	...	...	13'19		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	645'78	17
...	...	'39	'36	...	3'22	207'24		
...	...	32'31	4'83	...	...	27'13		
...	...	...	...	...	...	36'10	'69	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	'31		
...	...	'38	...	...	...	...	32'33	1
...	...	...	...	3'33	'46	28'09		
...	...	'15	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	'10	...	'20		
...	...	215'79	5'19	39'23	6'92	2,496'53	3,726'41	100

## Area in cultivation classed according to

Soils class.	Wheat land.							Rice			
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Total.	Warthe- mia Tekar.	Warthe- mia Sawan.	Warthe- mia Jhilan.	Warra- lang.
	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kanhar	12'41	38'60	'85	...	...	89'1'30	958'54	2'05	251'52	208'03	30'30
Khari	'28	...	...	...	...	2'57		...	2'46	6'82	...
Ran	...	'50	...	...	...	12'03		'25	43'29	30'24	1'80
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Bersi Kanhar	1'00	14'13	...	...	...	99'01	131'70	4'32	294'05	240'52	88'13
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	10'02		'63	12'75	13'23	...
Ban	1'00	1'30	...	...	...	5'24		'12	50'02	25'33	10'95
Khari Ban	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	'28	...	...
Morand	...	1'51	...	...	...	7'57	10'31	42'17	812'27	411'46	311'92
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	1'00		5'31	58'73	18'26	7'05
Ran	...	'23	...	...	...	...		7'43	129'17	73'11	19'93
Khari Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1'37	...	...
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	3'36	...	...
Khari Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Khadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'20	2'92	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'38	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'50	...	...	...
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari new fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran new fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124'49	744'64	419'30	287'09
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11'90	44'00	15'52	12'29
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21'45	232'68	119'17	44'19
Khari Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari new fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran new fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'54	1'89	'62	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'14	'43	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'25	...	...
Khari Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'77	'13	...
New fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandhri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kachhar	...	'20	...	...	...	13'61	13'81	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Ban	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Total	14'69	56'47	'85	...	...	1,042'35	1,114'36 3%	221'50	2,687'23	1,582'44	814'55

## soils, positions, &amp;c., of Sironcha Tahsil.

land.		Garden land.							Minor crops.		
Murkhanda.	Total.	Bari Santa Patasthal.	Bari Santa Motasthal.	Bari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Marhan Warpani.	Bari Marhan Walit.	Total.	Mutfarrikat.	Total.	Percentage.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
114'87	693'13	...	...	'79	...	60'63	56'85	162'64	8,164'68	10,207'44	27
...		...	...	28'36	...	1'58	1'60		62'56		
1'50		...	...	...	...	...	'50		165'89		
...		...	...	...	...	...	12'33		...		
142'78	897'64	8'03	...	8'05	...	21'29	27'18	374'47	9,498'85	11,474'31	
5'24		...	...	297'87	6'81	'06	...		197'49		
9'29		...	...	...	...	'34	'28		355'47		
...		...	...	'75	...	...	...		2'75		
...	2,227'90	...	...	...	...	...	2'91	703'32	...	9,589'92	26
...		...	...	...	...	...	...		15'94		
...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
307'39	4'50	5'80	'80	17'49	...	13'87	11'94	125'11	6,092'18	283'22	1
2'87		...	...	642'78	8'36	2'41	...		120'58		
14'59		'40	...	...	'27	...	...		352'60		
...		...	...	'29	...	...	...		'50		
...	324'42	...	...	...	5'21	...	'70	789'85	...	4,726'43	13
...		...	...	...	...	...	...		74'76		
...		...	...	...	...	...	...		2'63		
...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
'50	2,424'15	...	...	38'22	...	...	'08	125'11	106'06	283'22	1
...		...	...	86'61	...	...	'20		16'90		
...		...	...	...	...	...	...		18'82		
...		...	...	...	...	...	...		5'83		
...	324'42	...	...	...	...	...	...	789'85	'45	4,726'43	13
'10		'30	...	709'50	5'50	1'84	'41		3'53		
22'91		...	...	...	...	'15	'12		'36		
...		...	...	1'09	...	...	...		'56		
...	3'87	...	...	'22	...	...	...	61'38	25'92	74'74	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...		75'54		
...		...	...	...	...	...	...		11'44		
...		...	...	...	...	...	...		11'5'		
...	'90	...	...	1'10	...	...	...	...	5'2	17'41	...
...		...	...	59'53	...	...	...		3'30		
...		...	...	...	...	...	...		'2		
...		...	...	'75	...	...	...		'67		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14'60	4'92	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...		1'91		
...		...	...	...	...	...	...		4'00		
...		...	...	'92	...	...	...		...		
...	...	...	...	9'22	...	18'00	36'22	66'64	686'04	770'05	2
...		...	...	3'10	...	-10	...		...		
...		...	...	...	...	...	...		3'56		
...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
946'46	6,252'18 17%	16'48	'80	1,950'32	25'18	130'90	165'65	2,289'33 6%	27,492'57 74%	37,148'44	100%

## Area in cultivation classed according to

Soils.	Wheat land.							Rice		
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Wzhuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Total.	Warthe- mia Tekar.	Warthe- mia Sawan.	Warthe- mia Jhlan.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kali	70'12	184'81	27'92	26'85	4'80	3,454'85	3,859'44	...	28'95	6'15
Khari	...	4'00	...	4'06	...	81'13		...	12'10	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Kanhar	350'91	2,888'83	405'93	10,893'38	437'35	28,507'54	42,231'97	15'86	1,144'45	335'01
Khari	46'78	33'18	5'97	382'20	24'10	675'42		...	33'33	50'67
Ran	...	3'55	7'47	1'00	2'00	205'41		25	43'67	30'24
Khari Ran	...	...	...	...	...	2'26	42,231'97	...	...	...
Improvement	...	...	...	190'09	105'57	...		...	...	50
Khari improvement	...	...	...	9'87	12'25	...		...	...	...
Bir	...	2'04	7'25	...	...	24'58	1'02	...	...	...
Khari Bir	...	...	...	...	...	1'02		...	...	...
Beri Kanhar	683'50	9,376'53	1,115'03	8,977'61	1,008'99	58,851'06	85,065'92	103'34	4,344'74	1,742'17
Khari	57'98	204'53	9'04	310'25	59'02	2,182'04		10'47	312'21	139'83
Ran	7'04	63'70	20'78	21'36	5'27	1,223'15		1'82	114'08	57'90
Khari Ran	...	...	...	...	...	6'96	85,065'92	...	...	...
Improvement	...	...	...	384'83	240'84	2'00		...	4'00	18'57
Khari improvement	...	...	...	60'08	3'60	...		...	...	1'52
Ran improvement	...	...	...	1'20	...	...	8'73	...	...	...
Bir	...	8'20	2'25	5'50	...	75'28		...	28	...
Khari Bir	...	1'28	...	...	...	8'73		...	...	...
Morand	205'23	4,706'75	421'77	3,354'79	207'25	18,660'57	29,386'20	630'44	9,971'11	4,726'84
Khari	9'97	119'00	7'73	67'49	16'87	761'69		71'89	799'40	444'83
Ran	9'84	68'43	3'25	31'54	4'14	536'96		53'59	746'80	348'45
Khari Ran	...	...	...	...	...	1'00	29,386'20	...	1'37	...
Improvement	...	...	...	93'22	47'54	70		...	4'09	31'38
Khari improvement	...	...	...	4'00	3'80	...		...	...	47
Ran improvement	...	...	...	53	...	...	536'69	...	...	1'00
Bir	...	6'75	...	1'95	...	33'42		...	5'06	...
Khari Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Khari	5'20	223'38	4'51	13'06	...	226'64	536'69	195'23	334'06	206'48
Khari	60	7'00	7'10	5'6	...	33'73		11'06	35'39	14'85
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	21'91		2'05	10'11	5'80
Khari Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	536'69	...	...	...
Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Khari improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	90
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
New fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Khari new fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran new fallow exempted	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...



## soils, positions, &amp;c., of Chanda District.

land.			Garden land.							Minor crops.	Total.	Percent- age.
Warealag.	Murkhand.	Total.	Bari Santa Patasthal.	Bari Santa Motasthal.	Bari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Marhan Warpani.	Bari Marhan Walit.	Total.	Mutfarrikat.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	* Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
...	2'09	49'27	...	...	1'15	...	2'55	5'56	10'38	146'48	4,077'31	1
...	...		...	...	2'12	...	...	...		...		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		11'74		
333'04	632'11	2,842'22	2'34	12'30	3'52	32'91	576'07	85'13	824'22	17,528'35	63,958'48	9
39'31	116'30		...	3'80	33'82	11'89	11'08	19'94		148'63		
4'20	1'50		...	...	...	...	...	1'50		218'69		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
54'29	...		...	1'92	...	12'67	...	12'33		...		
7'29	...		...	...	...	4'00	...	...		...		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		161'88		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		2'52		
8,061'53	8,826'74		123'42	96'19	85'85	41'73	2,254'60	418'42		105,444'91		
519'87	653'78		3'12	1'21	350'16	54'59	99'89	23'08		1,113'13		
101'91	70'09	23,807'92	...	...	1'73	...	3'78	2'51	3,621'41	1,797'65	221,684'13	32
...	...		...	...	75	...	...	...		3'95		
475'50	158'40		...	6'97	...	24'44	...	12'75		...		
58'93	18'71		...	...	64	14'13	...	45		...		
11'53	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		844'24		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		5'00		
20,021'98	23,494'67		1,197'15	683'41	207'22	54'10	1,002'04	1,103'58		167,550'03		
1,743'76	1,071'07		84'27	19'21	1,942'85	109'15	91'27	38'15		2,250'97		
589'83	517'24		10'01	1'37	12'08	47	8'73	32'13		5,124'81		
...	10	67,169'18	...	...	2'23	...	...	...	6,685'95	2'15	279,407'63	40
686'18	159'24		4'54	8'59	72	5'55	...	5'45		...		
57'81	13'39		...	...	48	1'20	...	...		...		
15'47	2'70		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		1,233'81		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		4'53		
705'42	355'95		17'50	23'15	157'31	1'43	39'25	85'05		27,122'34		
63'54	67'21		7'56	77	304'52	50'64	22'08	9'46		715'55		
11'58	6'07		79	...	2'83	...	3'20	20		720'99		
...	...		...	...	1'10	...	...	...		...		
38'57	...	2,071'49	...	...	...	15	...	...	727'26	...	32,486'60	5
76	6'46		...	...	...	26	...	...		...		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		105'23		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		8'09		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		428'35		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		50'05		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		56		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		

## Area in cultivation classed according to

Soil class.	Wheat land.							Rice		
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Total.	Warthemia Tekar.	Warthemia Sawan.	Warthemia Jhlan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wardi ...	19'25	5'00	...	7'24	2'13	24'19	61'84	1,710'77	10,328'87	3,085'98
Khari ...	...	1'50	...	...	...	1'97		181'02	1,189'47	532'38
Ran ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		142'13	971'94	471'12
Khari Ran ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2'93	1'90	'60
Improvement ...	...	...	...	'56	...	...		...	'30	18'46
Khari improvement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	'10	1'50
Ran improvement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Bir ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
New fallow exempted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Khari new fallow exempted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Ran new fallow exempted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Bardi ...	...	...	...	1'00	...	...	1'00	39'89	85'20	51'57
Khari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		5'08	11'50	9'67
Ran ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2'19	3'35	1'10
Khari Ran ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Improvement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Khari Improvement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Bir ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
New fallow exempted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Retari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41'95	48'90	22'43
Khari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1'68	...
Ran ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1'60	1'12	1'00
New fallow exempted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Pandhri ...	...	13'76	...	...	...	25'67	92'90	...	1'76	1'00
Khari ...	'34	5'20	...	1'50	...	46'43		'84	3'59	6'30
Ran ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Khari improvement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Khari Bir ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Kachhar ...	...	'20	...	...	...	13'61	13'81	...	...	...
Khari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Ran ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Total	1,466'87	17,927'62	2,025'02	24,844'82	2,275'52	112,709'92	161,249'77 23%	3,233'40	30,595'06	13,316'67

NOTE.—See remarks on the

## soils, positions, &amp;c., of Chanda District.—(Concl'd.)

land.			Garden land.							Minor crops.	Total.	Percent- age.
Warsalang.	Murkhand.	Total.	Bari Santa Patasthal.	Bari Santa Motaasthal.	Bari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari, Marhan Warpani.	Bari, Marhan Walit.	Total.	Mutfarrikat.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
18,240'16	17,384'88	61,402'11	1,731'43	977'11	154'43	34'10	365'71	1,044'14	6,211'61	16,362'34	86,983'56	13
2,479'74	1,809'38		178'45	83'84	1,347'53	151'10	21'50	34'63		1,237'33		
283'38	645'98		26'56	7'82	6'77	...	3'44	20'18		1,090'67		
'91	1'78		...	...	11'41	...	...	...		27'75		
356'85	98'27		1'20	...	...	'67	...	4'77		...		
14'73	15'15		...	...	...	4'60	...	...		...		
28'83	2'60		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
...	...		...	...	'22	...	...	...		162'36		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		398'83		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		17'16		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		11'56		
1'90	36'08	368'96	1'12	2'00	7'08	2'10	'42	85'60	241'59	1,070'23	2,833'13	...
28'48	5'97		...	'40	132'27	4'93	'13	4'79		153'40		
9'32	11'57		...	...	...	...	...	...		26'52		
...	...		...	...	'75	...	...	...		2'56		
5'74	'05		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
...	1'30		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		40'71		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		28'17		
56'34	22'79		'20	1'02	2'18	...	12'03	4'76		602'84		
'93	19'10		...	...	1'97	'13	...	'12		32'59		
...	...	217'84	...	...	...	...	...	'20	22'61	18'51	910'60	...
...	...	44'76	...	...	...	...	...	...	489'54	16'21	1,026'33	...
1'99	...		'56	'60	42'99	9'43	9'21	5'52		205'80		
14'16	15'12		2'64	'49	375'60	18'61	22'13	'82		190'66		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		2'43		
...	...		...	...	...	'94	...	...		...		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		'24		
...	...		...	...	9'22	...	18'15	40'22		690'56		
...	...		...	...	3'10	...	'10	...		...	778'72	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		3'56		
53,674'78	57,153'84	157,073'75 23% <sub>10</sub>	3,392'86	1,902'17	5,296'60	645'92	4,567'37	3,100'44	18,905'36 3% <sub>10</sub>	356,017'61 51% <sub>10</sub>	694,146'49	100% <sub>10</sub>

TABLE IV.—Crop

Serial No.	Assessment Group.	At present						
		Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Sugarcane.	Linseed.	Till.	Kodon and Katki.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<b>WARORA TAHSIL.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>
1	Nagri Lonhara ...	709'81	135'38	167'89	4'80	1,320'39	2,879'91	...
2	Warora ...	4,432'99	255'23	1,224'45	'08	5,119'14	12,343'47	...
3	Bhandak ...	2,202'91	578'56	944'46	2'80	2,365'67	6,991'68	...
4	Khemjai ...	1,283'07	359'10	482'36	2'00	1,492'79	4,479'57	...
5	Shegaon Yensa ...	1,737'12	828'19	967'68	...	2,815'14	10,667'75	...
6	Chandankhera ...	597'07	1,069'37	361'08	...	695'21	3,969'64	...
7	Sedegaon ...	416'68	1,022'24	174'85	...	681'55	1,286'13	...
8	Chimur ...	1,653'33	2,627'23	591'13	'42	2,319'66	3,284'82	...
9	Shankarpur ...	1,472'11	811'22	191'22	...	1,105'25	1,120'95	...
10	Neri ...	924'27	5,702'64	428'91	75'27	1,487'45	346'13	...
11	Jambulghata ...	742'12	3,084'48	243'33	...	1,554'55	609'42	...
	<b>Total for the Tahsil</b> ...	<b>16,171'48</b>	<b>16,473'64</b>	<b>5,777'36</b>	<b>85'37</b>	<b>20,956'80</b>	<b>47,979'47</b>	<b>...</b>
	<b>CHANDA TAHSIL.</b>							
1	Vihar ...	219'73	11,925'39	341'48	22'74	578'16	215'68	...
2	Rajgarh ...	82'79	6,933'50	445'60	31'06	515'63	821'49	...
3	Mul ...	29'28	5,904'73	141'87	143'73	128'79	147'67	...
4	Amgaon ...	42'21	4,471'59	183'89	1'77	201'54	481'96	...
5	Garhchiroli ...	83'65	5,127'04	98'49	10'62	199'03	15'09	2'20
6	Ghote ...	4'18	2,449'48	22'27	10'85	89'12	141'43	...
7	Keljhar ...	3'47	3,879'24	103'94	45'37	164'47	160'15	...
8	Kothari ...	1'6'77	184'12	287'34	'55	465'83	1,801'19	...
9	Ghatkul ...	243'17	1,722'30	261'18	2'81	1,000'23	4,855'72	...
10	Chanda ...	845'89	376'08	713'42	'26	1,871'59	10,809'76	...
	<b>Total for the Tahsil</b> ...	<b>1,711'14</b>	<b>42,973'47</b>	<b>2,599'48</b>	<b>269'76</b>	<b>5,214'39</b>	<b>19,450'14</b>	<b>2'20</b>

## Statement.

## Settlement

Lakh and Tar.	Juar.	Cotton.	Maize.	Others.	Total.	Double-cropped.	Net cropped.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
17'88	4,149'61	5,670'33	...	800'55	15,856'55	81'89	15,774'66
81'84	21,261'63	14,592'17	...	3,951'69	63,272'69	132'06	63,140'63
395'39	13,344'16	2,406'78	...	1,841'20	31,073'61	71'49	31,002'12
314'05	5,566'27	4,004'11	...	1,765'32	19,748'64	57'28	19,691'36
1,005'00	14,314'46	6,069'31	...	2,057'49	40,465'16	202'50	40,262'66
383'42	6,145'88	2,136'73	...	1,391'93	17,055'32	91'12	16,964'20
169'02	2,372'40	572'73	...	1,453'44	8,149'04	158'22	7,990'82
1,758'80	10,093'78	1,879'45	...	2,392'72	26,600'34	263'78	26,336'56
703'68	6,853'34	120'91	...	3,156'89	15,535'77	76'18	15,459'59
877'00	2,440'72	254'57	...	1,859'46	14,396'42	1,171'07	13,225'35
542'13	5,663'73	616'85	...	1,473'94	14,460'56	258'98	14,201'58
6,256'21	62,503'18	38,323'97	...	21,084'62	2,06,614'10	2,564'57	264,049'53
885'43	9,781'47	36'43	...	1,327'36	25,333'87	1,129'02	24,204'85
231'57	13,739'74	170'20	...	2,415'46	25,437'04	568'33	24,868'71
157'38	3,719'48	10'48	...	1,153'33	11,536'74	467'76	11,068'98
116'34	8,196'86	90'40	...	1,434'32	15,221'13	396'71	14,824'47
165'35	2,656'14	2'22	...	810'32	9,170'15	150'63	9,019'52
46'87	2,967'52	50'10	...	1,181'31	6,963'13	161'89	6,801'24
62'12	2,212'73	198'66	...	651'69	7,481'84	105'91	7,375'93
292'46	7,888'68	771'41	...	944'22	12,792'57	25'18	12,767'39
816'49	18,835'00	1,149'45	...	3,283'63	32,169'98	496'49	31,673'49
1,186'24	18,461'30	2,673'48	...	1,617'72	38,555'74	177'03	38,378'71
4,010'55	88,458'92	5,152'83	...	14,819'36	184,652'24	3,678'95	180,983'29

TABLE IV — *Crops*

Serial No.	Assessment Group.	At present						
		Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Sugarcane.	Linseed.	Tilli.	Kodon and Kutki.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<b>BRAHMAPURI TAHSIL.</b>	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Arhar Nawargaon	1,827'15	10,491'87	1,099'09	3'40	719'33	124'82	7'51
2	Brahmapuri	1,340'29	7,733'94	816'32	6'32	889'94	57'70	20'37
3	Talodhi	335'26	8,415'71	504'10	115'06	465'24	93'48	27'70
4	Garbori	402'53	11,253'93	525'76	206'62	1,012'23	81'77	4'90
5	Gunjewahi	92'82	5,851'52	157'18	87'07	367'40	96'56	4'32
6	Kurul	954'93	9,939'53	1,088'69	2'17	1821'40	28'57	103'97
7	Murjha	830'31	11,649'92	1,177'95	91'63	913'36	48'31	22'41
8	Wairagarh	180'73	11,613'64	526'89	63'50	586'87	59'01	47'21
	Total for the Tahsil	5,964'02	76,950'06	5,895'98	575'77	5,775'77	590'22	258'39
	<b>SIRONCHA TAHSIL.</b>							
	UPPER TALUQ.							
1	Sironcha	127'81	1,683'26	355'48	...	52'20	681'15	6'22
2	Sirkonda	...	1,260'82	6'88	...	...	5'77	...
	LOWER TALUQ.							
1	Nugur	60'76	1,778'54	314'13	...	...	1,948'43	88'70
2	Albaka	4'99	282'27	18'51	...	...	434'26	65'35
3	Cherla	1'35	724'06	146'58	...	...	251'39	21'80
	Total for the Tahsil	194'91	5,728'95	841'58	...	52'20	3,321'00	182'07
	Total for the District	24,041'55	142,126'12	15,114'40	930'90	31,999'16	71,340'83	422'66

## Statement.

Settlement.

Lakh and Tur.	Juar.	Cotton.	Maize.	Others.	Total.	Double-cropped.	Net cropped.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
2,831'13	7,986'21	59'54	...	8,190'16	33,340'21	6,617'30	26,722'91
1,349'48	4,587'15	111'88	...	2,289'36	19,202'75	1,996'16	17,206'59
974'59	718'52	51'22	...	1,627'63	13,328'51	1,427'64	11,900'87
2,084'57	1,899'89	139'47	...	2,588'28	20,200'35	2,771'40	17,428'95
406'51	548'63	41'62	...	735'81	8,389'44	804'67	7,584'77
2,298'71	5,032'99	169'61	...	5,894'91	26,335'48	5,670'73	20,664'75
1,324'81	2,675'07	10'52	...	2,938'69	21,742'98	2,308'72	19,434'26
260'43	432'37	'60	...	2,050'83	15,872'08	997'46	14,874'62
11,590'63	23,930'83	584'46	...	26,315'67	158,411'80	22,594'08	135,817'72
'61	14,675'69	751'96	1,145'28	730'75	20,210'41	225'43	19,984'98
1'29	203'07	4'69	159'43	385'53	2,027'48	64'58	1,962'90
...	3,828'05	22'91	313'60	254'76	8,609'88	110'25	8,499'63
...	663'05	2'4	65'44	43'57	1,580'08	5'22	1,574'86
7'89	1,759'48	12'24	139'99	306'84	3,411'82	38'01	3,373'81
9'79	21,169'34	794'64	1,823'74	1,721'45	35,839'67	443'49	35,396'18
21,867'18	226,064'27	44,855'90	1,823'74	64,941'10	645,527'81	29,281'09	616,246'72

TABLE IV.—Crop

Serial No.	Assessment Group.	Compare as at						
		Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Sugarcane.	Linseed.	Tilli.	Kodon or Kutki.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	WARORA TAHSIL.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Nagri Lonhara ...	2,968'23	80'82	169'19	...	1,078'65	270'50	...
2	Warora ...	13,152'26	272'84	827'90	72'38	5,859'61	2,560'86	...
3	Bhandak ...	4,419'80	253'00	294'70	2'03	1,930'58	492'68	...
4	Khemjai ...	3,924'01	1,244'04	286'02	6'75	2,019'42	242'24	...
5	Segaon Yensa ...	4,600'86	2,186'45	358'43	17'04	2,745'24	717'47	...
6	Chandankhera ...	1,973'26	3,600'96	165'57	63'50	1,280'66	82'79	...
7	Sedegaon ...	927'12	2,295'68	292'99	11'06	8,215'58	...	...
8	Chimur ...	3,944'81	2,972'75	719'90	12'36	3,438'50	24'68	...
9	Shankarpur ...	3,922'14	1,340'53	385'14	...	1,755'02	4'63	...
10	Neri ...	1,493'53	5,858'46	344'13	381'85	1,089'58	25'30	...
11	Jambulghata ...	1,949'89	3,842'05	308'53	115'66	1,282'74	30'75	...
	Total for the Tahsil ...	43,268'91	23,506'58	4,152'50	683'23	23,272'58	4,451'90	...



## Statement.—(Contd.)

former Settlement.

Lakh and Ten.	Juiri.	Cotton.	Maize.	Others.	Total.	Double-cropped.	Net cropped.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
...	3,537'15	1,439'06	...	963'74	10,527'34	...	10,527'34
...	23,229'56	10,486'71	...	5,595'29	62,057'41	4'50	62,052'91
...	15,036'48	5,961'26	...	2,412'18	30,771'71	...	30,771'71
...	5,865'12	3,980'40	...	1,823'85	19,491'86	174'00	19,317'86
...	14,504'82	7,030'33	...	2,598'72	34,760'36	71'38	34,688'98
...	6,410'35	5,025'55	...	606'97	18,669'61	...	18,669'61
...	1,865'40	1,331'28	...	729'17	8,267'28	47'15	8,220'03
...	6,928'39	1,052'01	...	2,730'97	21,824'97	67'56	21,757'41
...	3,713'68	567'62	...	2,529'93	14,218'69	37'87	14,180'82
25	2,650'77	561'21	...	2,038'95	14,444'03	410'84	14,033'19
21 31	3,866'93	453'44	...	1,169'57	13,040'87	171'02	12,869'85
21 56	87,608'65	37,908'87	...	23,199'35	248,074'13	984'42	247,089'71

TABLE IV.—*Crop*

Serial No.	Assessment Group.	Compare as at						
		Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Sugarcane.	Linseed.	Till.	Kodan and Kutki.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CHANDA TAHSIL.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Vihar ...	360'03	13,377'65	...	...	544'39	...	...
	1,888 Figures for 68 villages or whole group.	740'68	15,740'67	...	10'06	1,866'74	...	...
2	Rajgarh ...	318'90	8,043'52	...	...	211'55	...	...
	For 46 villages or whole group	622'13	8,927'35	...	...	2,225'34	...	...
3	Mul ...	87'44	5,886'97	...	...	137'49	...	...
	For 53 villages or whole group	200'36	6,837'78	...	...	1,133'34	...	...
4	Amgaon ...	108'08	4,577'75	...	91'84	118'14	...	...
	For 32 villages or whole group	245'04	5,805'00	...	55'08	575'20	...	...
5	Garhchiroli ...	62'65	6,111'17	...	237'61	133'85	...	...
	For 38 villages or whole group	451'05	7,422'60	...	113'81	261'25	...	...
6	Ghote ...	5'40	3,912'33	23'84	87'17	8'75	6'45	...
	For 5 villages only out of 82 in the group.	6'67	283'86	...	17'82	28'08	...	...
7	Keljhar ...	74'87	4,045'37	39'50	370'32	35'25	1'24	...
8	Kothari ...	1,060'30	324'87	111'90	9'75	841'44	...	...
9	Ghatkul ...	551'00	2,123'41	277'12	8'13	262'69	33'50	...
10	Chanda ...	2,643'23	190'17	547'53	6'75	3,011'33	458'20	...
	Total for the Tahsil	5,271'90	48,593'21	999'89	811'57	5,304'88	499'39	...
	For 242 villages	2,265'93	45,017'26	...	196'77	6,089'95	...	...

## Statement.—(Contd.)

former Settlement.

Lakh and Tur.	Juar.	Cotton.	Maize.	Others.	Total.	Double-cropped.	Net cropped.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
...	6,944'44	...	...	1,955'31	23,181'82	...	23,181'82
...	7,419'97	...	...	6,622'41	32,400'53	4,280'84	28,119'69
...	11,206'70	...	...	1,906'86	21,687'53	...	21,687'53
...	10,796'02	...	...	8,602'01	31,172'85	3,937'78	27,235'07
...	3,164'79	...	...	1,709'24	10,985'93	1'3'50	10,972'43
...	2,430'05	27'06	...	3,388'68	14,017'27	1,724'61	12,292'66
...	6,040'87	...	...	3,891'09	14,827'77	675'54	14,152'23
...	5,830'28	...	...	4,150'75	16,661'35	1,558'92	15,102'43
...	2,122'64	...	...	2,664'71	11,332'63	1,051'62	10,281'01
...	2,291'01	...	...	2,145'72	12,685'44	1,159'68	11,525'76
50'95	1,227'69	79	...	923'93	6,247'30	76'37	6,170'93
...	341'28	...	...	215'17	892'88	91'08	801'80
33'07	920'55	208'35	...	657'09	6,385'61	20'92	6,364'69
222'90	9,248'30	3,219'56	...	691'67	15,730'69	...	15,730'69
104'18	11,757'65	917'42	...	1,081'55	17,116'65	17'87	17,098'78
1,508'56	20,737'65	7,602'99	...	2,502'90	39,209'31	...	39,209'31
1,919'66	73,371'28	11,949'11	...	17,984'35	166,705'24	1,855'82	164,849'42
...	29,108'61	27'06	...	25,124'74	107,830'32	12,752'91	95,077'41

TABLE IV.—Crop

Serial No.	Assessment Group.	Compare as at						
		Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Sugarcane.	Linseed.	Till.	Kodan and Kudki.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<b>BRAHMAPURI TAHSIL.</b>	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Arhar Nawargaon ...	1,173'33	12,239'76	688'87	27'15	676'50	5'19	...
	1,888 Figures for 4 villages out of 46 in the group.	75'14	1,380'24	...	3'35	96'02	...	...
2	Brahmapuri ...	1,262'90	7,889'24	461'02	58'28	652'71	4'05	6'05
3	Talodhi ...	155'44	9,447'26	121'21	749'12	219'72	82'62	6'24
4	Garbori ...	346'61	12,348'07	354'40	847'18	318'48	76'77	87'21
5	Gunjewahi ...	19'63	9,179'20	22'50	379'30	44'68	130'87	...
6	Kurul ...	695'54	10,920'89	414'11	82'26	712'31	4'65	...
	For 7 villages only out of 47 in the group.	314'00	2,473'19	...	...	381'63	...	...
7	Murjha ...	362'45	11,575'69	41'40	757'10	476'58	6'41	...
	For 45 villages only out of 56 in the group.	797'06	10,869'99	...	277'35	442'76	...	...
8	Wairagarh ...	423'39	15,994'20	...	345'30	226'14	...	...
	For 99 villages or whole group	188'20	17,941'86	1'75	102'70	241'25	...	...
	Total for the Tahsil	4,439'20	89,584'40	2,103'51	3,246'19	3,318'12	310'56	99'50
	For 155 villages	1,374'40	32,665'28	1'75	583'40	1,167'66	...	...
	<b>SIRONCHA TAHSIL.</b>							
	<b>UPPER TALUQ.</b>							
1	Sironcha ...	131'72	455'96	130'20	...	158'75	33'20	...
	For 60 villages or whole group	508'24	1,824'83	96'32	6'13	5'72	673'41	...
2	Sirkonda ...	...	465'12	...	1'81	...	...	...
	For 9 villages or whole group	...	1,550'02	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>LOWER TALUQ.</b>							
1	Nugur ...	...	1,091'37	1'55	...	...	179'85	51'86
	For 43 villages or whole group	188'89	1,489'97	55'09	...	...	907'02	9'63
2	Albaka ...	...	206'94	...	...	...	...	1'16
	For 13 villages or whole group	3'65	305'93	4'25	...	...	42'18	...
3	Cherla ...	...	803'87	...	...	...	...	...
	For 33 villages or whole group	1'56	1,053'64	28'87	...	...	...	46'11
	Total for the Tahsil	131'72	3,023'26	131'75	1'81	158'75	213'05	53'02
	For 158 villages	702'34	6,224'39	184'53	6'13	5'72	1,622'61	55'74
	Total for the district (1,866)	53,111'73	164,707'45	7,387'65	4,742'80	32,054'33	5,474'90	152'52
	For 555 villages (1,888)	4,342'67	83,906'93	186'28	586'30	7,263'33	1,622'61	55'74

## Statement.—(Concl'd.)

former Settlement.

Lakh and Tur.	Juari.	Cotton.	Maize.	Others.	Total.	Double-cropped.	Net cropped.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
55'40	6,546'52	85'84	...	6,242'21	27,730'77	3,416'79	24,313'98
...	248'86	...	...	634'09	2,437'70	100'80	2,336'90
4'25	2,832'33	490'75	...	2,212'09	15,873'67	1,175'44	14,698'23
951'92	221'59	32'85	...	1,285'21	13,264'18	860'43	12,403'75
183'61	625'68	197'00	...	2,651'83	18,637'34	1,686'40	16,950'94
2'12	93'32	13'75	...	592'69	10,477'06	1,200'28	9,276'78
68'48	3,807'40	6'47	...	4,685'84	21,397'95	2,931'89	18,466'06
...	565'43	...	...	2,068'97	5,803'22	952'09	4,851'13
3'28	1,942'08	...	...	6,222'53	21,387'52	1,741'22	19,646'30
...	1,069'99	...	...	3,576'29	17,039'44	1,377'57	15,661'87
...	355'67	...	...	5,037'00	22,381'70	1,551'76	20,829'94
...	445'84	...	...	3,176'12	22,097'72	1,453'21	20,644'51
1,863'06	16,423'59	826'66	...	28,929'40	151,150'19	14,564'21	136,585'98
...	2,330'12	...	...	9,455'47	47,370'08	3,883'67	43,486'41
...	4,982'28	127'84	291'52	1,006'53	7,318'00	...	7,318'00
5'06	9,137'58	381'31	702'73	1,150'85	14,492'18	264'23	14,227'95
1'10	282'92	29'72	48'44	1,145'63	4,974'74	...	1,974'74
...	157'21	2'16	93'31	172'50	1,975'20	...	1,975'20
...	2,828'71	...	182'00	137'05	4,472'39	...	4,472'39
...	3,148'70	...	190'59	242'33	6,232'22	...	6,232'22
...	529'04	...	60'80	31'51	829'45	...	829'45
...	690'19	...	66'21	18'84	1,131'25	...	1,131'25
...	1,566'03	...	189'29	229'08	2,788'27	...	2,788'27
16'32	2,115'05	...	215'15	126'16	3,602'86	1'23	3,601'63
1'10	10,188'98	157'56	772'05	2,549'80	17,382'85	...	17,382'85
21'38	15,248'73	383'47	1,267'99	1,710'68	27,433'71	265'46	27,168'25
3,811'38	187,592'50	50,842'20	772'05	72,662'90	583,312'41	17,404'45	565,907'96
21'38	46,687'46	410'53	1,267'99	36,290'89	182,642'11	16,902'04	165,740'07

TABLE V—Details of

Serial No.	Name of Group.	Occupied area.					Un	
		Area in cultivation.			Old fallow.	Total.	Groves.	Tree forest.
		Under crop.	New fallow.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	WARORA TAHSIL.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Nagri Lonhara ...	15,774'66	2,102'99	17,877'65	4,628'11	22,505'76	4'67	6,368'90
2	Warora ...	63,140'63	4,037'79	67,178'42	12,209'02	79,387'44	4'59	...
3	Bhandak ...	31,002'12	1,547'47	32,549'59	6,992'25	39,541'84	39'57	6,195'98
4	Khemjai ...	19,691'36	3,115'14	22,806'50	7,653'94	30,460'44	21	7,622'11
5	Segaon-Yensa ...	40,262'66	5,134'36	45,397'02	13,481'21	58,878'23	18'75	9,063'62
6	Chandankhera ...	16,964'20	5,365'37	22,329'57	5,284'13	27,613'70	10'06	15,723'96
7	Sedegaon ...	7,090'82	2,239'42	10,230'24	3,829'20	14,059'44	4'19	11,764'01
8	Chimur ...	26,336'56	3,914'78	30,251'34	13,540'99	43,801'33	15'66	4,760'12
9	Shankarpur ...	15,459'59	2,593'43	18,053'02	6,036'45	24,115'47	...	2,141'87
10	Neri ...	13,225'35	3,590'59	16,815'94	5,926'67	22,742'61	13'03	17,689'35
11	Jambulghata ...	14,201'58	2,681'83	16,883'41	5,817'18	22,733'59	1'03	9,634'16
	Total for the Tahsil ...	264,049'53	36,329'17	300,378'70	85,458'15	385,836'85	111'76	90,984'08
	CHANDA TAHSIL.							
1	Vihar ...	24,204'85	3,645'10	27,849'95	9,031'46	36,881'41	50'29	24,324'09
2	Rajgarh ...	24,868'71	5,409'53	30,278'24	10,540'96	40,819'20	4'31	7,780'10
3	Mul ...	11,063'98	2,966'90	14,035'88	4,627'10	18,662'98	32'09	16,101'29
4	Amgaon ...	14,824'47	2,387'36	17,211'83	6,159'79	23,371'62	67'52	7,348'16
5	Garhchiroli ...	9,019'52	1,370'01	10,389'53	4,356'03	14,745'56	2'07	11,141'54
6	Ghote ...	6,801'24	2,002'38	8,803'62	1,826'03	10,629'65	...	15,385'99
7	Keljhar ...	7,375'93	2,437'02	9,812'95	1,736'21	11,549'16	7'92	29,612'22
8	Kothari ...	12,767'39	1,092'36	13,859'75	3,741'36	17,601'11	99'04	19,496'07
9	Ghatkul ...	31,673'49	3,882'78	35,556'27	6,515'81	42,072'08	...	10,184'47
10	Chanda ...	38,378'71	1,518'06	39,896'77	11,711'05	51,607'82	41'76	8,458'92
	Total for the Tahsil ...	180,983'29	26,711'50	207,694'79	60,245'80	267,940'59	305'00	149,832'85

## Village Areas.

Occupied.			Total area.	Area irrigated.			Number of irrigation wells.	Number of artificial tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough-cattle.
Scrub jungle and grass.	Under water, hill, rock, &c.	Total.		From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
6,807'51	1,214'65	14,395'73	36,901'49	1'15	9'65	10'80	9	6	502	1,799
3,626'63	4,863'45	8,494'67	87,882'11	11'16	100'50	111'65	55	5	2,102	9,845
4,803'38	2,992'49	14,031'42	53,573'26	5'41	36'77	42'18	20	43	1,802	3,808
5,851'90	3,326'45	16,800'67	47,261'11	146'83	'45	147'28	1	14	747	2,252
7,574'71	3,479'42	20,136'50	79,014'73	542'55	24'01	566'56	17	81	2,215	5,632
2,139'53	3,895'76	21,769'31	49,383'01	854'69	44'93	899'62	2	93	1,321	2,681
2,004'98	1,630'50	15,403'68	29,463'12	756'40	149'84	906'24	1	95	567	1,536
3,870'87	2,809'57	11,456'22	55,257'55	975'74	153'76	1,129'50	97	18	1,144	3,375
1,303'51	1,699'49	5,144'87	29,260'34	4,07'22	6'30	413'42	13	64	577	1,697
4,628'13	5,829'18	28,159'69	50,902'30	4,225'25	414'65	4,639'90	7	195	1,093	2,817
3,404'37	3,258'73	16,318'29	39,048'88	2,514'30	95'66	2,609'96	2	178	758	1,982
46,015'52	34,999'69	172,111'05	557,947'90	10,440'70	1,036'42	11,477'12	224	792	12,828	37,424
12,258'13	10,183'35	46,815'86	83,697'27	10,669'51	104'62	10,774'13	56	402	2,191	7,533
11,395'63	6,229'01	25,413'05	66,232'25	6,102'31	287'90	6,390'51	153	419	1,824	6,985
7,868'57	10,023'17	34,025'12	52,688'10	5,119'76	878'74	5,998'50	64	277	1,120	4,036
6,219'34	5,751'73	19,386'75	42,758'37	3'742'91	174'76	3,917'67	139	338	884	3,422
7,017'40	5,672'42	23,833'43	38,578'99	4,422'40	190'70	4,613'10	72	208	914	2,990
4,722'09	4,403'62	24,511'70	35,141'35	1,791'89	36'66	1,828'55	46	114	896	2,452
4,857'10	3,619'65	38,096'89	49,646'05	3,425'61	64'35	3,489'96	37	172	992	2,940
3,720'75	3,570'78	26,886'64	44,487'75	163'61	21'26	184'87	7	23	843	2,137
6,623'58	6,901'79	23,709'84	65,781'92	1,055'61	71'87	1,127'48	57	219	2,150	6,743
12,710'21	4,413'32	25,624'21	77,232'03	27'59	12'37	39'96	7	5	2,618	5,526
77,396'80	60,768'84	288,303'49	556,244'08	36,521'80	1,843'23	38,365'03	668	2,177	14,432	44,764

TABLE V.—Details of

Serial No.	Name of Group.	Occupied area.					Unoccupied area.	
		Area in cultivation.			Old fallow.	Total.	Groves.	Tree forest.
		Under crop.	New fallow.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<b>BRAHMAPURI TAHSIL.</b>	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Arhar Nawargaon ...	26,722'91	1,992'79	28,715'70	4,598'56	33,314'26	41'00	14,754'84
2	Brahmapuri ...	17,206'59	2,336'90	19,543'49	5,525'89	25,069'38	38'88	15,219'95
3	Talodhi ...	11,900'87	1,599'08	13,499'95	3,228'08	16,728'03	43'10	17,800'06
4	Garbori ...	17,428'95	2,305'96	19,734'91	5,870'52	25,605'43	72'18	13,384'03
5	Gunjewahi ...	7,584'77	1,387'17	8,971'94	2,578'14	11,550'08	39'61	23,144'50
6	Kurul ...	20,664'75	2,251'93	22,916'68	5,005'61	27,922'29	20'45	10,210'51
7	Murjha ...	19,434'26	2,617'00	22,051'26	5,732'84	27,784'10	269'70	31,101'14
8	Wairagarh ...	14,874'62	1,895'72	16,770'34	6,279'37	23,049'71	38'57	32,179'58
	Total for the Tahsil ...	135,817'72	16,385'55	152,204'27	38,819'01	191,023'28	563'49	157,794'61
	<b>SIRONCHA TAHSIL.</b>							
	<b>UPPER TALUQ.</b>							
1	Sironcha ...	19,984'98	759'55	20,744'53	734'95	21,479'48	...	8,426'67
2	Sirkonda ...	1,962'90	223'94	2,186'84	352'67	2,539'51	...	3,727'01
	<b>LOWER TALUQ.</b>							
1	Nugur ...	8,499'63	348'14	8,847'77	407'80	9,255'57	...	6,049'26
2	Albaka ...	1,571'86	68'03	1,642'89	62'04	1,704'93	40	1,737'94
3	Cherla ...	3,373'81	352'60	3,726'41	221'30	3,947'71	...	4,185'30
	Total for the Tahsil ...	35,395'18	1,752'26	37,148'44	1,778'76	38,927'20	40	24,758'18
	<b>Total for the District</b> ...	<b>616,246'72</b>	<b>81,179'48</b>	<b>697,425'20</b>	<b>186,301'72</b>	<b>883,727'92</b>	<b>980'65</b>	<b>423,409'72</b>



## Village Areas.—(Contd).

occupied.			Total area.	Area irrigated.			Number of irrigation wells.	Number of artificial tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough-cattle.
Scrub jungle and grass.	Under water, hill, rock, &c.	Total.		From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
3,574'55	7,583'46	25,953'85	59,268'11	2,628'39	43'08	2,671'47	23	137	1,718	4,516
3,943'07	6,348'96	25,550'86	50,620'24	4,264'77	367'32	4,632'09	12	200	1,471	4,014
9,959'96	6,350'09	34,153'21	50,881'24	7,689'76	163'97	7,853'73	45	235	919	2,512
10,947'96	8,681'15	33,085'32	58,690'75	9,028'13	872'09	9,900'22	50	244	1,384	4,294
1,894'98	7,054'34	38,133'43	49,683'51	5,740'73	72'45	5,813'18	18	172	833	2,138
4,894'32	5,358'27	20,483'55	48,405'84	3,335'53	66'76	3,402'29	5	153	1,363	3,964
7,939'43	9,655'51	48,965'78	76,749'88	7,497'36	278'20	7,685'56	86	259	1,680	5,253
16,072'64	10,191'22	58,482'01	81,531'72	8,093'36	640'67	8,734'03	63	353	1,826	4,736
65,226'91	61,223'00	284,808'01	475,831'29	48,188'03	2,554'54	50,692'57	302	1,753	11,194	31,427
2,688'25	13,301'87	24,416'79	45,896'27	314'38	294'91	609'29	41	25	2,588	5,876
725'00	933'29	5,385'30	7,924'81	25'40	155'20	180'60	2	2	306	697
3,204'56	12,152'80	21,406'62	30,662'19	474'85	70'97	545'82	4	10	1,452	3,036
396'33	3,885'92	6,020'59	7,725'52	83'06	17'60	200'66	22	4	145	279
1,780'13	7,635'79	14,273'22	18,220'93	442'76	21'89	464'65	4	17	590	1,221
8,794'27	37,909'67	71,502'52	110,429'72	1,440'45	560'57	2,001'02	73	58	5,081	11,109
197,433'50	194,901'20	816,725'07	1,700,452'99	96,590'98	5,944'76	102,535'74	1,567	4,780	43,535	124,724

TABLE V.—Details

Serial No.	Name of Group.	Occupied area.				
		Area in cultivation.			Old fallow.	Total.
		Under crop.	New fallow.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<b>WARORA TAHSIL.</b>	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Nagri Lonhara ..	10,527'34	...	12,038'26	...	14,839'72
2	Warora ..	62,052'91	...	67,361'90	...	74,413'99
3	Bhandak ...	30,771'71	...	32,384'99	...	35,738'31
4	Khemjui ...	19,317'86	...	20,832'44	...	23,428'69
5	Segaon Yensa ...	34,688'98	...	37,883'42	...	44,394'99
6	Chandankhera ...	18,669'61	...	20,497'57	...	23,848'76
7	Shedegaon ...	8,220'03	...	9,775'79	...	11,940'15
8	Chimur ...	21,757'41	...	27,144'93	...	36,575'30
9	Shankarpur ...	14,180'82	...	16,430'34	...	22,095'39
10	Neri ...	14,033'19	...	14,941'95	...	19,980'23
11	Jambulghata ...	12,869'95	...	15,146'72	...	19,840'55
	Total for the Tahsil ...	247,089'71	...	274,438'31	...	327,096'08
	<b>CHANDA TAHSIL.</b>					
1	Vihar ...	23,181'82	...	25,975'75	...	31,909'59
	1,888 Figures for 63 villages or whole group. ...	28,119'69	...	31,021'10	...	37,096'43
2	Rajgarh ...	21,687'53	...	26,228'83	...	34,496'55
	For 46 villages or whole group ...	27,235'07	...	32,703'53	...	40,072'64
3	Mul ...	10,972'43	...	12,548'72	...	15,084'00
	For 53 villages or whole group ...	12,292'66	...	13,562'50	...	17,687'70
4	Amgaon ...	14,152'23	...	15,148'18	...	19,436'48
	For 32 villages or whole group ...	15,102'43	...	17,415'67	...	22,329'24
5	Garhchiroli ...	10,281'01	...	11,128'28	...	13,104'26
	For 38 villages or whole group ...	11,525'76	...	13,844'07	...	15,389'10
6	Ghote ...	6,170'93	...	6,210'88	...	6,381'01
	For 5 villages only out of 82 in the group. ...	801'80	...	1,065'92	...	1,163'99
7	Keljhar ...	6,364'69	...	7,300'28	...	8,087'08
8	Kothari ...	15,730'69	...	16,560'91	...	17,636'48
9	Ghatkul ...	17,098'78	...	21,790'22	...	25,678'50
10	Chanda ...	39,209'31	...	42,236'23	...	48,572'72
	Total for the Tahsil ... { 1,866 ...	164,849'42	...	185,128'28	...	220,386'67
	... { 1,888 ...	95,077'41	...	109,612'79	...	133,739'10

## of Village Areas.—(Contd.)

Total area.	Total area irrigated.	Number of irrigation wells.	Number of artificial tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough-cattle.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Acres.	Acres.				
37,555'50	16'50	42	6	111	310
87,305'44	295'23	131	20	1,298	3,202
53,934'81	63'15	20	40	597	1,648
46,869'78	17'75	24	35	603½	1,920
78,623'97	109'73	113	69	522½	1,469
49,498'25	42'10	33	59	256	598
28,794'40	33'24	15	52	436½	1,151
55,634'18	109'06	101	37	1,127½	3,159
29,030'50	5'93	49	33	703	1,675
43,936'01	425'88	153	83	1,145	3,071
38,703'78	159'50	38	54	685	1,926
549,886'62	1,278'07	719	488	7,485	20,129
82,405'48	491'90	... सत्यमेव जयते ...	...	...	...
82,405'19	13,789'26	78	256	2,150	8,192
65,950'69	392'38	...	...	...	...
65,950'70	7,909'50	131	226	1,911	6,286
52,277'62	1,106'47	...	3	3	9
52,252'94	5,632'58	87	147	1,055	3,736
42,989'67	234'70	135	4	626	...
42,893'80	4,983'66	81	240	1,104	3,880
38,080'37	425'64	60	...	815	...
38,108'22	6,485'58	158	180	1,232	4,493
31,848'36	33'02	94	132	713	1,426
2,682'23	275'91	14	11	108	320
49,351'92	579'28	95	122	580	1,190
44,552'71	42'09	15	5	773	1,596
65,908'50	183'71	49	22	1,365	2,717
77,310'35	23'50	13	9	378	788
550,684'67	3,512'69	461	297	5,253	7,725
284,293'08	39,076'49	549	1,060	7,560	26,907

TABLE V.—Details

Serial No.	Name of Group.	Occupied area.				
		Area in cultivation.			Old fallow.	Total.
		Under crop.	New fallow.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<b>BRAHMAPURI TAHSIL.</b>	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Arhar- Nawargaon ...	24,313'98	...	26,812'97	...	30,274'43
	For 4 villages out of 46 in the group ...	2,336'90	...	2,943'42	...	3,285'25
2	Brahmapuri ...	14,698'23	...	16,742'61	...	20,333'89
3	Talodhi ...	12,403'75	...	12,932'51	...	14,641'60
4	Garbori ...	16,950'94	...	18,224'33	...	21,903'91
5	Gunjewahi ...	9,276'78	...	9,753'49	...	12,272'41
6	Kurul ...	18,466'06	...	20,658'64	...	24,090'26
	For 7 villages only out of 47 in the group ...	4,851'13	...	5,915'60	...	6,086'40
7	Murjha ...	19,646'30	...	21,528'80	...	26,023'72
	For 45 villages only out of 56 in the group ...	15,661'87	...	18,527'72	...	20,576'58
8	Wairagarh ...	20,829'94	...	21,578'66	...	23,556'58
		20,644'51	...	23,109'25	...	25,034'01
	Total for the Tahsil ... { 1,866 ...	136,585'98	...	148,232'01	...	173,096'80
	... { 1,888 ...	43,494'41	...	50,495'99	...	54,982'24
	<b>SIRONCHA TAHSIL.</b>					
	<b>UPPER TALUQ.</b>					
1	Sironcha ...	7,318'00	...	7,903'35	...	8,101'48
	For 60 villages or whole group ...	14,227'95	...	14,524'82	...	15,100'87
2	Sirkonda ...	1,974'74	...	1,976'92	...	1,990'27
	For 9 villages or whole group ...	1,975'20	...	1,975'20	...	1,993'35
	<b>LOWER TALUQ.</b>					
1	Nugur ...	4,472'39	...	5,275'18	...	5,317'77
	For 43 villages or whole group ...	6,232'22	...	6,232'22	...	6,436'64
2	Albaka ...	829'45	...	953'92	...	957'04
	For 13 villages or whole group ...	1,131'25	...	1,131'25	...	1,143'74
3	Cher'a ...	2,788'27	...	2,979'93	...	3,002'92
	For 33 villages or whole group ...	3,601'63	...	3,637'30	...	3,649'43
	Total for the Tahsil ... { 1,866 ...	17,382'85	...	19,085'30	...	19,370'38
	... { 1,888 ...	27,168'25	...	27,500'79	...	28,324'03
	Total for the District ... { 1,866 ...	565,907'96	...	626,837'90	...	739,949'93
	... { 1,888 ...	165,740'07	...	187,609'57	...	217,045'37

## of Village Areas.—(Concl'd.)

Total area.	Total area irrigated.	Number of irrigation wells.	Number of artificial tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough-cattle.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Acres.	Acres.				
59,010'61	106'13	83	82	1,168	4,795
8,935'50	946'53	...	31	178	465
50,286'65	167'75	185	125	797	4,038
46,069'01	1,251'20	109	208	992	3,910
57,799'81	1,693'38	346	247	1,809	7,086
48,539'26	796'58	117	180	616	3,724
48,014'13	110'18	17	92	1,054	3,310
10,246'80	847'68	...	24	376	1,037
74,947'54	1,271'76	133	44	1,802	1,370
55,551'38	7,677'25	55	184	1,453	4,325
79,058'19	1,688'36	50	...	897	...
79,487'35	12,618'61	213	356	2,538	6,298
463,735'20	7,085'34	1,045	978	9,137	28,233
154,221'03	22,110'07	268	595	4,525	12,125
33,669'51	773'45	57	64	939	3,304
44,206'93	514'73	11	6	...	...
8,440'22	338'33	...	...	156	520
8,441'04	...	...	...	...	...
25,569'63	668'07	...	10	576	1,678
25,113'47	510'99	3	4	...	...
5,886'25	193'51	...	4	137	316
5,946'48	142'61	...	2	...	...
16,554'16	700'04	...	13	401	1,250
18,072'25	427'45	8	5	...	...
90,129'77	2,673'43	57	91	2,209	7,068
102,780'17	1,595'78	22	17	...	...
1,654,436'26	14,549'53	2,282	1,854	24,084	63,156
541,294'28	62,782'34	839	1,672	12,085	39,032

TABLE VI.—Details

Pre

No.	Name of Group.	Held by malguzars.				Malik-makbuza.		Revenue-free grantees.	
		Sir.	Khudkasht.	Total.	Area leased.	Holding No.	Area.	Holding No.	Area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	WARORA TAHSIL.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.
1	Nagri Lonhara ...	1,600'67	1,115'18	2,715'85	385'58	Malik-makbuza ... Malik Sarkar ... 103	1,831'86 147'28 1,979'14	3	29'97
2	Warora ...	7,135'90	2,593'34	9,729'24	1,478'67	Malik-makbuza ... Quit-rent ... Makta ... Malik Sarkar ... 365	6,515'31 149'60 326'17 421'64 7,412'72	71	1,365'14
3	Bhandak ...	3,849'66	1,026'43	4,876'09	433'24	Malik-makbuza ... Quit-rent ... Malik Sarkar ... 254	2,432'59 205'87 150'75 2,789'21	61	915'73
4	Khemjai ...	2,498'97	1,899'16	4,398'13	403'91	Malik-makbuza ... Malik Sarkar ... 44	597'38 167'86 765'24	5	76'07
5	Shegaon Yensa ...	3,764'86	2,438'59	6,203'45	...	Malik-makbuza ... Quit-rent ... Makta ... Malik Sarkar ... 214	2,781'79 102'27 177'24 1,203'91 4,265'21	34	844'37
6	Chandankhera ...	3,712'24	1,542'68	5,254'92	867'90	Malik-makbuza ... Quit-rent ... Malik Sarkar ... 113	2,222'24 58'34 222'40 2,502'98	4	58'83
7	Sedegaon ...	1,936'06	1,132'52	3,068'58	197'64	Malik-makbuza ... Quit-rent ... Malik Sarkar ... 91	1,400'97 86 69'56 1,471'39	6	28'30
8	Chimur ...	5,270'76	1,709'27	6,980'03	1,138'42	Malik-makbuza ... Quit-rent ... Malik Sarkar ... 214	2,503'99 153'87 645'42 3,303'28	5	138'34
9	Shankarpur ...	3,192'23	456'31	3,648'54	366'91	Malik-makbuza ... Quit-rent ... Malik Sarkar ... 53	812'04 23'55 46'88 882'47	12	232'74
10	Neri ...	2,700'26	1,124'43	3,824'69	573'55	Malik-makbuza ... Malik Sarkar ... 167	2,248'83 222'08 2,470'91	2	41'54
11	Jambu'ghata ...	2,339'58	834'79	3,174'37	391'38	Malik-makbuza ... Quit-rent ... Malik Sarkar ... 114	1,894'72 90'15 229'52 2,214'19	2	30'36
	Total ...	38,001'19	15,872'70	53,873'89	6,237'20	Malik-makbuza ... Quit-rent ... Malik Sarkar ... Makta ... 1,732	25,241'72 784'51 3,527'10 503'41 30,056'74	205	3,761'39

## of Holdings.

sent.

Absolute-occupancy.		Occupancy.		Superior right in Ordinary tenant.	Ordinary.		Privileged tenant.		Total.
Holding No.	Area.	Holding No.	Area.		Holding No.	Area.	Muafi khairati.	Muafi khidmati.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Acres.		Acres.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
103	2,130'31	619	15,046'44	...	...	...	163'51	440'51	22,505'76
630	12,894'85	2,111	46,685'20	...	...	...	196'10	1,104'10	79,387'44
283	6,488'73	1,555	23,611'02	...	...	...	221'28	639'48	39,541'84
132	2,018'18	956	22,755'68	...	...	...	76'96	370'18	30,460'44
304	6,445'40	1,923	39,629'11	...	1	18'22	416'14	1,046'33	58,878'23
186	3,133'91	1,109	16,363'21	...	...	...	52'68	247'17	27,613'70
168	2,563'75	679	6,608'65	...	...	...	60'79	257'98	14,059'44
219	5,705'37	1,282	26,587'23	...	...	...	145'71	940'37	43,801'33
184	3,451'42	783	15,352'74	...	2	49'48	156'15	341'93	24,115'47
189	2,738'98	1,139	13,066'41	...	...	...	319'31	280'27	22,742'61
166	3,263'95	913	13,393'33	...	5	28'32	317'65	308'42	22,730'59
2,694	50,835'85	13,109	239,109'11	...	8	96'02	2,127'08	5,976'77	385,836'85

TABLE VI.—Details

Serial No.	Name of Group.	Held by maguzars.				Malik-makbuza.		Revenue-free grantees.	
		Sir.	Khudkasht.	Total.	Area leased.	Holding No.	Area.	Holding No.	Area.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	CHANDA TAHSIL.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.
1	Vihar	6,693'55	1,539'60	8,233'15	1,316'45	Malik-makbuza ... Quit-rent ... Malik Sarkar ... Makta ... 234	2,726'31 141'98 339'87 26'84 3,235'00	7	97'24
2	Rajgarh	2,311'43	692'85	3,004'28	568'50	Malik-makbuza ... Quit-rent ... Malik Sarkar ... Makta ... 322	7,583'08 358'58 73'21 282'80 8,297'67	10	162'43
3	Mul	1,774'68	677'22	2,451'30	582'52	Malik-makbuza ... Muafi malguzar ... Malik Sarkar ... Makta ... 87	978'78 119'12 68'30 129'66 1,195'86	4	35'75
4	Amgaon	2,851'48	570'37	3,421'85	732'34	Malik-makbuza ... Malik Sarkar ... 130	2,646'47 106'45 2,752'92	1	3'49
5	Garhchiroli	2,104'09	496'38	2,600'47	174'62	Malik-makbuza ... Malik Sarkar ... 64	1,019'02 25'41 1,044'43	2	18'30
6	Ghote	192'82	155'89	348'71	20'40	Malik-makbuza ... Malik Sarkar ... 243	1,333'50 413'02 1,746'52	1	2'10
7	Keljhar	995'25	483'17	1,478'42	222'08	Malik-makbuza ... Quit-rent ... Malik Sarkar ... 134	1,123'88 47'41 171'36 1,342'65	6	40'50
8	Kothari	1,034'73	619'80	1,684'53	197'19	Malik-makbuza ... Quit-rent ... Malik Sarkar ... 92	1,020'97 123'86 567'23 1,712'11	16	234'98
9	Ghatkul	2,228'99	1,454'52	3,683'51	355'35	Malik-makbuza ... Malik Sarkar ... 61	1,100'86 214'79 1,315'65	8	168'80
10	Chanda	3,142'68	1,354'49	4,497'17	296'83	Malik-makbuza ... Quit-rent ... Malik Sarkar ... 474	7,115'80 150'79 1,145'30 8,441'89		642'36
	Total	23,329'10	8,074'29	31,403'39	4,466'28	Malik-makbuza ... Quit-rent ... Malik Sarkar ... Makta ... Muafi Malguzar ... 1,821	26,673'67 822'62 3,124'99 439'30 19'12 31,684'70	96	1,495'95



## of Holdings—(Contd).

sent.

Absolute-occupancy.		Occupancy.		Superior right in Ordinary Tenant	Ordinary.		Privileged tenant.		Total.
Holding No.	Area.	Holding No.	Area.		Holding No.	Area.	Muafi khairati.	Muafi khidmati.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Acres.		Acres.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
450	6,450'05	2,163	18,405'68	...	...	...	271'44	188'85	36,881'41
492	9,297'03	1,920	19,568'14	...	...	...	196'08	293'57	40,819'20
164	1,856'29	1,443	12,650'88	...	...	...	259'58	213'32	18,662'98
202	4,503'13	1,245	12,405'82	...	...	...	128'60	155'81	23,371'62
154	2,076'87	1,080	8,814'27	7'94	...	...	149'34	33'94	14,745'56
26	282'66	1,554	7,991'26	...	...	...	82'08	176'32	10,629'65
135	821'74	1,340	7,627'55	...	...	...	146'88	91'42	11,549'16
108	2,157'45	903	11,637'85	...	1	4'88	18'56	150'75	17,601'11
151	2,270'34	2,396	34,118'77	...	...	...	152'21	362'80	42,072'08
363	5,176'00	1,611	32,225'23	...	...	...	13'70	611'47	51,607'82
2,245	34,891'56	15,657	1,65,445'45	7'94	1	4'88	1,418'47	2,278'25	2,67,940'59

TABLE VI.—Details of

Pre

Serial No.	Name of Group.	Held by malguzars.				Malik-makbuza.		Revenue-free grantees.	
		Sir.	Khudkasht.	Total.	Area leased.	Holding No.	Area.	Holding No.	Area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	BRAHMAPURI TAHSIL.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.
1	Arhar Nawargaon	3,384'75	760'34	4,145'09	545'06	332	3,284'93	9	48'60
						Malik-makbuza ...	3,142'30		
						Malik Sarkar ...	142'63		
2	Brahmapuri	2,527'38	1,029'15	3,556'53	302'46	142	1,622'23	6	19'38
						Malik-makbuza ...	984'46		
						Malik Sarkar ...	271'93		
						Quit-rent ...	146'11		
						Makta ...	51'12		
						Sir Assignee ...	22'65		
3	Talodhi	2,583'53	1,148'60	3,732'13	410'82	256	1,476'27	1	4'31
						Malik-makbuza ...	2,566'38		
						Malik Sarkar ...	37'83		
						Quit-rent ...	4'68		
						Muafi Malguzar ...	8'66		
						Sir Assignee ...	51'58		
4	Garbori	2,485'31	1,246'72	3,732'03	480'89	121	2,669'13	8	70'10
						Malik-makbuza ...	1,272'08		
						Malik Sarkar ...	150'64		
5	Gunjewahi	1,784'22	1,130'60	2,914'82	253'04	121	1,422'72	1	5'47
						Malik-makbuza ...	2,412'74		
						Malik Sarkar ...	175'15		
						Sir Assignee ...	67'05		
6	Kurul	2,893'65	676'64	3,570'29	294'29	227	2,654'94	2	10'12
						Malik-makbuza ...	1,451'66		
						Malik Sarkar ...	284'41		
7	Murjha	3,088'76	1,218'07	4,306'83	237'11	92	1,736'07	2	13'99
						Malik-makbuza ...	1,603'31		
						Malik Sarkar ...	54'84		
8	Wairagarh	3,225'37	1,368'08	4,593'45	195'76	125	1,658'15	1	9'30
						Malik-makbuza ...	14,949'57		
						Quit-rent ...	150'79		
						Malik Sarkar ...	1,223'02		
						Makta ...	51'12		
						Muafi Malguzar ...	8'66		
						Sir Assignee ...	141'28		
	Total	21,972'97	8,578'20	30,551'17	2,719'43	1,416	16,524'44	30	181'27

## Holdings.—(Contd.)

sent.

Absolute-occupancy.		Occupancy.		Superior right in Ordinary Tenant.	Ordinary.		Privileged tenant.		Total.
Holding No.	Area.	Holding No.	Area.		Holding No.	Area.	Muafi khairati.	Muafi khidmati.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Acres.		Acres.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres
715	6,456'80	2,162	18,145'93	...	4	23'01	950'10	259'80	33,314'26
423	5,018'13	1,582	14,339'34	...	...	...	295'89	217'88	25,069'38
228	1,599'77	1,639	9,626'05	...	3	19'13	158'99	111'38	16,728'03
275	2,967'00	2,095	15,512'18	...	73	236'23	241'90	176'86	25,605'43
97	786'84	1,059	6,089'84	...	3	17'02	200'80	112'57	11,550'08
625	6,765'27	1,665	14,167'18	...	2	17'24	545'48	191'77	27,922'29
366	4,108'69	1,810	17,108'95	...	...	...	360'09	149'48	27,784'10
188	1,754'12	1,722	14,356'82	...	..	...	223'28	454'59	23,049'71
2,917	29,456'62	13,784	109,346'29	...	85	312'63	2,976'53	1,674'33	191,023'28

TABLE VI.—Details

Pre

Serial No.	Name of Group.	Held by malguzar.				Malik-makbuza.		Revenue-free grantees.	
		Sir.	Khudkasht.	Total.	Area leased.	Holding No.	Area.	Holding No.	Area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	<b>SIRONCHA TAHSIL.</b>	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.
	<b>UPPER TALUQ.</b>								
1	Sironcha ...	60'68	154'65	215'33	30'61	Malik-makbuza ... Malik Sarkar ...	37'72 12'17	...	...
2	Sirkonda ...	...	...	...	...	20 Malik-makbuza ... 36	49'89 376'33	...	...
	<b>LOWER TALUQ.</b>								
1	Nugur ...	225'10	81'00	306'10	8'48	Malik-makbuza ... Malik Sarkar ...	25'70 14'53	...	...
2	Albaka ...	...	...	...	...	13 Malik-makbuza ... 1	40'23 3'26	...	...
3	Cherla ...	...	1'07	1'07	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>Total</b> ...	285'78	236'72	522'50	39'09	Malik-makbuza ... Malik Sarkar ...	443'01 26'70	...	...
						70	469'71	...	...
						Malik-makbuza ... Quit-rent ... Malik Sarkar ... Makta ... Muafi Malguzar ... Sir Assignee ...	67,312'97 1,757'92 7,901'81 993'83 27'78 141'28		
	<b>Total of District</b> ...	83,589'04	32,761'91	116,350'95	13,462'00	5,039	78,135'59	331	5,348'61

of Holdings.—(Concl'd.)

sent.

Absolute-occupancy.		Occupancy.		Superior right in Ordinary Tenant.	Ordinary.		Privileged tenant.		Total
Holding No.	Area.	Holding No.	Area.		Holding No.	Area.	Muafi khairati.	Muafi khidmati.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
125	753'62	3705	19,074'72	...	44	402'46	571'67	411'79	21,479'48
11	122'39	320	1,999'07	...	...	...	115	41'57	2,539'51
68	293'26	2,019	8,314'29	...	...	...	138'24	163'45	9,255'57
6	10'98	352	1,592'99	...	...	...	34'24	63'46	1,704'93
87	369'72	787	3,416'24	...	...	...	62'20	98'48	3,947'71
297	1,549'97	7,183	34,397'31	...	44	402'46	806'50	778'75	38,927'20
8,153	116,734'00	49,733	548,298'16	7'94	138	815'99	7,328'58	10,708'10	883,727'92

TABLE VI.—Details of Holdings.

No.	Name of group.	Last,							Total.
		Home-farm.	Malik-makbuza.	Revenue free grantees.	Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Privileged tenants.		
		Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Muafi Khairati.	Muafi Khidmati.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
WORORA TAHSIL.									
1	Nagri-Lonhara ...	1,961'73	1,948'21	287'05	3,422'28	6,831'96	41'87	346'62	14,839'72
2	Warora ...	7,596'89	4,988'90	3,785'40	17,183'48	39,761'86	10'75	1,087'71	74,413'99
3	Bhandak ...	3,795'13	1,659'24	2,087'40	8,235'27	19,072'92	...	888'35	35,738'31
4	Khemjai ...	3,041'12	548'77	343'00	5,179'70	13,977'47	...	332'63	23,418'69
5	Shegaon-Yensa ...	4,574'05	4,059'33	1,464'72	13,044'52	20,127'19	26'50	1,098'68	44,394'99
6	Chandankhera ...	3,867'50	2,718'19	292'45	4,880'40	11,864'25	5'50	220'47	23,843'76
7	Sedegaon ...	1,870'01	1,445'06	84'14	3,740'08	4,531'71	..	269'15	1,140'15
8	Chimur ..	5,247'48	3,477'64	651'87	99,491'64	164,213'17	...	825'50	36,575'30
9	Shankerpur ...	4,100'10	653'78	481'94	4,199'27	12,249'09	...	411'21	22,095'39
10	Neri ...	3,137'15	2,233'17	271'53	4,812'80	9,217'12	348'46	...	19,980'23
11	Jambulghata ...	3,041'40	2,416'98	223'54	4,508'95	9,226'36	423'32	...	19,840'55
	Total ...	42,238'56	26,149'27	9,933'04	79,176'139	163,282'10	6,336'72	...	327,096'08
CHANDA TAHSIL.									
1	Vihar ...	5,701'78	3,726'55	142'64	12,620'26	9,497'48	220'88	...	31,909'59
	1888 figures for 68 villages.	8,278'35	3,309'82	73'04	8,030'56	163,96'28	1,008'38	...	37,096'43
2	Rajgarh ...	2,218'69	9,409'17	585'38	14,802'75	7,149'57	330'99	...	34,496'55
	For 46 villages ...	3,012'16	8,502'68	379'30	10,147'58	16,182'181	1,848'02	...	40,072'64
3	Mul ...	1,871'76	1,379'35	134'81	4,043'97	7,383'57	266'54	...	15,084'00
	For 53 villages ...	2,783'62	1,265'02	110'51	2,362'56	10,374'94	791'02	...	17,687'70
4	Amgaon ...	2,869'04	2,572'44	356'41	7,716'18	5,678'29	111'03	133'09	19,436'48
	For 32 villages ...	3,081'10	2,566'77	121'19	5,230'70	9,996'61	1,091'78	241'09	22,329'24
5	Garchiroli ...	2,317'03	969'28	159'99	3,912'94	5,617'93	127'09	...	13,104'26
	For 38 villages ...	2,963'30	978'15	100'36	27,431'86	7,935'82	667'61	...	15,389'10
6	Ghote ...	158'42	2,223'78	5'16	928'86	3,028'18	36'61	...	6,381'01
	For 5 villages only out of 82 in group.	63'00	161'82	2'00	312'81	562'56	62'00	...	1,163'99
7	Keljhar ...	1,200'44	1,152'17	286'77	2,513'24	2,841'60	3'53	89'33	8,087'08
8	Kothari ...	1,990'50	997'03	845'79	5,077'93	8,408'25	19'09	297'89	11,636'48
9	Ghatkul ...	2,762'32	1,039'16	518'77	6,951'70	14,151'82	...	254'73	25,618'50
10	Chanda ...	2,771'20	7,182'41	2,192'22	16,964'22	1,881'87	580'80	...	48,572'72
	Total ...	23,861'18	30,651'34	5,227'94	75,532'05	82,642'56	2,471'60	...	220,386'67
		20,181'53	16,784'26	786'52	28,828'07	61,448'82	5,709'90	...	133,739'10

TABLE VI.—Details of Holdings.—(Concl'd.)

No.	Name of group.	Last.							Total.
		Home-farm.	Malik-makbuza.	Revenue-free grantees.	Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Privileged tenants.		
		Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Muafi khairati.	Muafi khidmati.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
BRAHMAPURI TAHSIL.									
1	Arhar-Nawargaon ...	4,757'58	3,279'48	185'67	8,061'18	12,802'32	1,188'20		30,274'43
	1888 figures for 4 vil- lages out of 46 in group.	656'47	61'54	...	187'69	2,225'90	153'65		3,285'25
2	Brahmapuri ...	4,202'77	1,207'51	471'37	6,924'84	7,072'59	454'41		20,333'89
3	Talodhi ...	3,592'55	1,704'47	291'52	2,126'99	6,799'47	126'60		14,641'60
4	Garbori ...	3,785'87	3,551'01	418'45	3,655'04	10,316'11	177'43		21,903'91
5	Gunjewahi ...	2,896'92	2,580'46	67'76	1,789'85	4,733'91	204'11		12,272'41
6	Kurul ...	3,253'12	2,543'07	132'91	9,328'95	8,039'39	792'82		24,090'26
	For 7 villages only out of 47 in group.	759'98	193'97	...	2,125'19	2,715'94	291'32		6,086'40
7	Murjha ...	3,608'49	2,084'59	65'17	7,252'99	12,619'92	392'56		26,023'72
	For 45 villages out of 56 in group.	3,176'54	1,715'92	31'98	3,658'17	11,361'62	632'35		20,576'58
8	Wairagarh ...	4,364'03	1,956'90	174'63	4,561'87	12,331'46	167'69		23,556'58
	For 99 villages or whole group.	4,269'87	1,699'06	50'94	2,349'71	15,694'15	970'23		25,034'01
	Total ...	30,461'33	18,907'49	1,807'48	43,701'71	74,715'57	3,513'82		173,096'80
		8,862'86	3,670'49	82'92	8,320'76	31,997'61	2,047'60		54,982'24
SIRONCHA TAHSIL.									
1	Sironcha ...	56'00	31'11	...	1,298'61	5,666'00	1,049'76		8,101'48
	For 60 villages or whole group.	236'70	44'05	...	803'48	13,622'47	148'76	245'41	15,100'87
2	Sirkonda ...	178'75	395'35	...	260'59	925'48	230'10		1,990'27
	For 9 villages or whole group.	...	284'45	...	295'98	1,412'92	...	...	1,993'35
1	Nugur ...	815'35	43'17	...	609'76	3,734'03	58'40	57'06	5,317'77
	For 43 villages or whole group.	229'91	38'01	...	308'10	5,816'15	44'47		6,436'64
2	Albaka ...	217'35	3'18	...	8'12	721'81	...	7'48	957'94
	For 13 villages or whole group.	72	3'19	...	3'88	1,113'64	4'45	17'86	1,143'74
3	Cherla ...	397'07	...	...	1,005'29	1,551'86	47'99	71	3,002'92
	For 33 villages or whole group.	30'31	...	...	752'53	2,825'93	3'01	37'65	3,649'43
	Total ...	1,664'52	472'81	...	3,182'37	12,599'18	1,451'50		19,370'38
		497'64	369'70	...	2,163'97	24,791'11	501'61		28,324'03
	Total for the District ...	98,225'59	76,180'91	16,968'46	201,572'52	333,239'41	13,763'64		739,949'93
		29,542'03	20,824'45	869'44	39,312'80	118,237'54	8,259'11		217,045'37

TABLE VII.—

No.	Name of group.	At Settlement.				
		Malik-makbuza.	Tenants.			
			Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
						WARORA
1	Nagri-Lonhara	726 15 1	1,269 13 0	2,650 6 0	...	3,920 3 0
2	Warora	1,954 14 3	7,367 9 0	15,909 15 6	...	23,277 8 6
3	Bhandak	1,126 15 1	3,634 6 6	6,913 4 0	...	10,547 10 6
4	Khemjai	154 5 4	1,795 5 0	4,675 9 0	...	6,470 14 0
5	Shegaon-Yensa	1,015 6 10	3,776 5 4	4,999 14 0	...	8,776 3 4
	Nimsara	45 1 11	136 12 0	...	...	136 12 0
6	Chandankhera	914 3 8	1,817 7 0	3,685 11 0	...	5,503 2 0
7	Sedegaon	344 7 9	1,471 14 0	1,709 6 0	...	3,181 4 0
8	Chimur	1,173 11 6	2,641 9 0	4,894 4 1	...	7,535 13 1
9	Shankerpur	167 10 5	1,795 11 0	4,088 11 0	...	5,884 6 0
10	Neri	918 3 9	3,257 2 0	6,409 8 6	...	9,666 10 6
11	Jambulghata	835 14 0	2,390 3 0	3,606 5 0	...	5,996 8 0
	Umri Buty	...	30 15 0	45 12 0	...	76 11 0
	Total	9,332 11 8	31,217 4 10	59,542 14 1	...	90,760 2 11
	Nimsara and Umri Buty	45 1 11	167 11 0	45 12 0	...	213 7 0
						CHANDA
1	Vihar	1,427 1 6	8,492 12 1	6,974 15 9	...	15,467 11 10
	1888, for 68 villages	1,336 1 4	5,741 14 10	11,748 10 2	...	17,490 9 0
2	Rajgarh	2,310 0 6	5,453 9 0	4,078 1 8	...	9,531 10 8
	For 46 villages	2,623 0 10	4,139 11 6	7,667 3 8	...	11,806 15 2
3	Mul	310 7 6	3,274 0 0	8,180 12 6	...	11,454 12 6
	For 53 villages	461 11 2	1,914 4 6	8,285 11 8	...	10,200 0 2
4	Amgaon	539 5 0	3,241 6 0	4,180 4 10	...	7,421 10 10
	For 32 villages	830 13 0	2,352 12 9	6,003 8 1	...	8,336 4 10
5	Garchiroli	393 15 3	2,031 3 6	4,086 0 3	...	6,117 3 9
	For 38 villages	540 6 0	1,603 15 0	6,335 8 0	...	7,939 7 0
6	Ghote	862 15 10	412 3 7	1,859 2 1	...	2,271 5 8
	For 5 villages out of 82 in group...	130 12 0	172 4 0	308 14 0	...	481 2 0
7	Keljhar	758 11 0	3,219 0 3	2,551 2 0	...	5,770 2 3
8	Khothari	399 13 10	3,234 5 0	5,026 11 0	...	8,261 0 0
	Sarandi	2 8 0	0 12 0	92 14 0	...	93 10 0
9	Ghatkul	159 11 5	1,722 0 0	3,220 10 0	...	4,942 10 0
10	Chanda	4,522 7 1	7,359 5 0	9,315 14 0	...	16,675 3 0
	Gaorala	...	51 8 0	...	...	51 8 0
	Total	11,684 8 11	38,439 12 5	49,473 10 1	...	87,913 6 6
		2 8 0	52 4 0	92 14 0	...	145 2 0
		5,922 12 4	15,924 14 7	40,349 7 7	...	56,274 6 2



## Payments.

At Present.

Malik-makbuza.			Tenants.			
Malik-makbuza.	Malik-Sarkar.	Total.	Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
TAHSIL.						
648 14 4½	74 9 5	723 7 9½	864 9 6	6,292 1 1	...	7,156 10 7
2,326 1 2½	260 8 6	2,586 9 8½	5,713 13 4	23,407 15 8	...	29,121 13 0
1,327 13 5	70 8 9	1,398 6 2	3,195 8 10	9,940 7 9	...	13,136 0 7
183 8 4	66 4 10	249 13 2	947 13 0	7,948 2 6	...	8,895 15 6
832 0 7	430 3 4	1,262 3 11	2,029 9 6	11,984 2 6	12 0 0	14,025 12 0
34 0 5	10 0 0	44 0 5	39 14 1	248 6 0	...	288 4 1
717 10 3	85 2 4	802 12 7	1,159 9 3	6,806 8 3	...	7,966 1 6
343 1 0	26 6 8	369 7 8	979 7 1	3,123 11 9	...	4,103 2 10
894 6 9	267 13 4	1,162 4 1	1,702 0 4	10,831 15 11	...	12,534 0 3
257 6 1	19 5 0	276 11 1	1,542 2 3	7,211 3 8	12 0 0	8,765 5 11
959 10 8	95 14 9	1,055 9 5	1,861 2 0	9,691 0 0	...	11,552 2 0
791 2 2	119 10 7	910 12 9	1,399 10 9	7,421 13 4	126 11 9	8,948 3 10
2 14 3	...	2 14 3	31 5 0	155 3 9	...	186 8 9
9,281 10 10 36 14 8	1,516 7 6 10 0 0	10,798 2 4 46 14 8	21,395 5 10 71 3 1	1,04,659 2 5 403 9 9	150 11 9 ...	1,26,205 4 0 474 12 10
TAHSIL.						
1,271 3 4	274 6 10	1,545 10 2	4,636 11 8	12,423 8 9	...	17,060 4 5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,600 7 10	17 2 4	2,617 10 2	3,865 0 8	8,308 5 0	...	12,173 5 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
469 0 9	39 14 4	508 15 1	1,610 10 2	9,608 7 8	...	11,219 1 10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
910 1 0	35 12 0	945 13 0	1,952 10 3	5,577 3 3	...	7,529 13 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
595 14 0	22 8 0	618 6 0	1,317 11 0	5,885 7 1	...	7,203 2 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
580 10 9	188 8 3	769 3 0	116 9 2	3,402 11 11	...	3,519 5 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
677 1 6	113 3 0	790 4 6	808 15 4	6,762 2 10	...	7,571 2 2
460 9 10	221 4 2	681 14 0	1,782 4 8	6,127 7 0	14 0 0	7,923 11 8
...	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	86 14 0	...	86 14 0
223 1 2	64 4 2	287 5 4	568 12 8	7,988 5 7	...	8,557 2 3
4,561 15 0	485 13 0	5,047 12 0	3,246 9 3	12,739 12 7	...	15,986 5 10
...	...	...	...	42 0 0	...	42 0 0
12,350 1 2	1,462 12 1 2 8 0	13,812 13 3 2 8 0	19,905 14 10 ...	78,823 7 8 128 14 0	14 0 0 ...	98,743 6 6 128 14 0

TABLE VII.—

At Settlement.

No.	Name of group.	Malik-makbuza.	Tenants.			
			Absolute- occupancy.	Occupancy	Ordinary.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
						BRAHMAPURI
1	Arhar-Nawargaon ...	1,683 0 0	5,345 9 0	8,070 1 0	...	13,415 10 0
	For 4 villages out of 46 in group ...	21 12 0	202 6 0	1,828 1 0	...	2,030 7 0
2	Brahmapuri ...	483 4 10	3,262 14 9	3,989 1 0	...	7,251 15 9
3	Talodhi ...	1,413 8 10	2,912 15 3	9,241 7 0	...	12,154 6 3
4	Garbori ...	948 7 6	4,935 5 6	13,329 13 6	...	18,265 3 0
5	Gunjewahi ...	1,193 3 2	2,309 10 0	6,513 3 1	...	8,822 13 1
6	Karul ...	1,153 9 0	5,190 12 6	4,766 8 0	...	9,957 4 6
	For 7 villages out of 47 in group ...	134 11 0	1,695 0 0	1,517 14 0	...	3,212 14 0
7	Murjha ...	1,070 12 0	5,568 1 3	8,703 10 8	..	14,27 11 11
	For 45 villages out of 56 in group ...	1,032 13 0	3,564 5 0	9,582 15 0	...	13,147 4 0
8	Wairagarh ...	926 11 0	2,980 9 3	5,719 11 0	...	8,700 4 3
	For 99 villages or whole group ...	1,030 7 0	1,943 5 0	10,667 11 0	...	12,611 0 0
	Total ...	8,872 8 4 2,219 11 0	32,505 13 6 7,405 0 0	60,333 7 3 23,596 9 0	...	92,839 4 9 31,001 9 0
						SIRONCHA
1	Sironcha ...	18 15 8	1,644 13 10	6,646 12 0	...	8,291 9 10
	For 60 villages or whole group ...	45 5 0	976 11 3	16,934 7 11	...	17,911 3 2
2	Sirkonda ...	154 9 0	438 3 0	375 12 0	...	813 15 0
	For 9 villages or whole group ...	109 0 0	122 7 8	751 2 4	...	873 10 0
1	Nugur ...	16 0 0	725 5 0	4,423 2 0	...	5,148 7 9
	For 43 villages or whole group ...	16 12 0	358 10 0	8,113 1 6	..	8,481 11 6
2	Albaka ...	3 0 0	21 4 0	1,357 6 0	...	1,378 10 0
	For 13 villages or whole group ...	3 0 0	12 4 0	1,810 8 0	...	1,822 12 0
3	Cherla ...	...	1,530 10 0	2,225 7 0	...	3,756 1 0
	For 33 villages or whole group ...	...	1,072 8 6	3,566 9 6	...	4,639 2 0
	Total ...	192 8 8 174 1 0	4,360 3 10 2,552 9 5	15,028 7 0 31,175 13 3	...	19,388 10 10 33,728 6 8
	Total for the District ...	{ 30,082 5 7 47 9 11	{ 1,06,523 2 7 219 15 0	{ 1,84,378 6 5 138 10 0	...	{ 290,901 9 0 358 9 0
		8,316 8 4	25,882 8 0	95,121 13 10	...	121,004 5 10

## Payments.—(Contd.)

At Present.

Malik-makbuza.			Tenants.			
Malik-makbuza.	Malik-Sarkar.	Total.	Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
TAHSIL.						
1,628 6 3	93 12 7	1,722 2 10	4 418 9 10	13,335 4 2	37 6 6	17,791 4 6
...	..	...	...	...	...	...
622 3 8	87 14 2	710 1 10	2,517 5 5	8,785 3 3	...	11,302 8 8
1,307 5 3	360 6 8	1,667 11 11	1,937 15 8	13,686 15 2	45 12 0	15,070 10 10
1,011 3 2	49 11 2	1,060 14 4	3,296 10 10	17,559 10 0	459 6 0	21,315 10 10
1,006 3 3	265 15 6	1,272 9 9	915 14 8	7,469 15 6	59 0 0	8,444 14 2
1,146 3 7	129 5 1	1,275 8 8	4,159 15 9	8,555 1 4	23 13 4	12,738 14 5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
885 9 5	153 2 0	1,038 11 5	3,611 3 5	12,798 11 8	...	16,409 15 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
969 15 0	46 9 4	1,016 8 4	1,502 4 4	8,882 2 0	...	10,384 6 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,577 1 7	1,186 12 6	9,763 14 1	22,359 15 11	90,472 15 1	625 5 10	1,13,458 4 10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TAHSIL.						
38 4 8	5 4 0	43 8 8	910 1 2	19,666 14 8	482 2 0	21,059 1 10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152 10 0	...	152 10 0	59 13 8	1,083 2 1	...	1,142 15 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 10 0	...	19 10 0	341 5 0	10,232 12 3	...	10,574 1 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 0 0	...	3 0 0	17 4 0	1,916 15 9	...	1,934 3 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	467 6 5	3,444 10 4	...	3,912 0 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
213 8 8	5 4 0	218 12 8	1,795 14 3	36,344 7 1	482 2 0	38,622 7 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30,422 6 3	4,171 4 1	34,593 10 4	65,457 2 10	3,10,300 0 3	1,372 3 7	3,77,029 6 8
36 14 8	12 8 0	49 6 8	71 3 1	532 7 9	...	603 10 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VII.—

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.	As prop		
		Malik-makbuza.	Ten	
			Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
				WARORA
1	Nagri-Lonhara ... ..	857 0 0	990 8 0	6,852 0 0
2	Warora ... ..	3,661 12 0	6,897 8 0	25,668 13 0
3	Bhandak ... ..	1,716 0 0	3,803 8 0	11,547 12 0
4	Khemjai ... ..	306 8 0	1,043 0 0	9,335 8 0
5	Shegaon-Yensa ... ..	1,485 0 0	2,421 0 0	13,813 8 0
	Nimsara ... ..	59 0 0	52 0 0	294 12 0
6	Chandankhera ... ..	1,001 0 0	1,337 14 0	7,516 4 0
7	Shedegaon ... ..	503 8 0	1,225 8 0	3,477 8 0
8	Chimur ... ..	1,450 0 0	2,201 1 0	12,216 12 0
9	Shankerpur ... ..	399 12 0	1,895 4 0	8,151 8 0
10	Neri ... ..	1,421 12 0	2,241 0 0	11,027 10 0
11	Jambulghata ... ..	1,210 15 0	1,712 10 0	8,274 4 0
	Umri Buti ... ..	2 8 0	46 8 0	180 8 0
	Total for the Tahsil ... ..	14,013 3 0	25,768 13 0	1,17,881 7 0
	Nimsara and Umri Buti ... ..	61 8 0	98 8 0	475 4 0
				CHANDA
1	Vihar ... ..	1,754 0 0	4,919 4 0	13,761 10 0
2	Rajgarh ... ..	3,320 2 0	4,543 10 0	9,564 12 0
3	Mul ... ..	718 12 0	1,786 12 0	10,890 4 0
4	Amgaon ... ..	1,149 8 0	2,154 8 0	6,500 12 0
5	Garchiroli ... ..	741 8 0	1,380 8 0	6,576 0 0
6	Ghote ... ..	962 12 0	134 8 0	3,839 8 0
7	Keljhar ... ..	1,002 12 0	928 6 0	7,442 0 0
8	Kothari ... ..	909 0 0	1,943 10 0	7,641 8 0
	Sarandi ... ..	4 0 0	...	202 14 0
9	Ghatkul ... ..	402 0 0	721 2 0	9,994 6 0
10	Chanda ... ..	6,563 14 0	2,761 0 0	15,913 12 0
	Gaorala ... ..	...	...	68 12 0
	Total for the Tahsil ... ..	17,524 4 0	22,273 4 0	92,124 8 0
	Sarandi and Gaorala ... ..	4 0 0	...	271 10 0

## Payments.—(Contd.)

As sanctioned.		As sanctioned.					Remarks.
As sanctioned.		Malik-makbuza.	Tenants.				
As sanctioned.			Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Tenants.		
Ordinary.	Total.				Ordinary.	Total.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
TAHSIL.							
...	7,842 8 0	853 0 0	990 8 0	6,849 0 0	...	7,839 8 0	
...	32,566 5 0	3,523 4 0	6,897 8 0	25,654 13 0	...	32,552 5 0	
...	15,351 4 0	1,710 0 0	3,788 8 0	11,547 12 0	...	15,336 4 0	
...	10,378 8 0	304 8 0	1,022 0 0	9,318 8 0	...	10,340 8 0	
2 0 0	16,246 8 0	1,485 0 0	2,421 0 0	13,813 8 0	12 0 0	16,246 8 0	
...	346 12 0	59 0 0	52 0 0	294 12 0	...	346 12 0	
...	8,854 2 0	1,001 0 0	1,337 14 0	7,516 4 0	...	8,854 2 0	
...	4,703 0 0	491 8 0	1,207 8 0	3,472 0 0	...	4,679 8 0	
...	14,417 13 0	1,422 0 0	2,157 1 0	12,183 12 0	...	14,340 13 0	
24 0 0	10,070 12 0	379 4 0	1,869 12 0	8,131 12 0	24 0 0	10,025 8 0	
...	13,268 10 0	1,503 4 0	2,262 8 0	11,042 2 0	...	13,304 10 0	
94 8 0	10,081 6 0	1,267 4 0	1,730 10 0	8,286 4 0	94 8 0	10,111 6 0	
..	227 0 0	2 8 0	46 8 0	180 8 0	...	227 0 0	
130 8 0	1,43,780 12 0	13,940 0 0	25,684 13 0	1,17,815 11 0	130 8 0	1,43,631 0 0	
...	573 12 0	61 8 0	98 8 0	475 4 0	...	573 12 0	
TAHSIL.							
...	18,680 14 0	1,903 12 0	4,919 4 0	13,676 10 0	...	18,595 14 0	
...	14,108 6 0	3,320 2 0	4,543 10 0	9,564 12 0	...	14,108 6 0	
...	12,677 0 0	748 12 0	1,779 4 0	10,837 4 0	...	12,616 8 0	
...	8,655 4 0	1,249 8 0	2,169 8 0	6,530 12 0	...	8,700 4 0	
12 0 0	7,968 8 0	768 0 0	1,380 8 0	6,608 0 0	12 0 0	8,000 8 0	
...	3,974 0 0	962 12 0	134 8 0	3,839 8 0	...	3,974 0 0	
...	8,370 6 0	1,002 12 0	923 6 0	7,375 8 0	...	8,298 14 0	
14 0 0	9,599 2 0	909 0 0	1,958 10 0	7,681 8 0	14 0 0	9,654 2 0	
...	202 14 0	4 0 0	...	202 14 0	...	202 14 0	
...	10,715 8 0	402 0 0	721 2 0	10,004 6 0	...	10,725 8 0	
...	19,674 12 0	6,935 12 0	3,642 8 0	15,676 8 0	...	19,319 0 0	
...	68 12 0	...	...	68 12 0	...	68 12 0	
26 0 0	1,14,423 12 0	18,202 6 0	22,172 4 0	91,794 12 0	26 0 0	1,13,993 0 0	
...	271 10 0	4 0 0	...	271 10 0	...	271 10 0	

TABLE VII.—

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.	As anno		
		Malik-makbuza.	Ten	
			Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
				<b>WARORA</b>
1	Nagri-Lonhara	853 0 0	957 0 0	7,176 12 0
2	Warora	3,495 4 0	6,815 4 0	25,968 5 0
3	Bhadak	1,779 3 0	3,766 8 0	11,753 0 0
4	Khemjai	306 8 0	1,025 0 0	9,702 14 0
5	Shegaon-Yensa	1,584 8 0	2,419 12 0	13,979 12 0
	Nimsara	59 0 0	51 12 0	305 12 0
6	Chandankhera	1,016 4 0	1,337 6 0	7,356 0 0
7	Shedegaon	497 0 0	1,201 4 0	3,739 0 0
8	Chimur	1,418 0 0	2,154 0 0	12,379 2 0
9	Shankerpur	396 0 0	1,867 12 0	8,105 8 0
10	Neri	1,507 4 0	2,237 0 0	11,436 6 0
11	Jambulghata	1,261 4 0	1,695 6 0	8,357 0 0
	Umri Buty	2 8 0	48 8 0	184 8 0
	<b>Total for Tahsil</b>	<b>14,115 3 0</b>	<b>25,476 4 0</b>	<b>1,20,153 11 0</b>
	<b>Nimsara and Umri Buty</b>	<b>61 8 0</b>	<b>100 4 0</b>	<b>490 4 0</b>
				<b>CHANDA</b>
1	Vihar	1,923 8 0	4,430 4 0	13,872 3 0
2	Rajgarh	3,319 10 0	4,471 2 0	9,950 0 0
3	Mul	747 4 0	1,768 4 0	11,379 15 0
4	Amgaon	1,248 6 0	2,170 4 0	6,929 10 0
5	Garchiroli	767 8 0	1,364 12 0	6,982 6 0
6	Ghote	998 4 0	134 8 0	4,029 14 0
7	Keljhar	969 12 0	917 14 0	7,564 8 0
8	Kothari	937 8 0	1,913 10 0	8,043 10 0
	Sarandi	4 0 0	.....	200 2 0
9	Ghatkul	410 0 0	717 0 0	10,691 10 0
10	Chanda	6,803 12 0	3,607 12 0	17,181 8 0
	Gaorala	...	.....	106 4 0
	<b>Total for the Tahsil</b>	<b>18,124 8 0</b>	<b>21,495 6 0</b>	<b>96,625 4 0</b>
	<b>Sarandi and Gaorala</b>	<b>4 0 0</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>306 6 0</b>

## Payments.—(Contd.)

unpaid,		Compare as deducted from rates.					Remarks.
ants.		Malik-makbuza.	Tenants.				
Ordinary.	Total.		Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
TAHSIL.							
...	8,133 12 0	979 1 0	1,033 4 0	6,617 14 0	..	7,651 2 0	
...	32,783 9 0	4,434 4 0	7,690 11 0	26,172 10 0	...	33,863 5 0	
...	15,519 8 0	1,924 15 0	4,268 15 0	12,547 13 0	...	16,816 12 0	
...	10,727 14 0	281 12 0	1,103 7 0	9,649 0 0	...	10,752 7 0	
12 0 0	16,411 8 0	1,551 3 0	2,585 13 0	14,123 8 0	6 9 0	16,715 14 0	
...	357 8 0	69 5 0	62 7 0	319 12 0	...	382 3 0	
2 0 0	8,895 6 0	1,303 1 0	1,442 14 0	7,412 9 0	...	8,855 7 0	
...	4,940 4 0	556 4 0	1,286 14 0	3,346 13 0	...	4,633 11 0	
45 4 0	14,578 6 0	1,766 14 0	2,467 1 0	12,009 3 0	...	14,476 4 0	
69 0 0	10,042 4 0	523 0 0	2,028 12 0	8,124 5 0	19 8 0	10,172 9 0	
46 0 0	13,719 6 0	1,744 11 0	2,329 6 0	10,534 13 0	...	12,864 3 0	
96 8 0	10,148 14 0	1,575 11 0	2,035 0 0	7,993 15 0	58 2 0	10,087 11 0	
...	233 0 0	1 10 0	57 0 0	184 10 0	...	241 10 0	
270 12 0	1,45,900 11 0	16,640 12 0	28,272 11 0	1,18,532 7 0	84 3 0	1,46,889 5 0	
..	590 8 0	70 15 0	119 7 0	504 6 0	...	623 13 0	
TAHSIL.							
...	8,302 7 0	1,915 11 0	4,291 4 0	12,325 2 0	...	16,616 6 0	
...	14,431 2 0	4,013 7 0	4,793 2 0	9,522 7 0	...	14,415 9 0	
...	13,148 3 0	1,033 12 0	1,789 3 0	10,495 6 0	...	12,284 9 0	
...	9,099 14 0	1,435 1 0	2,277 14 0	6,628 13 0	...	8,906 11 0	
12 0 0	8,359 2 0	888 15 0	1,290 9 0	6,122 3 0	11 15 0	7,424 11 0	
109 12 0	4,274 2 0	1,056 4 0	127 9 0	3,697 14 0	...	3,825 7 0	
...	8,482 6 0	1,180 11 0	966 2 0	7,229 14 0	...	8,196 0 0	
...	9,957 4 0	1,149 11 0	1,802 6 0	7,901 8 0	13 9 0	9,717 7 0	
...	200 2 0	6 2 0	...	223 4 0	...	223 4 0	
...	11,408 10 0	513 10 0	792 12 0	10,328 11 0	...	11,121 7 0	
...	20,789 4 0	6,752 12 0	3,284 8 0	16,100 2 0	...	19,384 10 0	
...	106 4 0	...	...	75 14 0	...	75 14 0	
121 12 0	1,18,242 6 0	19,939 14 0	21,415 5 0	90,452 0 0	25 8 0	1,11,892 13 0	
...	306 6 0	6 2 0	...	299 2 0	...	299 2 0	

TABLE VII.—

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.			As pro		
				Malik-makbuza.	Ten-	
					lute-occupany.	Occupancy.
1	2			3	4	5
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
						BRAHMAPURI
1	Arhar-Nawargaon	...	...	2,843 8 0	5,538 6 0	16,183 8 0
2	Brahmapuri	...	...	962 4 0	3,434 12 0	10,384 10 0
3	Talodhi	...	...	1,951 14 0	2,232 8 0	4,653 10 0
4	Garbori	...	...	1,512 12 0	3,778 6 0	19,760 8 0
5	Gunjewahi	...	...	1,418 14 0	1,020 12 0	8,446 12 0
6	Kurul	...	...	1,680 8 0	5,134 6 0	10,154 14 0
7	Murjha	...	...	1,172 12 0	4,101 8 0	14,870 12 0
8	Wairagarh	...	...	1,124 0 0	1,563 4 0	9,527 10 0
	Total for the Tahsil			12,766 8 0	27,803 14 0	1,03,982 4 0
						SIRONCHA
1	Sironcha	...	...	66 12 0	1,082 0 0	23,689 6 0
2	Sirkonda	...	...	178 4 0	66 0 0	1,219 12 0
1	Nagur	...	...	36 12 0	445 0 0	12,094 0 0
2	Albaka	...	...	4 8 0	18 0 0	2,393 12 0
3	Cherla	...	...	...	548 0 0	4,257 3 0
	Total for the Tahsil			286 4 0	2,159 0 0	43,654 1 0
	Total for the District			44,611 3 0	78,004 15 0	3,57,659 8 0
				44 8 0	98 8 0	729 10 0



## Payments.—(Contd.)

posed.		As sanctioned.					Remarks.
ants.		Malik makbuza	Tenants.				
Ordinary.	Total.		Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.	
6	7		9	10	11	12	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
TAHSIL.							
35 4 0	22,757 2 0	2,890 12 0	6,610 6 0	16,141 0 0	35 4 0	22,786 10 0	
...	13,819 6 0	982 8 0	3,452 12 0	10,513 10 0	...	13,966 6 0	
45 12 0	16,931 14 0	2,095 10 0	2,228 8 0	14,577 6 0	45 12 0	16,851 10 0	
506 4 0	24,045 2 0	1,794 0 0	3,799 2 0	19,590 8 0	506 4 0	23,895 14 0	
59 9 0	9,526 8 0	1,359 4 0	1,020 12 0	8,348 8 0	59 0 0	9,428 4 0	
23 12 0	15,313 0 0	1,692 0 0	5,100 14 0	10,152 14 0	23 12 0	15,277 8 0	
...	18,972 4 0	1,141 8 0	4,096 8 0	15,028 8 0	...	19,125 0 0	
...	11,090 14 0	1,129 0 0	1,554 0 0	9,389 0 0	...	10,943 0 0	
670 0 0	1,32,456 2 0	13,084 10 0	27,862 14 0	1,05,741 6 0	670 0 0	1,32,274 4 0	
TAHSIL.							
339 4 0	25,110 10 0	66 12 0	1,079 0 0	23,696 6 0	515 12 0	25,291 2 0	
...	1,285 12 0	178 4 0	66 0 0	1,219 12 0	...	1,285 12 0	
...	12,539 0 0	36 12 0	442 0 0	12,094 4 0	...	12,536 4 0	
...	2,411 12 0	4 8 0	18 0 0	2,393 12 0	...	2,411 12 0	
...	4,805 3 0	...	548 0 0	4,257 3 0	...	4,805 3 0	
339 4 0	46,152 5 0	286 4 0	2,153 0 0	43,651 5 0	515 12 0	46,330 1 0	
1,165 12 0	4,36,830 3 0	45,573 12 0	77,971 7 0	3,57,760 0 0	1,342 4 0	4,37,073 11 0	
...	828 2 0						

TABLE VII.—

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.	As anno		
		Malik-makbuza.	Ten	
			Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
				BRAHMAPURI
1	Arhar-Nawangaon	2,879 4 0	6,589 2 0	16,280 14 0
2	Brahmapuri	991 4 0	3,458 0 0	10,681 14 0
3	Tal edhi	2,101 8 0	2,211 12 0	15,029 12 0
4	Garbori	1,796 8 0	3,792 10 0	20,128 2 0
5	Gunjewahi	1,196 4 0	767 12 0	7,120 8 0
		62 0 0	33 8 0	95 4 0
6	Kuruf	1,692 0 0	5,037 14 0	10,175 14 0
7	Murjha	1,141 8 0	4,117 4 0	14,972 12 0
8	Waisagarh	1,099 0 0	1,566 8 0	9,390 14 0
	Total for the Tahsil	12,897 4 0	27,540 14 0	1,03,780 10 0
		62 0 0	33 8 0	95 4 0
				SIRONCHA
1	Sironcha	66 12 0	1,078 8 0	24,130 14 0
2	Sirkonda	178 4 0	66 4 0	1,288 11 0
1	Nagpur	36 12 0	431 13 0	10,813 14 0
2	Albaka	4 8 0	18 0 0	2,238 10 0
3	Cherla	...	548 0 0	4,152 7 0
	Total for the Tahsil	286 4 0	2,142 9 0	42,624 8 0
	TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT	45,488 11 0	76,755 5 0	3,63,980 11 0
		62 0 0	33 8 0	95 4 0

## Payments.—(Concl'd.)

unced.		Compare as deduced from rates.					Remarks.
ants.		Malik-makbuza.	Tenants.				
Ordinary.	Total.		Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy	Ordinary.	Total.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
TAHSIL.							
6 4 0	22,876 4 0	3,790 0 0	7,140 12 0	15,171 12 0	25 10 0	22,338 2 0	
...	14,139 14 0	1,077 12 0	3,866 1 0	10,242 13 0	...	14,108 14 0	
6 12 0	17,248 4 0	2,3 8 3 0	2,316 5 0	13,985 14 0	30 6 0	16,332 9 0	
452 8 0	24,373 4 0	2,471 2 0	4,321 1 0	19,515 8 0	486 11 0	24,323 4 0	
31 0 0	7,919 4 0	1,431 14 0	980 14 0	7,819 6 0	40 3 0	8,840 7 0	
...	128 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	
9 4 0	15,223 0 0	1,987 0 0	5,277 3 0	10,219 13 0	11 4 0	15,508 4 0	
...	19,090 0 0	1,224 8 0	4,216 11 0	14,696 14 0	...	18,913 9 0	
...	10,957 6 0	1,066 9 0	1,430 10 0	7,984 11 0	...	9,415 5 0	
505 12 0	1,31,827 4 0	15,387 0 0	29,549 9 0	99,636 11 0	594 2 0	1,29,780 6 0	
...	128 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	
TAHSIL.							
435 12 0	25,645 2 0	80 5 0	1,075 9 0	24,227 8 0	338 12 0	25,641 13 0	
...	1,354 15 0	257 6 0	73 8 0	1,286 15 0	...	1,360 7 0	
...	11,245 11 0	58 12 0	489 4 0	12,455 15 0	...	12,945 3 0	
...	2,256 10 0	6 14 0	17 4 0	2,442 3 0	...	2,459 7 0	
...	4,700 7 0	...	527 12 0	4,278 1 0	...	4,805 13 0	
435 12 0	45,202 13 0	403 5 0	2,183 5 0	44,690 10 0	338 12 0	47,212 11 0	
1,334 0 0	4,43,070 0 0	52,394 15 0	81,420 14 0	3,53,327 5 0	1,042 9 0	4,35,790 12 0	}
...	128 12 0	53 1 0	119 7 0	787 15 0	...	907 6 0	

TABLE VII-A.—

Serial No.	Name of group.	At Settlement.					At Pro		
		Malik-makbuza.	Tenants.				Malik-makbuza.	Ten-	
			Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.		Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
			WARORA						
1	Nagri Lonhara	... 0 6 0	0 5 11	0 6 2	...	0 6 1	0 5 10	0 6 6	0 6 8
2	Warora	... 0 6 3	0 6 10	0 6 4	...	0 6 6	0 5 7	0 7 1	0 8 0
3	Bhandak	... 0 10 10	0 7 1	0 5 10	...	0 6 2	0 8 0	0 7 11	0 6 9
4	Khemjai	... 0 4 6	0 5 7	0 5 4	...	0 5 5	0 5 3	0 7 6	0 5 7
5	Shegaon Yensa	... 0 4 0	0 4 8	0 4 0	...	0 4 3	0 4 9	0 5 0	0 4 10
6	Chandankhera	... 0 5 5	0 5 11	0 5 0	...	0 5 3	0 5 2	0 5 11	0 6 8
7	Sedegaon	... 0 3 10	0 6 4	0 6 0	...	0 6 2	0 4 0	0 6 1	0 7 7
8	Chimur	... 0 5 7	0 4 3	0 4 9	...	0 4 7	0 5 9	0 4 9	0 6 6
9	Shankerpur	... 0 4 1	0 6 10	0 5 4	...	0 5 9	0 5 0	0 7 2	0 7 6
10	Neri	... 0 6 7	0 10 10	0 11 2	...	0 11 0	0 6 10	0 10 10	0 11 10
11	Jambulghata	... 0 5 6	0 8 5	0 6 3	...	0 7 0	0 6 7	0 6 10	0 8 10
	Total	... 0 5 9	0 6 4	0 5 10	...	0 6 0	0 5 9	0 6 9	0 7 0
			CHANDA						
1	Vihar	... 0 6 2 0 6 6	0 10 9 0 11 5	0 11 9 0 11 6	...	0 11 2 0 11 5	0 7 8	0 11 6	0 10 10
2	Rajgarh	... 0 3 11 0 4 11	0 5 11 0 6 6	0 9 2 0 7 7	...	0 6 11 0 7 2	0 5 1	0 6 8	0 6 10
3	Mul	... 0 3 7 0 5 10	0 12 11 0 13 0	1 1 9 0 12 9	...	1 0 0 0 12 10	0 6 8	0 13 11	0 12 2
4	Amgaon	... 0 3 4 0 5 2	0 6 9 0 7 2	0 11 9 0 9 7	...	0 8 10 0 8 9	0 5 6	0 6 11	0 7 2
5	Garchiroli	... 0 6 6 0 8 10	0 8 4 0 9 4	0 11 8 0 12 9	...	0 10 3 0 11 11	0 9 6	0 10 2	0 10 8
6	Ghote	... 0 6 3 0 12 11	0 7 1 0 8 10	0 9 10 0 8 9	...	0 9 2 0 8 10	0 7 1	0 6 7	0 6 10
7	Keljhar	... 0 10 6	1 4 6	0 14 4	...	1 1 3	0 9 5	0 15 9	0 14 2
8	Kothari	... 0 6 5	0 10 2	0 9 7	...	0 9 10	0 6 4	0 13 3	0 8 5
9	Ghatkul	... 0 2 6	0 4 0	0 3 8	...	0 3 9	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 3 9
10	Chanda	... 0 10 1	0 6 11	0 7 11	...	0 7 5	0 9 7	0 10 0	0 6 4
	Total	... 0 6 1 0 5 8	0 8 2 0 8 10	0 9 7 0 10 0	...	0 8 11 0 10 0	0 7 1	0 9 2	0 7 7

## Incidences.

sent.		As proposed.					As sanctioned.				
nants.		Malik-mak-buza.	Tenants.				Malik-mak-buza.	Tenants.			
Ordinary.	Total.		Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.		Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
TAHSIL.											
...	0 6 8	0 6 11	0 7 5	0 7 3	...	0 7 4	0 6 11	0 7 5	0 7 3	...	0 7 4
...	0 7 10	0 7 11	0 8 7	0 8 10	...	0 8 9	0 7 7	0 8 7	0 8 10	...	0 8 9
...	0 7 0	0 9 10	0 9 5	0 7 10	...	0 8 2	0 9 10	0 9 4	0 7 10	...	0 8 2
...	0 5 9	0 6 5	0 8 3	0 6 7	...	0 6 8	0 6 4	0 8 1	0 6 7	...	0 6 8
0 10 6	0 4 10	0 5 7	0 6 0	0 5 7	0 10 6	0 5 8	0 5 7	0 6 0	0 5 7	0 10 6	0 5 8
...	0 6 6	0 6 5	0 6 10	0 7 4	...	0 7 3	0 6 5	0 6 10	0 7 4	...	0 7 3
...	0 7 2	0 5 6	0 7 8	0 8 5	...	0 8 2	0 5 4	0 7 6	0 8 5	...	0 8 2
...	0 6 3	0 7 2	0 6 2	0 7 4	...	0 7 2	0 7 0	0 6 1	0 7 4	...	0 7 1
0 3 11	0 7 5	0 7 3	0 8 9	0 8 6	0 7 9	0 8 7	0 6 11	0 8 8	0 8 6	0 7 9	0 8 6
...	0 11 8	0 9 2	0 13 1	0 13 6	...	0 13 5	0 9 9	0 13 3	0 13 6	...	0 13 6
4 7 7	0 8 7	0 8 9	0 8 5	0 9 11	3 5 5	0 9 8	0 9 2	0 8 6	0 9 11	3 5 5	0 9 8
1 9 1	0 7 0	0 7 6	0 8 1	0 7 11	1 5 9	0 7 11	0 7 5	0 8 1	0 7 11	1 5 9	0 7 11
TAHSIL.											
...	0 11 0	0 8 8	0 12 2	0 12 0	...	0 12 0	0 9 5	0 12 2	0 11 11	...	0 12 0
...	0 6 9	0 6 5	0 7 10	0 7 10	...	0 7 10	0 6 5	0 7 10	0 7 10	...	0 7 10
...	0 12 5	0 9 7	0 15 5	0 13 9	...	0 14 0	0 10 0	0 15 4	0 13 8	...	0 13 11
...	0 7 2	0 6 8	0 7 8	0 8 5	...	0 8 2	0 7 3	0 7 9	0 8 5	...	0 8 3
...	0 10 7	0 11 4	0 10 8	0 11 11	1 8 2	0 11 8	0 11 9	0 10 8	0 11 11	1 8 2	0 11 9
...	0 6 10	0 8 10	0 7 7	0 7 8	...	0 7 8	0 8 10	0 7 7	0 7 8	...	0 7 8
...	0 14 4	0 11 11	1 2 1	0 15 7	...	0 15 10	0 11 11	1 2 0	0 15 6	...	0 15 9
2 13 11	0 9 2	0 8 6	0 14 5	0 10 6	2 13 11	0 11 2	0 8 6	0 14 6	0 10 7	2 13 11	0 11 2
...	0 3 9	0 4 11	0 5 1	0 4 8	...	0 4 9	0 4 11	0 5 1	0 4 8	...	0 4 9
...	0 6 10	0 12 5	0 11 8	0 7 11	...	0 8 5	0 13 2	0 11 3	0 7 9	...	0 8 3
2 13 11	0 7 11	0 9 0	0 10 3	0 8 11	5 5 3	0 9 2	0 9 4	0 10 2	0 8 11	5 5 3	0 9 1

TABLE VII-A.—

Serial No.	Name of group.	At Settlement.						At Pre					
		Malik-makbuza.	Tenants.				Malik-makbuza.	Ten					
			Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.		Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
		BRAHMAPURI.											
1	Arhar Nawargaon	0 8 3 0 5 8	0 10 7 1 1 3	0 10 1 0 13 2	...	0 10 3 0 13 6	0 8 5 ...	0 10 11 ...	0 11 9 ...				
2	Brahmapuri	0 6 5	0 7 6	0 9 0	...	0 8 3	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 9 10				
3	Talodhi	0 13 3	1 5 11	1 5 9	...	1 5 9	1 2 1	1 3 5	1 5 9				
4	Garbori	0 4 3	1 5 7	1 4 8	...	1 4 11	0 6 4	1 1 9	1 2 1				
5	Gunjewahi	0 7 5	1 4 7	1 5 7	...	1 5 4	0 14 4	1 2 7	1 3 8				
6	Kurul	0 7 3 0 11 1	0 8 11 0 12 9	0 9 6 0 8 11	...	0 9 2 0 10 7	0 7 8 ...	0 9 10 ...	0 9 8 ...				
7	Morjha	0 8 3 0 9 8	0 12 3 0 15 7	0 11 0 0 13 6	...	0 11 6 0 14 0	0 9 7 ...	0 14 1 ...	0 12 0 ...				
8	Wairagarh	0 7 7 0 9 8	0 10 5 0 13 3	0 7 5 0 10 11	...	0 8 3 0 11 2	0 9 10 ...	0 13 8 ...	0 9 11 ...				
	Total of the Tahsil	0 7 6 0 9 8	0 11 11 0 14 5	0 12 11 0 11 10	...	0 12 6 0 12 4	0 9 6 ...	0 12 2 ...	0 13 3 ...				
		SIRONCHA											
1	Sironcha	0 9 9 1 0 5	1 4 3 1 3 5	1 2 9 1 3 11	...	1 3 1 1 3 10	0 14 0 ...	1 3 4 ...	1 0 6 ...				
2	Sirkonda	0 6 3 0 6 2	1 10 11 0 6 7	0 6 6 0 8 6	...	0 11 0 0 8 2	0 6 8 ...	0 7 10 ...	0 8 8 ...				
1	Nugur	0 5 11 0 7 1	1 3 0 1 3 2	1 2 11 1 6 4	...	1 3 0 1 6 2	0 7 10 ...	1 2 7 ...	1 3 8 ...				
2	Albaka	0 15 0 0 15 1	2 9 10 3 2 6	1 14 1 1 10 0	...	1 14 3 1 10 1	0 14 9 ...	1 9 2 ...	1 3 3 ...				
3	Cherla	...	1 8 4 1 6 10	1 6 11 1 4 2	...	1 7 6 1 4 9	...	1 4 3 ...	1 0 2 ...				
	Total for the Tahsil...	0 6 6 0 7 6	1 5 11 1 2 10	1 3 1 1 4 1	...	1 3 8 1 4 0	0 7 5 ...	1 2 6 ...	1 0 11 ...				
	Total for the District	0 6 4 0 6 5	0 8 5 0 10 6	0 8 10 0 12 10	...	0 8 8 0 12 3	0 7 1 ...	0 9 0 ...	0 9 1 ...				

sent.		As proposed.						As sanctioned.					
ants.		Malik-mak-buza.	Tenants.				Malik-mak-buza.	Tenants.					
Ordinary.	Total.		Absolute-occupancy.	Occu-pancy.	Ordinary.	Total.		Absolute-occupancy.	Oecu-pancy.	Ordinary.	Total.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
TAHSIL.													
1 10 0 ...	0 11 7 ...	0 13 10 ...	1 0 2 ...	0 14 3 ...	1 8 6 ...	0 14 9 ...	0 14 1 ...	1 0 5 ...	0 14 3 ...	1 8 6 ...	0 14 10 ...		
...	0 9 4	0 9 6	0 10 11	0 11 7	...	0 11 5	0 9 8	0 11 0	0 11 9	...	0 11 7		
2 6 3	1 5 5	1 5 2	1 6 4	1 8 4	2 6 3	1 8 1	1 6 9	1 6 3	1 8 3	2 6 3	1 8 7		
1 14 5	1 2 3	0 9 8	1 4 5	1 4 5	2 2 3	1 4 7	0 10 9	1 5 6	1 4 2	2 2 3	1 4 5		
3 7 6	1 3 7	0 15 11	1 4 9	1 6 2	3 7 6	1 6 1	0 15 3	1 4 9	1 5 11	3 7 6	1 5 11		
1 6 1 ...	0 9 9 ...	0 10 2 ...	0 12 2 ...	0 11 6 ...	1 6 1 ...	0 11 8 ...	0 10 3 ...	0 12 1 ...	0 11 6 ...	1 6 1 ...	0 11 8 ...		
...	0 12 4 ...	0 10 10 ...	1 0 0 ...	0 13 11 ...	...	0 14 4 ...	0 10 6 ...	0 15 11 ...	0 14 1 ...	...	0 14 5 ...		
...	0 10 4 ...	0 10 10 ...	0 14 3 ...	0 10 7 ...	...	0 11 0 ...	0 10 11 ...	0 14 2 ...	0 10 6 ...	...	0 10 10 ...		
2 0 0 ...	0 13 1 ...	0 12 4 ...	0 15 1 ...	0 15 3 ...	2 2 3 ...	0 15 3 ...	0 12 7 ...	0 15 2 ...	0 15 2 ...	2 2 3 ...	0 15 2 ...		
TAHSIL.													
1 3 2 ...	1 0 8 ...	1 5 5 ...	1 7 0 ...	1 3 10 ...	0 13 6 ...	1 3 10 ...	1 5 5 ...	1 6 11 ...	1 3 11 ...	1 4 6 ...	1 4 0 ...		
...	0 8 7 ...	0 7 7 ...	0 8 7 ...	0 9 9 ...	...	0 9 8 ...	0 7 7 ...	0 8 7 ...	0 9 9 ...	...	0 9 8 ...		
...	1 3 8 ...	0 14 7 ...	1 8 3 ...	1 7 3 ...	...	1 7 4 ...	0 14 7 ...	1 8 1 ...	1 7 3 ...	...	1 7 4 ...		
...	1 3 4 ...	1 6 1 ...	1 10 3 ...	1 8 1 ...	...	1 8 1 ...	1 6 1 ...	1 10 3 ...	1 8 1 ...	...	1 8 1 ...		
...	1 0 6 ...	... ...	1 7 9 ...	1 3 11 ...	...	1 4 4 ...	... ...	1 7 9 ...	1 3 11 ...	...	1 4 4 ...		
1 3 2 ...	1 1 0 ...	0 9 9 ...	1 6 3 ...	1 4 4 ...	0 13 6 ...	1 4 4 ...	0 9 9 ...	1 6 3 ...	1 4 3 ...	1 4 6 ...	1 4 5 ...		
1 8 11 ...	0 9 1 ...	0 9 1 ...	0 10 8 ...	0 10 5 ...	1 6 10 ...	0 10 6 ...	0 9 4 ...	0 10 8 ...	0 10 5 ...	1 10 4 ...	0 10 6 ...		

TABLE VIII.—Siwai Income.

Serial No.	Name of group.	Amount at former Settlement.	Amount in year of present Settlement.	Amount assumed as average.	Sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
		WARORA TAHSIL.				
1	Nagri Lonhara ...	675 0 0	1,530 0 0	1,198 0 0	1,093 0 0	
2	Warora ...	381 13 0	1,349 8 0	1,071 0 0	1,071 0 0	
3	Bhandak ...	89 0 0	1,312 0 0	944 0 0	944 0 0	
4	Khemjai ...	293 4 0	1,325 0 0	893 0 0	898 0 0	
5	Shegaon-Yensa ...	292 12 0	1,519 0 0	1,431 0 0	1,211 0 0	
	Nimsara ...	...	...	...	...	
6	Chandankhera ...	439 12 0	2,206 0 0	1,868 0 0	1,783 0 0	
7	Shedegaon ...	461 8 0	2,066 0 0	1,560 0 0	1,510 0 0	
8	Chimur ...	244 0 0	1,520 8 0	1,133 0 0	1,053 0 0	
9	Shankerpur ...	125 4 0	503 0 0	371 0 0	371 0 0	
10	Neri ...	1,681 0 0	1,447 0 0	1,327 0 0	1,307 0 0	
11	Jambulghata ...	1,237 8 0	1,294 0 0	1,144 0 0	1,144 0 0	
	Umri Buty ...	0 4 0	...	...	...	
	Total for the Tahsil ...	5,920 13 0	16,072 0 0	12,940 0 0	12,385 0 0	
	Nimsara and Umri Buty ...	0 4 0	...	...	...	
		CHANDA TAHSIL.				
1	Vihar ...	805 0 0	1,806 8 0	1,595 0 0	1,445 0 0	
2	Rajgarh ...	257 11 0	472 0 0	398 0 0	398 0 0	
3	Mul ...	493 0 10	1,901 0 0	1,794 0 0	1,794 0 0	
4	Amgaon ...	737 11 8	416 0 0	381 0 0	381 0 0	
5	Garchiroli ...	1,052 13 10	895 0 0	789 0 0	789 0 0	
6	Ghote ...	1,418 1 0	842 6 0	709 0 0	709 0 0	
7	Keljhar ...	1,001 8 0	1,710 11 0	1,470 0 0	1,470 0 0	
8	Kothari ...	25 0 0	861 0 0	758 8 0	758 8 0	
	Sarandi ...	26 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	
9	Ghatkul ...	...	284 8 0	233 0 0	233 0 0	
10	Chanda ...	72 12 0	979 12 0	867 8 0	867 8 0	
	Gaorala ...	...	...	...	...	
	Total for the Tahsil ...	5,864 10 4	10,168 13 0	8,995 0 0	8,845 0 0	
	Sarandi and Gaorala ...	25 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	



TABLE VIII.—Siwai Income.—(Concl'd.)

No.	Name of group.	Amount at former Settlement.	Amount in year of present Settlement.	Amount as- sumed as average.	Sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
			BRAHMAPURI TAHSIL.			
1	Arhar Nawargaon ..	489 13 0	1388 8 0	1,236 0 0	1,236 0 0	
2	Brahmapuri ...	502 8 0	1,783 0 0	1,567 0 0	1,567 0 0	
3	Talodhi ...	847 13 0	1,931 0 0	1,763 0 0	1,763 0 0	
4	Garbori ...	517 0 0	1,592 8 0	1,411 0 0	1,411 0 0	
5	Gunjewahi ...	596 12 0	2,099 0 0	1,864 0 0	1,864 0 0	
6	Kurul ..	364 12 0	585 0 0	515 0 0	515 0 0	
7	Murjha ...	1,836 8 0	1,523 8 0	1,371 4 0	1,371 4 0	
8	Wairagarh ...	1,632 13 4	1,265 8 0	1,148 0 0	1,148 0 0	
	Total for the Tahsil ...	6,787 15 4	12,168 0 0	10,875 4 0	10,875 4 0	
			SIRONCHA TAHSIL.			
1	Sironcha	362 0 8	528 0 0	456 0 0	456 0 0	
2	Sirkonda	21 0 0	95 0 0	83 0 0	83 0 0	
1	Nugur	...	246 8 0	211 8 0	211 8 0	
2	Albaka	5 0 0	44 0 0	37 0 0	37 0 0	
3	Cherla	...	93 0 0	64 0 0	64 0 0	
	Total for the Tahsil ...	388 0 8	1,006 8 0	851 8 0	851 8 0	
	Total for the District ...	18,961 7 4 25 4 0	39,415 5 0 4 0 0	33,661 12 0 4 0 0	32,956 12 0 4 0 0	

TABLE IX.—Details of annual value of Sir, Khudkasht and Land

Serial No.	Name of group.	Sir and Khudkasht.			Area held by Privileged Tenants.	
		Area leased out.		Area cultivated by Malguzars.	Rental value at sanctioned unit rate.	Compare rent actually paid.
		Rental value at sanctioned unit rate.	Compare rent actually paid to Malguzar.	Rental value at sanctioned unit rate.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	<b>WARORA TAHSIL.</b>					
1	Nagri Lonhara ...	276 1 0	635 13 1	1,297 5 0	221 15 0	...
2	Warora ...	972 14 0	1,925 7 0	5,925 7 0	627 0 0	...
3	Bhandak ...	349 12 0	627 7 5	3,383 6 0	405 10 0	...
4	Khemjai ...	308 11 0	767 10 2	2,227 2 0	155 4 0	...
5	Shegaon-Yensa ...	377 7 0	823 11 1	2,710 0 0	497 4 0	...
	Nimsara ...	...	...	5 13 0	8 13 0	...
6	Chandankhera ...	593 1 0	1,152 5 10	2,868 0 0	170 1 0	...
7	Shedegaon ...	164 14 0	278 12 10	2,172 5 0	172 2 0	...
8	Chimur ...	832 3 0	1,301 15 11	3,643 11 0	469 4 0	...
9	Shankarpur ...	184 4 0	264 7 3	2,221 1 0	260 11 0	...
10	Neri ...	824 1 0	1,235 13 7	3,490 4 0	378 15 0	...
11	Jambulghata ...	267 2 0	234 10 0	2,661 5 0	353 8 0	...
	Umri Buty ...	...	...	29 10 0	4 1 0	...
	Total for the Tahsil ...	5,150 6 6	9,248 2 2	32,599 14 0	3,711 10 0	...
	Nimsara and Umri Buty ...	...	...	35 7 0	12 14 0	...
	<b>CHANDA TAHSIL.</b>					
1	Vihar ...	1,342 1 0	1,378 12 2	5,530 9 0	225 0 0	...
2	Rajgarh ...	296 2 0	325 7 11	1,626 0 0	267 5 0	...
3	Mul ...	958 14 0	1,236 15 8	2,039 3 0	367 11 0	...
4	Angaon ...	579 3 0	586 5 4	1,656 10 0	164 2 0	...
5	Garhchiroli ...	177 8 0	206 8 0	1,952 1 0	67 2 0	...
6	Ghote ...	10 11 0	14 12 0	150 6 0	120 8 0	...
7	Keljhar ...	303 6 0	375 4 5	1,682 11 0	314 2 0	...
8	Kothari ...	155 9 0	171 1 10	1,460 4 0	134 1 0	...
	Sarandi ...	...	...	...	7 15 0	...
9	Ghatkul ...	147 8 0	173 13 6	1,419 15 0	174 10 0	...
10	Chanda ...	215 7 0	251 12 6	3,459 2 0	275 8 0	...
	Gaorala ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Tahsil ...	4,186 5 0	4,720 13 4	20,986 13 0	2,110 1 0	...
	Sarandi and Gaorala ...	...	...	...	7 15 0	...

*held by Privileged Tenants as proposed, sanctioned and announced.*

Total rental value (columns 3, 5 and 6).	Valuation adopted.		Valuation sanctioned.		Valuation announced.
	For Sir and Khudkasht.	For area held by Privileged Tenants.	For Sir and Khudkasht.	For area held by Privileged Tenants.	For Sir, Khudkasht and area held by Privileged Tenants together.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,795 5 0	1,581 8 0	249 8 0	1,581 8 0	249 8 0	1,792 4 0
7,525 5 0	6,907 6 0	615 12 0	6,907 6 0	615 12 0	7,506 15 0
4,138 12 0	3,656 8 0	386 0 0	3,656 8 0	386 0 0	4,032 8 0
2,691 1 0	2,553 0 0	196 0 0	2,553 0 0	196 0 0	2,571 14 0
3,584 11 0	3,078 0 0	522 12 0	3,078 0 0	522 12 0	3,723 14 0
14 10 0	6 0 0	11 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
3,631 2 0	3,299 2 0	148 8 0	3,299 2 0	148 8 0	3,448 6 0
2,509 5 0	2,313 4 0	163 4 0	2,294 4 0	163 4 0	2,368 12 0
4,945 2 0	4,483 8 0	447 0 0	4,473 8 0	447 0 0	4,874 8 0
2,666 0 0	2,397 0 0	243 12 0	2,397 0 0	243 12 0	2,683 2 0
4,693 4 0	4,393 14 0	420 4 0	4,384 14 0	420 4 0	4,890 0 0
3,281 15 0	2,956 12 0	355 12 0	2,956 12 0	355 12 0	3,315 8 0
33 11 0	29 0 0	4 8 0	29 0 0	4 8 0	34 12 0
41,461 14 0	37,619 14 0	3,748 8 0	37,581 14 0	3,748 8 0	41,207 11 0
48 5 0	35 0 0	15 8 0	35 0 0	15 8 0	45 12 0
7,097 10 0	7,299 0 0	283 4 0	7,042 13 0	283 4 0	7,977 13 0
2,189 7 0	1,924 0 0	272 0 0	1,924 0 0	272 0 0	2,392 2 0
3,365 12 0	2,981 0 0	377 2 0	2,991 0 0	377 2 0	3,238 12 0
2,399 15 0	2,269 12 0	167 4 0	2,261 12 0	167 4 0	2,355 0 0
2,196 11 0	2,113 0 0	83 2 0	2,099 0 0	83 2 0	2,150 6 0
291 9 0	174 8 0	126 8 0	174 8 0	126 8 0	273 8 0
2,300 3 0	1,990 0 0	315 0 0	1,953 0 0	315 0 0	2,462 12 0
1,749 14 0	1,620 8 0	126 14 0	1,620 8 0	126 14 0	2,014 6 0
7 15 0	...	9 4 0	...	9 4 0	9 4 0
1,742 1 0	1,577 12 0	172 8 0	1,577 12 0	172 8 0	1,801 2 0
3,950 1 0	3,859 4 0	300 0 0	3,794 0 0	300 0 0	4,389 4 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
27,283 3 0	25,808 12 0	2,223 10 0	25,438 5 0	2,223 10 0	29,055 1 0
7 15 0	...	9 4 0	...	9 4 0	9 4 0

TABLE IX.—Details of annual value of Sir, Khudkasht and Land

Serial No.	Name of group.	Sir and Khudkasht.			Area held by Privileged Tenants.	
		Area leased out.		Area cultivated by Malguzars.	Rental value at sanctioned unit rate.	Compare rent actually paid.
		Rental value at sanctioned unit rate.	Compare rent actually paid to Malguzar.	Rental value at sanctioned unit rate.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	BRAHMAPURI TAHSIL.					
1	Arhar Nawargaon ...	597 10 0	1,119 11 10	3,433 5 0	1,203 0 0	...
2	Brahmapuri ...	295 0 0	526 2 9	3,102 10 0	362 0 0	...
3	Talodhi ..	1,046 2 0	1,024 2 10	6,381 7 0	318 10 0	...
4	Garburi ...	1,046 2 0	1,011 10 6	5,415 5 0	394 13 0	...
5	Gunjewahi ...	549 15 0	451 3 3	4,038 13 0	304 9 0	...
6	Kurui ...	320 1 0	540 2 9	3,183 8 0	511 13 0	...
7	Murjha ...	358 12 0	250 6 0	5,020 4 0	423 11 0	...
8	Wairagarh ...	295 15 0	240 14 0	3,426 6 0	251 2 0	...
	Total for the Tahsil ...	4,509 9 0	5,164 5 11	34,001 10 0	3,769 10 0	...
	SIRONCHA TAHSIL.					
	UPPER TALUQ.					
1	Sironcha ...	53 6 0	83 0 0	289 14 0	1,289 11 0	...
2	Sirkonda ...	...	...	...	27 4 0	...
	LOWER TALUQ.					
1	Nugur ...	26 6 0	21 0 0	552 5 0	444 7 0	...
2	Albaka ...	...	...	...	164 14 0	...
3	Cherla ...	...	...	0 15 0	198 12 0	...
	Total for the Tahsil ...	79 12 0	104 0 0	843 2 0	2,125 0 0	...
	Total for the District ...	13,926 0 0	19,237 5 5	88,431 7 0	11,716 5 0	...

*held by Privileged Tenants as proposed, sanctioned and announced.—(Concl'd.)*

Total rental value. (columns 3, 5 and 6).	Valuation adopted.		Valuation sanctioned.		Valuation announced.
	For Sir and Khudkasht.	For area held by Privileged Tenants.	For Sir and Khudkasht.	For area held by Privileged Tenants.	For Sir, Khudkasht and area held by Privileged Tenants together.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
5,233 15 0	4,347 12 0	1,265 4 0	4,230 12 0	1,265 4 0	5,586 4 0
3,759 10 0	3,442 4 0	388 10 0	3,425 4 0	388 10 0	3,885 2 0
7,746 3 0	7,493 4 0	355 4 0	7,385 8 0	355 4 0	7,889 12 0
6,856 4 0	6,503 0 0	436 2 0	6,451 0 0	436 2 0	7,094 0 0
4,893 5 0	4,732 12 0	341 0 0	4,571 12 0	341 0 0	4,331 8 0 50 8 0
4,015 6 0	3,573 8 0	535 12 0	3,494 8 0	535 12 0	4,264 12 0
5,802 11 0	5,616 0 0	460 8 0	5,442 0 0	460 8 0	6,208 12 0
3,973 7 0	4,179 0 0	355 10 0	3,875 0 0	355 10 0	4,454 10 0
42,280 13 0	39,887 8 0	4,138 2 0	38,875 12 0	4,138 2 0	43,714 12 0 50 8 0
1,632 15 0	355 8 0	1,237 12 0	355 8 0	1,237 12 0	1,716 0 0
27 4 0	...	26 6 0	...	26 6 0	26 6 0
1,023 2 0	572 0 0	438 13 0	572 0 0	438 13 0	1,402 7 0
164 14 0	...	162 12 0	...	162 12 0	163 4 0
199 11 0	1 0 0	207 4 0	1 0 0	207 4 0	234 10 0
3,047 14 0	928 8 0	2,072 15 0	928 8 0	2,072 15 0	3,542 11 0
1,14,073 12 0	1,04,244 10 0 35 0 0	12,183 3 0 24 12 0	1,02,859 7 0	12,207 15 0	1,17,575 3 0 50 8 0

TABLE X.—Total Estimated

Serial No.	Name of assessment group.	Details of figures.	Payments of malik-mak- buzas.	Payments of tenants.	Annual value of sir, khud- kasht and land held by privileged tenants.	Siwai receipts.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
							<b>WARORA</b>
1	Nagri-Lonhara ...	As Proposed ...	857 0 0	7,842 8 0	1,831 0 0	1,198 0 0	11,728 8 0
		As Sanctioned ...	853 0 0	7,839 8 0	1,831 0 0	1,093 0 0	11,616 8 0
		As Announced ...	853 0 0	8,133 12 0	1,792 4 0	1,093 0 0	11,872 0 0
2	Warora ...	As Proposed ...	3,661 12 0	32,566 5 0	7,523 2 0	1,071 0 0	44,822 3 0
		As Sanctioned ...	3,523 4 0	32,552 5 0	7,523 2 0	1,071 0 0	44,669 11 0
		As Announced ...	3,496 4 0	32,783 9 0	7,506 15 0	1,071 0 0	44,857 12 0
3	Bhandak ...	As Proposed ...	1,716 0 0	15,351 4 0	4,042 8 0	944 0 0	22,053 12 0
		As Sanctioned ...	1,710 0 0	15,336 4 0	4,042 8 0	944 0 0	22,032 12 0
		As Announced ...	1,779 3 0	15,519 8 0	4,042 8 0	944 0 0	22,275 3 0
4	Khemjai ..	As Proposed ...	306 8 0	10,378 8 0	2,749 0 0	893 0 0	14,327 0 0
		As Sanctioned ...	304 8 0	10,340 8 0	2,749 0 0	898 0 0	14,292 0 0
		As Announced ...	306 8 0	10,727 14 0	2,571 14 0	898 0 0	14,504 4 0
5	Shegaon-Yensa Nimsara,	As Proposed ...	1,485 0 0 59 0 0	16,246 8 0 346 12 0	3,600 12 0 17 0 0	1,431 0 0 ...	22,763 4 0 422 12 0
		As Sanctioned ...	1,485 0 0 59 0 0	16,246 8 0 346 12 0	3,600 12 0 17 0 0	1,211 0 9 ...	22,543 4 0 422 12 0
		As Announced ...	1,584 8 0 59 0 0	16,411 8 0 357 8 0	3,723 14 0 11 0 0	1,211 0 0 ...	22,930 14 0 427 8 0
6	Chandankhera ...	As Proposed ...	1,001 0 0	8,854 2 0	3,447 10 0	1,868 0 0	15,170 12 0
		As Sanctioned ...	1,001 0 0	8,854 2 0	3,447 10 0	1,783 0 0	15,085 12 0
		As Announced ...	1,016 4 0	8,895 6 0	3,448 6 0	1,783 0 0	15,143 0 0
7	Shedegaon ...	As Proposed ...	503 8 0	4,703 0 0	2,476 8 0	1,560 0 0	9,243 0 0
		As Sanctioned ...	491 8 0	4,679 8 0	2,457 8 0	1,510 0 0	9,138 8 0
		As Announced ...	497 0 0	4,940 4 0	2,368 12 0	1,510 0 0	9,316 0 0
8	Chimur ...	As Proposed ...	1,450 0 0	14,417 13 0	4,930 8 0	1,133 0 0	21,931 5 0
		As Sanctioned ...	1,422 0 0	14,340 13 0	4,920 8 0	1,053 0 0	21,736 5 0
		As Announced ...	1,418 0 0	14,578 6 0	4,874 8 0	1,053 0 0	21,923 14 0
9	Shankerpur ...	As Proposed ...	399 12 0	10,070 12 0	2,640 12 0	371 0 0	13,482 4 0
		As Sanctioned ...	379 4 0	10,025 8 0	2,640 12 0	371 0 0	13,416 8 0
		As Announced ...	396 0 0	10,042 4 0	2,683 2 0	371 0 0	13,492 6 0
10	Neri ..	As Proposed ...	1,421 13 0	13,268 10 0	4,814 2 0	1,327 0 0	20,831 8 0
		As Sanctioned ...	1,503 4 0	13,304 10 0	4,805 2 0	1,307 0 0	20,920 0 0
		As Announced ...	1,507 4 0	13,719 6 0	4,890 0 0	1,307 0 0	21,423 10 0
11	Jambulghata Umri Buty.	As Proposed ...	1,210 15 0 2 8 0	10,081 6 0 227 0 0	3,312 8 0 33 8 0	1,144 0 0 ...	15,248 13 0 263 0 0
		As Sanctioned ...	1,267 4 0 2 8 0	10,111 6 0 227 0 0	3,312 8 0 33 8 0	1,144 0 0 ...	15,835 2 0 263 0 0
		As Announced ...	1,261 4 0 2 8 0	10,148 14 0 233 0 0	3,315 8 0 34 12 0	1,144 0 0 ...	15,869 10 0 270 4 0
		As Proposed ...	14,013 3 0 61 8 0	1,43,780 12 0 573 12 0	41,368 6 0 50 8 0	12,940 0 0 ...	2,12,102 5 0 685 12 0
		As Sanctioned ...	13,940 0 0 61 8 0	1,43,631 0 0 573 12 0	41,330 6 0 50 8 0	12,385 0 0 ...	2,11,286 6 0 685 12 0
		As Announced ...	14,115 3 0 61 8 0	1,45,000 11 0 590 8 0	41,207 11 0 45 12 0	12,385 0 0 ...	2,13,608 9 0 697 12 0
	Total for the Tahsil Nimsara and Umri Buty.						

## Enhanced Income.

Compare as at last settlement.

1866-68.				1888.			
Cash rental.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants with rate of valuation per acre.	Siwai receipts.	Total.	Cash rental.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants with rate of valuation per acre.	Siwai receipts.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>TAHSIL.</b>							
4,647 2 1	999 7 0	675 0 0	6,321 9 1	...	...	...	...
25,231 6 9	3,818 10 6	381 13 0	29,432 14 3	...	...	...	...
11,674 9 7	1,905 5 2	89 0 0	13,668 14 9	...	...	...	...
6,625 3 4	1,287 5 7	293 4 0	8,205 12 11	...	...	...	...
9,701 10 2 181 12 11	1,503 14 6 22 4 6	292 12 0 ...	11,588 4 8 204 1 5	...	...	...	...
6,417 5 8	1,444 3 10	439 12 0	8,301 5 6	...	...	...	...
3,525 11 9	1,006 8 2	461 8 0	4,993 11 11	...	...	...	...
8,709 8 7	2,133 11 10	244 0 0	11,087 4 5	...	...	...	...
6,052 0 5	1,513 6 0	125 4 0	7,690 4 11	...	...	...	...
10,584 14 3	2,633 12 0	1,681 0 0	14,899 10 3	...	...	...	...
6,832 6 0 76 11 0	1,554 6 0 18 3 0	1,237 8 0 0 4 0	9,624 4 0 95 2 0	...	...	...	...
1,00,092 14 7 258 7 11	19,800 5 1 40 7 6	5,920 13 0 0 4 0 Actual figures of	1,25,814 0 8 299 3 5 last settlement.	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,00,092 14 7 258 7 11	19,800 5 1 40 7 6	5,920 13 0 0 4 0	1,25,814 0 8 299 3 5

**TABLE X.—Total Estimated**

Serial No.	Name of assessment-group.	Details of figures.	Payments of malik-mak- buzas.	Payments of tenants.	Annual value of sir, Kund- kasht and land held by privileged tenants.	Siwai receipts.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
							<b>CHANDA</b>
1	Vihar	As Proposed ...	1,754 0 0	18,680 14 0	7,582 4 0	1,505 0 0	29,612 2 0
		As Sanctioned ...	1,903 12 0	18,595 14 0	7,326 1 0	1,445 0 0	29,270 11 0
		As Announced ...	1,922 8 0	18,302 7 0	7,977 13 0	1,445 0 0	29,647 12 0
2	Rajgarh	As Proposed ...	3,320 2 0	14,108 6 0	2,196 0 0	398 0 0	20,022 8 0
		As Sanctioned ...	3,320 2 0	14,108 6 0	2,196 0 0	398 0 0	20,022 8 0
		As Announced ...	3,319 10 0	14,421 2 0	2,392 2 0	398 0 0	20,530 14 0
3	Mul	As Proposed ...	718 12 0	12,677 0 0	3,358 2 0	1,794 0 0	18,547 14 0
		As Sanctioned ...	748 12 0	12,616 8 0	3,368 2 0	1,794 0 0	18,527 6 0
		As Announced ...	747 4 0	13,148 3 0	3,238 12 0	1,794 0 0	18,928 3 0
4	Amgaon	As Proposed ...	1,149 8 0	8,655 4 0	2,437 0 0	381 0 0	12,622 12 0
		As Sanctioned ...	1,249 8 0	8,700 4 0	2,429 0 0	381 0 0	12,759 12 0
		As Announced ...	1,248 6 0	9,099 14 0	2,355 0 0	381 0 0	13,084 4 0
5	Garchiroli	As Proposed ...	741 8 0	7,968 8 0	2,196 2 0	789 0 0	11,695 2 0
		As Sanctioned ...	768 0 0	8,000 8 0	2,182 2 0	789 0 0	11,739 10 0
		As Announced ...	767 8 0	8,359 2 0	2,150 6 0	789 0 0	12,066 0 0
6	Ghote	As Proposed ...	962 12 0	3,974 0 0	301 0 0	709 0 0	5,946 12 0
		As Sanctioned ...	962 12 0	3,974 0 0	301 0 0	709 0 0	5,946 12 0
		As Announced ...	998 4 0	4,274 2 0	273 8 0	709 0 0	6,254 14 0
7	Keljhar	As Proposed ...	1,002 12 0	8,370 6 0	2,305 0 0	1,470 0 0	13,148 2 0
		As Sanctioned ...	1,002 12 0	8,298 14 0	2,268 0 0	1,470 0 0	13,039 10 0
		As Announced ...	969 12 0	8,482 6 0	2,462 12 0	1,470 0 0	13,384 14 0
8	Kothari Sarandi	As Proposed ...	909 0 0 4 0 0	9,599 2 0 202 14 0	1,747 6 0 9 4 0	758 8 0 4 0 0	13,014 0 0 220 2 0
		As Sanctioned ...	909 0 0 4 0 0	9,654 2 0 202 14 0	1,747 6 0 9 4 0	758 8 0 4 0 0	13,069 0 0 220 2 0
		As Announced ...	937 8 0 4 0 0	9,957 4 0 200 2 0	2,014 6 0 9 4 0	758 8 0 4 0 0	13,667 10 0 217 6 0
9	Ghatkul	As Proposed ...	402 0 0	10,715 8 0	1,750 4 0	233 0 0	13,100 12 0
		As Sanctioned ...	402 0 0	10,725 8 0	1,750 4 0	233 0 0	13,110 12 0
		As Announced ...	410 0 0	11,408 10 0	1,801 2 0	233 0 0	13,852 22 0
10	Chanda, Gaorala	As Proposed ...	6,563 14 0 ...	19,674 12 0 68 92 0	4,159 4 0 ...	867 8 0 ...	31,265 6 0 68 12 0
		As Sanctioned ...	6,935 12 0 ...	19,319 0 0 68 12 0	4,094 0 0 ...	867 8 0 ...	31,216 4 0 68 12 0
		As Announced ...	6,803 12 0 ...	20,789 4 0 106 4 0	4,389 4 0 ...	867 8 0 ...	32,849 12 0 106 4 0
		As Proposed ...	17,524 4 0 4 0 0	1,14,423 12 0 271 10 0	28,032 6 0 9 4 0	8,995 0 0 4 0 0	1,68,975 6 0 288 14 0
		As Sanctioned ...	18,202 6 0 4 0 0	1,13,993 0 0 271 10 0	27,661 15 0 9 4 0	8,845 0 0 4 0 0	1,68,702 5 0 288 14 0
		As Announced ...	18,124 8 0 4 0 0	1,18,242 6 0 306 6 0	29,055 1 0 9 4 0	8,845 0 0 4 0 0	1,74,266 15 0 323 10 0
	Total for the Tahsil, Sarandi and Gaorala.						



## Enhanced Income.—(Contd.)

Compare as at last settlement.							
1866-68.				1888.			
Cash rental.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants with rate of valuation per acre.	Siwai receipts.	Total.	Cash rental.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants with rate of valuation per acre.	Siwai receipts.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>TAHSIL.</b>							
16,894 13 4	2,984 5 9	781 0 0	20,660 3 1	18,826 10 4	9,149 1 1	805 0 0	28,780 11 5
11,841 11 2	754 6 6	130 0 0	12,726 1 8	14,430 0 0	3,056 15 8	257 11 0	17,744 10 8
11,765 4 0	1,935 7 3	525 0 0	14,225 11 3	10,661 11 4	5,851 2 9	493 0 10	17,005 14 11
7,960 15 10	1,504 10 11	811 4 6	10,276 15 3	9,187 1 10	2,269 14 0	737 11 8	12,194 11 6
6,511 3 0	15,24 4 9	328 9 6	8,364 1 3	8,479 13 0	2,670 10 0	1,052 13 0	12,203 4 10
3,134 5 6	82 13 2	455 11 11	3,672 14 7	4,367 13 0	281 6 0	1,418 1 0	6,067 4 0
6,528 13 3	1,428 4 7	1,001 8 0 Actual figures of	8,958 9 10 last settlement.	6,528 13 3	1,428 4 7	1,001 8 0	8,958 9 10 }
8,660 13 10 96 2 0	1,211 11 3 24 2 0	130 0 0 25 0 0 Actual figures of	10,002 9 1 145 4 0 last settlement.	2,664 6 0 (For 9 villages only.) 8,638 5 8 96 2 0	496 13 0 1,169 6 2 24 2 0	... 26 0 0 25 0 0	3,161 2 0 ... 9,833 11 10 145 4 0 }
5,102 5 5	752 0 9	148 4 0	6,002 10 2	7,550 1 9	960 7 8	...	8,510 9 5
21,197 10 1 51 8 0	1,974 11 9 12 11 7	72 12 0 ... Actual figures of	23,245 1 10 64 3 7 last settlement.	... 21,197 10 1 51 8 0	... 1,974 11 9 12 11 7	... 72 12 0 ...	... 23,245 1 10 64 3 7 }
99,597 15 5 147 10 0	14,152 12 8 36 13 7	4,384 1 11 25 0 0 Actual figures of	1,18,134 14 0 209 7 7 last settlement.	76,167 9 3 ... 1,09,868 0 3 147 10 0	24,736 5 2 ... 28,811 15 8 36 13 7	4,764 6 4 ... 5,864 10 4 25 0 0	1,05,668 4 9 ... 1,44,544 10 3 209 7 7

TABLE X.—Total Estimated

Serial No.	Name of assessment group.	Details of figures.	Payments of malik-mak-buzas.	Payments of tenants.	Annual value of sir, khud-kasht and land held by privileged tenants.	Siwai receipts.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
			<b>BRAHMAPURI</b>				
1	Arhar-Nawagaon	As Proposed	2,843 8 0	22,757 2 0	5,613 0 0	1,236 0 0	32,449 10 0
		As Sanctioned	2,890 12 0	22,786 10 0	5,496 0 0	1,236 0 0	32,409 6 0
		As Announced	2,879 4 0	22,876 4 0	5,586 4 0	1,236 0 0	32,577 12 0
2	Brahmapuri	As Proposed	962 4 0	13,819 6 0	3,830 14 0	1,567 0 0	20,179 8 0
		As Sanctioned	981 8 0	13,966 6 0	3,813 14 0	1,567 0 0	20,329 12 0
		As Announced	991 4 0	14,139 14 0	3,885 2 0	1,567 0 0	20,583 4 0
3	Talodhi	As Proposed	1,951 14 0	16,931 14 0	7,848 8 0	1,763 0 0	28,495 4 0
		As Sanctioned	2,095 10 0	16,851 10 0	7,740 12 0	1,763 0 0	28,451 0 0
		As Announced	2,101 8 0	17,148 4 0	7,889 12 0	1,763 0 0	29,003 8 0
4	Garburi	As Proposed	1,612 12 0	24,045 2 0	6,939 2 0	1,411 0 0	34,008 0 0
		As Sanctioned	1,794 0 0	23,895 14 0	6,887 2 0	1,411 0 0	33,988 0 0
		As Announced	1,796 8 0	24,373 4 0	7,094 0 0	1,411 0 0	34,674 12 0
5	Gunjewahi	As Proposed	1,418 14 0	9,526 8 0	5,073 12 0	1,864 0 0	17,883 2 0
		As Sanctioned	1,339 4 0	9,428 4 0	4,912 12 0	1,864 0 0	17,564 4 0
		As Announced	1,196 4 0 62 0 0	7,919 4 0 128 12 0	4,331 8 0 50 8 0	1,760 0 0 5 0 0	15,207 0 0 246 4 0
6	Kurul	As Proposed	1,680 8 0	15,313 0 0	4,109 4 0	515 0 0	21,617 12 0
		As Sanctioned	1,692 0 0	15,277 8 0	4,030 4 0	515 0 0	21,514 12 0
		As Announced	1,692 0 0	15,223 0 0	4,264 12 0	515 0 0	21,694 12 0
7	Murjha	As Proposed	1,172 12 0	18,972 4 0	6,076 8 0	1,371 4 0	27,592 12 0
		As Sanctioned	1,141 8 0	19,125 0 0	5,902 8 0	1,371 4 0	27,540 4 0
		As Announced	1,141 8 0	19,090 0 0	6,208 12 0	1,371 4 0	27,811 8 0
8	Wairagarh	As Proposed	1,134 0 0	11,090 14 0	4,534 10 0	1,148 0 0	17,897 8 0
		As Sanctioned	1,129 0 0	10,943 0 0	4,230 10 0	1,148 0 0	17,450 10 0
		As Announced	1,099 0 0	10,957 6 0	4,454 10 0	1,148 0 0	17,659 0 0
	Total for the Tahsil	As Proposed	12,766 8 0	1,32,456 2 0	44,025 10 0	10,875 4 0	2,00,123 8 0
		As Sanctioned	13,084 10 0	1,32,274 4 0	43,013 14 0	10,875 4 0	1,99,248 0 0
		As Announced	12,897 4 0 62 0 0	1,31,827 4 0 128 12 0	43,714 12 0 50 8 0	10,771 4 0 5 0 0	1,99,210 8 0 246 0 0

## Enhanced Income.—(Contd.)

Compare as at last settlement.							
1866-68.				1888.			
Cash rental.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants with rate of valuation per acre.	Siwai receipts.	Total.	Cash rental.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants with rate of valuation per acre.	Siwai receipts.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>TAHSIL.</b>							
15,098 10 0	3,582 14 0	449 12 0	19,131 4 0	2,105 7 0	826 10 0	175 1 0	3,107 2 0
		Actual figures of last settlement.		15,520 9 0	(For 4 villages only.) 3,796 5 0	489 13 0	19,806 11 0
7,735 4 7	2,161 13 0	502 8 0	10,399 9 7	7,735 4 7	2,161 13 0	502 8 0	10,399 9 7
		Actual figures of last settlement.					
13,567 15 1	4,190 3 0	847 13 0	18,605 15 1	13,567 15 1	4,190 3 0	847 13 0	18,605 15 1
		Actual figures of last settlement.					
19,213 10 6	4,606 10 0	517 0 0	24,337 4 6	19,213 10 6	4,606 10 0	517 0 0	24,337 4 6
		Actual figures of last settlement.					
9,874 6 3	3,152 8 0	596 12 0	13,623 10 3	9,874 6 3	3,152 8 0	596 12 0	13,623 10 3
		Actual figures of last settlement.					
11,110 13 6	2,493 6 0	320 12 0	13,924 15 6	11,767 12 6	769 1 0	143 0 0	4,259 10 0
		Actual figures of last settlement.			(For 7 villages only.) 2,706 15 0	364 12 0	14,899 7 6
15,342 7 11	2,993 7 9	1,297 7 0	19,633 6 8	14,180 1 0	4,283 1 0	1,740 0 0	20,203 2 0
		Actual figures of last settlement.		17,982 14 3	(For 45 villages only.) 4,773 2 0	1,836 8 0	24,592 8 3
9,626 15 3	2,532 3 5	1,357 0 0	13,516 2 8	13,641 7 0	4,061 3 2	1,632 13 4	19,335 7 10
1,01,570 3 1	25,713 1 2	5,889 0 0	1,33,172 4 3	33,274 8 0	9,939 15 6	3,690 14 4	46,905 5 10
		Actual figures of last settlement.		1,09,303 15 2	29,508 11 6	6,787 15 4	1,45,600 10 0

TABLE X.—Total Estimated

Serial No.	Name of assessment group.	Details of figures.	Payments of malik-mak-buzas.	Payments of tenants.	Annual value of air, khnd-kasht and land held by privileged tenants.	Stwai receipts.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
			<b>SIRONCHA</b>				
1	Sironcha	As Proposed	66 12 0	25,110 10 0	1,593 4 0	456 0 0	27,226 10 0
		As Sanctioned	66 12 0	25,291 2 0	1,593 4 0	456 0 0	27,407 2 0
		As Announced	66 12 0	25,645 2 0	1,716 0 0	456 0 0	27,883 14 0
	Upper Taluq	As Proposed	178 4 0	1,285 12 0	26 6 0	83 0 0	1,573 6 0
		As Sanctioned	178 4 0	1,285 12 0	26 6 0	83 0 0	1,573 6 0
		As Announced	178 4 0	1,354 15 0	26 6 0	83 0 0	1,642 9 0
	Nugur	As Proposed	36 12 0	12,539 0 0	1,010 13 0	211 8 0	13,798 1 0
		As Sanctioned	36 12 0	12,536 4 0	1,010 13 0	211 8 0	13,795 5 0
		As Announced	36 12 0	11,245 11 0	1,402 7 0	211 8 0	12,896 6 0
	Lower Taluq	As Proposed	4 8 0	2,411 12 0	162 12 0	37 0 0	2,616 0 0
		As Sanctioned	4 8 0	2,411 12 0	162 12 0	37 0 0	2,616 0 0
		As Announced	4 8 0	2,256 10 0	163 4 0	37 0 0	2,461 6 0
	Cheria	As Proposed	...	4,805 3 0	208 4 0	64 0 0	5,077 7 0
		As Sanctioned	...	4,805 3 0	208 4 0	64 0 0	5,077 7 0
		As Announced	...	4,700 7 0	234 10 0	64 0 0	4,999 1 0
	Total for the Tahsil	As Proposed	286 4 0	46,152 5 0	3,001 7 0	851 8 0	50,291 8 0
		As Sanctioned	286 4 0	46,330 1 0	3,001 7 0	851 8 0	50,469 4 0
		As Announced	286 4 0	45,202 13 0	3,542 11 0	851 8 0	49,883 4 0
	TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT	As Proposed	44,611 3 0 44 8 0	4,36,830 3 0 828 2 0	1,16,427 13 0 59 12 0	33,661 12 0 4 0 0	6,31,530 15 0 936 6 0
		As Sanctioned	45,578 12 0	4,37,073 11 0	1,15,067 6 0	32,960 12 0	6,30,680 9 0
		As Announced	45,488 11 0 62 0 0	4,42,070 0 0 128 12 0	1,17,575 2 0 50 8 0	32,856 12 0 5 0 0	6,37,990 10 0 246 4 0

## Enhanced Income.—(Concl'd.)

Compare as at last settlement.							
1866—68.				1888.			
Cash rental	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants with rate of valuation per acre.	Siwai receipts.	Total.	Cash rental.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants with rate of valuation per acre.	Siwai receipts.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>TAHSIL.</b>							
8,310 9 6	1,157 12 5	...	9,468 5 11	17,956 8 2	744 14 3	362 0 8	19,063 7 1
968 8 0	169 5 6	...	1,137 13 6	981 10 0	...	21 0 0	1,003 10 0
5,164 7 0	1,046 14 0	...	6,211 5 0	8,498 7 6	333 3 0	...	8,831 10 6
1,381 10 0	443 15 0	...	1,825 9 0	1,825 12 0	45 12 0	5 0 0	1,876 8 0
3,750 1 0	536 7 0	...	4,286 8 0	4,639 2 0	128 4 11	...	4,767 6 11
19,581 3 6	3,354 5 11	...	22,935 9 5	33,902 7 8	1,252 2 2	388 0 8	35,542 10 6
3,20,848 7 7 599 14 11	63,020 8 10 77 5 1	16,193 14 11 25 4 0 Actual figures of	4,00,062 15 4 502 8 0 last settlement.	1,43,344 8 11 ... 3,53,173 8 8 399 14 11	35,928 6 10 ... 79,373 2 5 77 5 1	8,843 5 4 ... 18,061 7 4 25 4 0	1,88,116 5 1 ... 4,51,568 2 5 502 8 0

TABLE XI.—Assessment

Serial No.	Name of assessment group.	Details of figures.	Present revenue.	Proposed, sanctioned and announced revenue.	Percentage of present revenue on total estimated income of former Settlement (column 16 of Table X.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
					WARORA
1	Nagri Lonhara	... { As proposed ... As sanctioned ... As announced ...	... { 4,450 11 11 ...	... { 6,645 0 0 6,500 0 0 6,530 0 0	... { 70 ...
2	Warora	... { As proposed ... As sanctioned ... As announced ...	... { 23,835 3 4 ...	... { 27,200 0 0 26,785 0 0 26,843 0 0	... { 81 ...
3	Bhandak	... { As proposed ... As sanctioned ... As announced ...	... { 11,269 11 2 ...	... { 12,925 0 0 12,760 0 0 12,826 4 0	... { 82 ...
4	Khemjai	... { As proposed ... As sanctioned ... As announced ...	... { 5,252 13 4 ...	... { 8,005 0 0 7,890 0 0 7,875 0 0	... { 64 ...
5	Shegaon Yensa Nimsara	... { As proposed ... As sanctioned ... As announced ...	... { 8,811 0 11 198 5 5	... { 12,735 0 0 325 0 0 12,125 0 0 300 0 0	... { 76 ...
6	Chandankhera	... { As proposed ... As sanctioned ... As announced ...	... { 5,576 11 3 ...	... { 8,350 0 0 8,205 0 0 8,181 4 0	... { 67 ...
7	Shedegaon	... { As proposed ... As sanctioned ... As announced ...	... { 3,347 3 1 ...	... { 5,060 0 0 4,895 0 0 4,930 0 0	... { 67 ...
8	Chimur	... { As proposed ... As sanctioned ... As announced ...	... { 8,723 5 11 ...	... { 12,480 0 0 12,060 0 0 12,075 0 0	... { 79 ...

## Proposals and Comparisons.

Analysis of income on which assessment based.					
Percentage of revised revenue on total estimated enhanced income (column 8 of Table X)	Present rental receipts (of Table VII and columns 4 and 7 of Table IX).	Estimated Siwai receipts (column 4 of Table VIII).	Resulting from valuation.		
			Rental valuation of Sir and Khudkasht excluding actual cash receipts (i. e., column 7 of Table IX minus column 2).	Rental value of land held by privileged tenants excluding cash receipts (i. e., column 8 of Table IX minus column 5).	Rent enhancements revised (difference between line 5 and line 3, columns 2 and 6 of Table VII).
7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
TAHSIL.					
57	8,515 15 5½	1,193 0 0	945 10 11	249 8 0	819 5 7½
56	8,515 15 5½	1,093 0 0	945 10 11	249 8 0	812 5 7½
55	8,555 15 5½	1,093 0 0	1,155 6 11		1,106 9 7½
61	33,633 13 8½	1,071 0 0	4,981 15 0	615 12 0	4,519 10 3½
60	33,633 13 8½	1,071 0 0	4,981 15 0	615 12 0	4,367 2 3½
60	33,633 13 8½	1,071 0 0	5,581 8 0		4,571 6 3½
59	15,161 14 2	944 0 0	3,029 0 0	386 0 0	2,532 13 3
58	15,161 14 2	944 0 0	3,029 0 0	386 0 0	2,511 13 3
58	15,161 14 2	944 0 0	3,405 0 7		2,764 4 3
56	9,913 6 10	893 0 0	1,785 5 10	196 0 0	1,539 3 4
55	9,913 6 10	898 0 0	1,785 5 10	196 0 0	1,499 3 4
54	9,913 6 10	898 0 0	1,804 3 10		1,888 9 4
56	16,111 11 0 332 4 6	1,431 0 0	2,254 4 11 6 0 0	522 12 0 11 0 0	2,443 8 1 73 7 6
54	16,111 11 0 332 4 6	1,211 0 0	2,254 4 11 6 0 0	522 12 0 11 0 0	2,443 8 1 73 7 6
53	16,111 11 0 332 4 6	1,211 0 0	2,900 11 0 0	2 11 0 0	2,708 0 1 84 3 6
55	9,921 3 11	1,868 0 0	2,146 12 2	148 8 0	1,086 3 11
54	9,921 3 11	1,783 0 0	2,146 12 2	148 8 0	1,086 3 11
54	9,921 3 11	1,783 0 0	2,296 0 2		1,142 11 11
55	4,751 7 4	1,560 0 0	2,034 7 2	163 4 0	733 13 6
54	4,751 7 4	1,510 0 0	2,015 7 2	163 4 0	698 5 6
53	4,751 7 4	1,510 0 0	2,089 15 2		964 9 6
57	14,998 4 3	1,133 0 0	3,181 8 1	447 0 0	2,171 8 8
55	14,998 4 3	1,053 0 0	3,171 8 1	447 0 0	2,066 8 8
55	14,998 4 3	1,053 0 0	3,572 8 1		2,300 1 8

TABLE XI—Assessment

Serial No.	Name of assessment group.	Details of figures.	Present revenue.	Proposed, sanctioned and announced revenue.	Percentage of present revenue on total estimated income of former Settlement (column 9 of Table X).
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
					WARORA
9	Shankerpur	{ As proposed ... } { As sanctioned ... } { As announced ... }	{ 6,013 15 8 }	{ 7,735 0 0 } { 7,485 0 0 } { 7,507 0 0 }	{ 78 }
10	Neri	{ As proposed ... } { As sanctioned ... } { As announced ... }	{ 8,349 7 7 }	{ 11,505 0 0 } { 11,265 0 0 } { 11,268 0 0 }	{ 56 }
11	Jambulghata Umri Buty.	{ As proposed ... } { As sanctioned ... } { As announced ... }	{ 6,329 13 6 } { 112 10 2 }	{ 8,045 0 0 } { 200 0 0 } { 8,865 0 0 } { 200 0 0 }	{ 66 }
	Total for the Tahsil Nimsara and Umri Buty.	{ As proposed ... } { As sanctioned ... } { As announced ... }	{ 91,060 1 8 } { 310 15 7 }	{ 1,21,585 0 0 } { 525 0 0 } { 1,18,835 0 0 } { 500 0 0 } { 1,19,143 8 0 } { 500 0 0 }	{ 73 }
					CHANDA
1	Vihar	{ As proposed ... } { As sanctioned ... } { As announced ... }	{ 16,098 3 11 }	{ 16,110 0 0 } { 15,744 0 0 } { 15,744 0 0 }	{ 56 }
2	Rajgath	{ As proposed ... } { As sanctioned ... } { As announced ... }	{ 10,542 15 0 }	{ 11,865 0 0 } { 12,060 0 0 } { 12,060 0 0 }	{ 54 }
3	Mul	{ As proposed ... } { As sanctioned ... } { As announced ... }	{ 9,726 7 4 }	{ 10,225 0 0 } { 10,195 0 0 } { 10,195 0 0 }	{ 57 }
4	Amgaon	{ As proposed ... } { As sanctioned ... } { As announced ... }	{ 7,099 0 0 }	{ 6,955 0 0 } { 7,096 8 0 } { 7,096 8 0 }	{ 58 }



## Proposals and Comparisons.—(Contd.)

Percentage of revised revenue on total estimated enhanced income (column 5 of Table X).	Analysis of income on which assessment based.				
	Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VII and columns 2 and 5 of Table IX).	Estimated Siwai receipts (column 4 of Table VIII).	Resulting from valuation.		
			Rental valuation of Sir and Khudkasht excluding actual cash receipts (i. e., column 7 of Table IX minus column 2).	Rental value of land held by privileged tenants excluding cash receipts (i. e., column 8 of Table IX minus column 5).	Rent enhancements revised (difference between line 5 and line 3 columns 2 and 6 of Table VII).
7	8	9	10	11	12
TAHSIL— (Contd.)	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
57	9,306 8 3	371 0 0	2,132 8 9	243 12 0	1,428 7 0
56	9,306 8 3	371 0 0	2,132 8 9	243 12 0	1,362 11 0
56	9,306 8 3	371 0 0	2,418 10 9		1,396 3 0
55	13,843 9 0	1,327 0 0	3,158 0 5	420 4 0	2,082 10 7
54	13,843 9 0	1,307 0 0	3,149 0 5	420 4 0	2,200 2 7
53	13,843 9 0	1,307 0 0	3,654 2 5		2,618 14 7
57	10,093 10 7 189 7 0	1,144 0 0 .....	2,722 2 0 29 0 0	355 12 0 4 8 0	1,433 4 5 40 1 0
56	10,093 10 7 189 7 0	1,144 0 0 .....	2,722 2 0 29 0 0	355 12 0 4 8 0	1,519 9 5 40 1 0
56	10,093 10 7 189 7 0	1,144 0 0 .....	3,080 14 0 34 12 0		1,551 1 5 46 1 0
57	1,46,251 8 6 521 11 6	12,940 0 0 .....	28,371 11 10 35 0 0	3,748 8 0 15 8 0	20,790 8 8 113 8 6
56	1,46,251 8 6 521 11 6	12,385 0 0 .....	28,333 11 10 35 0 0	3,748 8 0 15 8 0	20,567 9 8 113 8 6
59	1,46,251 8 6 521 11 6	12,385 0 0 .....	31,959 8 10 45 12 0		23,012 7 8 130 4 6
TAHSIL.					
54	19,984 10 9	1,595 0 0	5,920 3 10	283 4 0	1,828 15 5
54	19,984 10 9	1,445 0 0	5,664 0 10	283 4 0	1,893 11 5
53	19,984 10 9	1,445 0 0	6,599 0 10		1,619 0 5
59	15,116 7 9	398 0 0	1,598 8 1	272 0 0	2,637 8 2
60	15,116 7 9	398 0 0	1,598 8 1	272 0 0	2,637 8 2
59	15,116 7 9	398 0 0	2,066 10 1		2,949 12 2
55	12,965 0 7	1,794 0 0	1,744 0 4	377 2 0	1,667 11 1
55	12,965 0 7	1,794 0 0	1,754 0 4	377 2 0	1,637 3 1
54	12,965 0 7	1,794 0 0	2,001 12 4		2,167 6 1
55	9,061 15 10	381 0 0	1,683 6 8	167 4 0	1,329 1 6
56	9,061 15 10	381 0 0	1,675 6 8	167 4 0	1,474 1 6
54	9,061 15 10	381 0 0	1,768 10 8		1,872 9 6

TABLE XI.—Assessment

Serial No.	Name of assessment group.	Details of figures.	Present revenue.	Proposed, sanctioned and announced revenue.	Percentage of present revenue on total estimated income of former Settlement (column 9 of Table X).
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	CHANDA
5	Garchiroli	<div> <div>As proposed</div> <div>As sanctioned</div> <div>As announced</div> </div>	<div> <div>...</div> <div>7,158 5 6</div> <div>...</div> </div>	<div> <div>6,500 0 0</div> <div>6,440 0 0</div> <div>6,440 0 0</div> </div>	59
6	Ghote	<div> <div>As proposed</div> <div>As sanctioned</div> <div>As announced</div> </div>	<div> <div>...</div> <div>2,388 0 0</div> <div>...</div> </div>	<div> <div>3,225 0 0</div> <div>3,210 0 0</div> <div>3,210 0 0</div> </div>	39
7	Keijhar	<div> <div>As proposed</div> <div>As sanctioned</div> <div>As announced</div> </div>	<div> <div>...</div> <div>4,220 2 5</div> <div>...</div> </div>	<div> <div>6,705 0 0</div> <div>6,660 0 0</div> <div>6,660 0 0</div> </div>	47
8	Kothari Sarandi	<div> <div>As proposed</div> <div>As sanctioned</div> <div>As announced</div> </div>	<div> <div>...</div> <div>6,952 15 1</div> <div>80 0 0</div> </div>	<div> <div>7,810 0 0</div> <div>125 0 0</div> <div>8,030 0 0</div> <div>125 0 0</div> <div>8,040 0 0</div> <div>125 0 0</div> </div>	70
9	Ghatkul	<div> <div>As proposed</div> <div>As sanctioned</div> <div>As announced</div> </div>	<div> <div>...</div> <div>4,813 15 1</div> <div>...</div> </div>	<div> <div>7,250 0 0</div> <div>7,460 0 0</div> <div>7,465 8 0</div> </div>	57
10	Chanda Gaorala	<div> <div>As proposed</div> <div>As sanctioned</div> <div>As announced</div> </div>	<div> <div>...</div> <div>17,670 1 1</div> <div>60 0 0</div> </div>	<div> <div>19,870 0 0</div> <div>40 0 0</div> <div>19,855 0 0</div> <div>50 0 0</div> <div>19,855 0 0</div> <div>50 0 0</div> </div>	76
	Total for the Tahsil	<div> <div>As proposed</div> <div>As sanctioned</div> <div>As announced</div> </div>	<div> <div>...</div> <div>86,670 1 5</div> <div>140 0 0</div> </div>	<div> <div>96,515 0 0</div> <div>165 0 0</div> <div>96,750 8 0</div> <div>175 0 0</div> <div>96,766 0 0</div> <div>175 0 0</div> </div>	60
					BRAHMAPURI
1	Arhar Nawargaon	<div> <div>As proposed</div> <div>As sanctioned</div> <div>As announced</div> </div>	<div> <div>...</div> <div>12,923 9 9</div> <div>...</div> </div>	<div> <div>19,270 0 0</div> <div>18,910 0 0</div> <div>18,910 0 0</div> </div>	65

## Proposals and Comparisons.—(Contd.)

Percentage of revised revenue on total estimated enhanced income (column 5 of Table X).	Analysis of income on which assessment based.				
	Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VII and columns 2 and 5 of Table IX).	Estimated Siwai receipts (column 4 of Table VIII).	Resulting from valuation.		
			Rental valuation of Sir and Khudkasht excluding actual cash receipts i. e., column 7 of Table IX minus column 2).	Rental value of land held by privileged tenants excluding cash receipts (i. e., column 8 of Table IX minus column 5).	Rent enhancements revised (difference between line 5 and line 3 columns 2 and 6 of Table VII).
7	8	9	10	11	12
TAHSIL.	(Contd.)	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
56	8,028 0 1	789 0 0	1,906 8 0	83 2 0	888 7 11
55	8,028 0 1	789 0 0	1,892 8 0	83 2 0	946 15 11
53	8,028 0 1	789 0 0	1,943 14 0		1,305 1 11
54	4,303 4 1	709 0 0	159 12 0	126 8 0	648 3 11
54	4,303 4 1	709 0 0	159 12 0	126 8 0	648 3 11
51	4,303 4 1	709 0 0	258 12		983 13 11
51	8,736 11 1	1,470 0 0	1,614 11 7	315 0 0	1,011 11 4
51	8,736 11 1	1,470 0 0	1,577 11 7	315 0 0	940 3 4
50	8,736 11 1	1,470 0 0	2,087 7 7		1,090 11 4
60	8,776 11 6 89 6 0	758 8 0 4 0 0	1,449 6 2 ...	126 14 0 9 4 0	1,902 8 4 117 8 0
61	8,776 11 6 89 6 0	758 8 0 4 0 0	1,449 6 2 ...	126 14 0 9 4 0	1,957 8 4 117 8 0
59	8,776 11 6 89 6 0	758 8 0 4 0 0	1,843 4 2 9 4 0		2,289 2 4 114 12 0
55	9,018 5 1	233 0 0	1,403 14 6	172 8 0	2,273 0 5
57	9,018 5 1	233 0 0	1,403 14 6	172 8 0	2,283 0 5
54	9,018 5 1	233 0 0	1,627 4 6		2,974 2 5
64	21,285 14 4 42 0 0	867 8 0 ...	3,607 7 6 ...	300 0 0	5,204 8 2 26 12 0
64	21,285 14 4 42 0 0	867 8 0 ...	3,542 3 6 ...	300 0 0	5,220 10 2 26 12 0
60	21,285 14 4 42 0 0	867 8 0 ...	4,137 7 6 ...		6,558 14 2 64 4 0
57	117,277 1 1 131 6 0	8,995 0 0 4 0 0	21,087 14 8 ...	2,223 10 0 9 4 0	19,391 12 3 144 4 0
57	117,277 1 1 131 6 0	8,845 0 0 4 0 0	20,717 7 8 ...	2,223 10 0 9 4 0	19,639 2 3 144 4 0
56	117,277 1 1 131 6 0	8,845 0 0 4 0 0	24,334 3 8 9 4 0		23,810 10 3 179 0 0
TAHSIL.					
59	20,633 3 2	1,236 0 0	3,228 0 2	1,265 4 0	6,087 2 8
58	20,633 3 2	1,236 0 0	3,111 0 2	1,265 4 0	6,163 14 8
58	20,633 3 2	1,236 0 0	4,466 8 2		6,242 0 8

TABLE XI.—Assessment

Serial No.	Name of assessment group.	Details of figures.	Present revenue.	Proposed, sanctioned and announced revenue.	Percentage of present revenue on total estimated income of former Settlement (column 9 of Table X).
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
					BRAHMAPURI.
2	Brahmapuri	... { As proposed ... ... { As sanctioned ... ... { As announced ...	... { 7,350 9 6 ...	... { 11,505 0 0 ... ... { 11,322 0 0 ... ... { 11,322 0 0 ...	... { 71 ...
3	Talodhi	... { As proposed ... ... { As sanctioned ... ... { As announced ...	... { 14,759 2 4 ...	... { 16,305 0 0 ... ... { 15,880 0 0 ... ... { 15,880 0 0 ...	... { 79 ...
4	Garbori	... { As proposed ... ... { As sanctioned ... ... { As announced ...	... { 18,380 0 8 ...	... { 19,210 0 0 ... ... { 18,962 0 0 ... ... { 18,962 0 0 ...	... { 76 ...
5	Gunjewahar	... { As proposed ... ... { As sanctioned ... ... { As announced ...	... { 9,886 2 7 ...	... { 10,340 0 0 ... ... { 9,960 0 0 ... ... { 8,506 8 0 ...	... { 73 ...
6	Kurul	... { As proposed ... ... { As sanctioned ... ... { As announced ...	... { 10,089 4 0 ...	... { 12,740 0 0 ... ... { 12,568 0 0 ... ... { 12,568 0 0 ...	... { 68 ...
7	Murjha	... { As proposed ... ... { As sanctioned ... ... { As announced ...	... { 15,218 2 11 ...	... { 16,040 0 0 ... ... { 15,817 0 0 ... ... { 15,817 0 0 ...	... { 62 ...
8	Wairagarh	... { As proposed ... ... { As sanctioned ... ... { As announced ...	... { 10,657 13 0 ...	... { 9,390 0 0 ... ... { 9,085 0 0 ... ... { 9,085 0 0 ...	... { 55 ...
	Total for the Tahsil	... { As proposed ... ... { As sanctioned ... ... { As announced ...	... { 99,264 12 9 ...	... { 1,14,800 0 0 ... ... { 1,12,504 0 0 ... ... { 1,11,050 8 0 ...	... { 68 ...

## Proposals and Comparisons.

Percentage of revised revenue on total estimated enhanced income (column 5 of Table X).	Analysis of income on which assessment based.				
	Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VII and columns 2 and 5 of Table IX).	Estimated Siwai receipts (column 4 of Table VIII).	Resulting from valuation.		
			Rental valuation of Sir and Khudkasht excluding actual cash receipts (i. e., column 7 of Table IX minus column 2).	Rental value of land held by privileged tenants excluding cash receipts.	Rent enhancements (revised).
7	8	9	10	11	12
TAHSIL.—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(Concl'd.)					
57	12,538 13 3	1,567 0 0	2,916 1 3	388 10 0	2,768 15 6
56	12,538 13 3	1,567 0 0	2,899 1 3	388 10 0	2,936 3 6
55	12,538 13 3	1,567 0 0	3,358	15 3	3,118 7 6
57	17,762 9 7	1,763 0 0	6,469 1 2	355 4 0	2,145 5 3
56	17,762 9 7	1,763 0 0	6,361 5 2	355 4 0	2,208 13 3
55	17,762 9 7	1,763 0 0	6,865	9 2	2,611 5 3
56	23,388 3 8	1,411 0 0	5,491 5 6	436 2 0	3,281 4 10
56	23,388 3 8	1,411 0 0	5,439 5 6	436 2 0	3,313 4 10
55	23,388 3 8	1,411 0 0	6,082	5 6	3,793 2 10
58	10,168 4 2	1,864 0 0	4,281 8 9	341 0 0	1,228 5 1
57	10,168 4 2	1,864 0 0	4,120 8 9	341 0 0	1,070 7 1
55	10,168 4 2	1,765 0 0	3,930	12 9	(—) 410 12 11
59	14,554 9 10	515 0 0	3,033 5 3	535 12 0	2,979 0 11
58	14,554 9 10	515 0 0	2,954 5 3	535 12 0	2,955 0 11
58	14,554 9 10	515 0 0	3,724	9 3	2,900 8 11
58	17,699 0 6	1,371 4 0	5,365 10 0	460 8 0	2,696 5 6
57	17,699 0 6	1,371 4 0	5,191 10 0	460 8 0	2,817 13 6
57	17,699 0 6	1,371 4 0	5,958	6 0	2,782 13 6
52	11,641 12 8	1,148 0 0	3,938 2 0	355 10 0	813 15 4
52	11,641 12 8	1,148 0 0	3,634 2 0	355 10 0	671 1 4
51	11,641 13 8	1,148 0 0	4,213	12 0	655 7 4
57	1,28,386 8 10	10,875 4 0	34,723 2 1	4,138 2 0	21,996 7 1
56	1,28,386 8 10	10,875 4 0	33,711 6 1	4,138 2 0	22,136 11 1
56	1,28,386 8 10	10,776 4 0	38,600	14 1	21,693 1 1

TABLE XI—Assessment

Serial No.	Name of assessment group.	Details of figures.	Present revenue.	Proposed, sanctioned and announced revenue.	Percentage of present revenue on total estimated income of former Settlement (column 9 of Table X).
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Sironcha ...	As proposed ...	...	16,145 0 0	SIRONCHA 64
		As sanctioned ...	12,189 4 0	16,155 0 0	
		As announced ...	...	16,155 0 0	
	Upper Taluq.				
2	Sirkonda ...	As proposed ...	...	920 0 0	61
		As sanctioned ...	6 8 0 0	900 0 0	
		As announced ...	...	900 0 0	
3	Nugur ...	As proposed ...	...	7,505 0 0	58
		As sanctioned ...	5,100 0 0	7,075 0 0	
		As announced ...	...	7,075 0 0	
2	Albaka ...	As proposed ...	...	1,445 0 0	52
		As sanctioned ...	973 10 0	1,445 0 0	
		As announced ...	...	1,445 0 0	
	Lower Taluq.				
3	Cherla ...	As proposed ...	...	2,865 0 0	60
		As sanctioned ...	2,846 0 0	2,885 0 0	
		As announced ...	...	2,885 0 0	
	Total for the Tahsil ...	As proposed ...	...	28,880 0 0	61
		As sanctioned ...	21,726 14 0	28,460 0 0	
		As announced ...	...	28,460 0 0	
	Total for the District ...	As proposed ...	...	3,62,470 0 0	66
		As sanctioned ...	3,00,072 13 5	3,57,224 8 0	
		As announced ...	...	3,56,095 0 0	

## Proposals and Comparisons.—(Concl'd.)

Analysis of income on which assessment based.					
Percentage of revised revenue on total estimated enhanced income (column 5 of Table X).	Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VII and columns 2 and 5 of Table IX).	Estimated Siwai receipts (column 4 of Table VIII).	Resulting from valuation.		
			Rental valuation of Sir and Khudkasht excluding actual cash receipts ( <i>i. e.</i> , column 7 of Table IX minus column 2).	Rental value of land held by privileged tenants excluding cash receipts ( <i>i. e.</i> , column 8 of Table IX minus column 5).	Rent enhancements revised (difference between line 5 and line 3, columns 2 and 6 of Table VII).
7	8	9	10	11	2
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
TAHSIL.					
59	21,185 10 6	456 0 0	272 8 0	1,237 12 0	4,074 11 6
59	21,185 10 6	456 0 0	272 8 0	1,237 12 0	4,255 3 6
58	21,185 10 6	456 0 0	1,633 0 0		4,609 3 6
58	1,295 9 9	83 0 0	...	26 6 0	168 6 3
57	1,295 9 9	83 0 0	...	26 6 0	168 6 3
55	1,295 9 9	83 0 0	26 6 0		237 9 3
54	10,614 11 3	211 8 0	551 0 0	438 13 0	1,982 0 9
51	10,614 11 3	211 8 0	551 0 0	438 13 0	1,979 4 9
55	10,614 11 3	211 8 0	1,381 7 0		688 11 9
55	1,937 3 9	37 0 0	...	162 12 0	479 0 3
55	1,937 3 9	37 0 0	...	162 12 0	479 0 3
59	1,937 3 9	37 0 0	163 4 0		323 14 3
56	3,912 0 9	64 0 0	1 0 0	207 4 0	893 2 3
57	3,912 0 9	64 0 0	1 0 0	207 4 0	893 2 3
58	3,912 0 9	64 0 0	234 10 0		788 6 3
57	38,945 4 0	851 8 0	824 8 0	2,072 15 0	7,597 5 0
56	38,945 4 0	851 8 0	824 8 0	2,072 15 0	7,775 1 0
57	38,945 4 0	851 8 0	3,438 11 0		6,647 13 0
57	4,31,513 7 11	33,665 12 0	85,042 4 7	12,207 15 0	70,037 43 6
57	4,31,513 7 11	32,960 12 0	83,622 1 7	12,207 15 0	70,376 4 6
56	4,31,513 7 11	32,856 12 0 5 0 0	98,337 13 7 50 8 0		75,282 8 6 190 12 0

TABLE XII.—Increase in Revenue

Serial No.	Name of assessment group.	Details of figures.	Actual increase (+) or decrease (—) in revenue.	Compare increase (+)	
				Cash rental (columns 1, 2 and 6 of Table X).	In valuation of sir, khudkasht and privileged land (columns 3 and 7 of Table X).
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>WARORA TAHSIL.</b>			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Nagri Lonhara	As proposed	+2,194 4 1	+4,052 5 11	+ 831 9 0
		As sanctioned	+2,049 4 1	+4,045 5 11	+ 831 9 0
		As announced	+2,079 4 1	+4,339 9 11	+ 792 13 0
2	Warora	As proposed	+3,364 12 8	+10,995 10 3	+3,704 7 6
		As sanctioned	+2,049 12 8	+10,843 2 3	+3,704 7 6
		As announced	+3,007 12 8	+11,047 6 3	+3,688 4 6
3	Bhandak	As proposed	+1,655 4 10	+5,392 10 5	+2,137 2 10
		As sanctioned	+1,490 4 10	+5,371 10 5	+2,137 2 10
		As announced	+1,556 8 10	+5,624 1 5	+2,127 2 10
4	Khemjai	As proposed	+2,752 2 8	+4,059 12 8	+1,461 10 5
		As sanctioned	+2,637 2 8	+4,019 12 8	+1,461 10 5
		As announced	+2,622 2 8	+4,409 2 8	+1,284 8 5
5	Shegaon-yensa Nimsara.	As proposed	+3,923 15 1 + 126 10 7	+7,939 13 10 + 223 15 1	+2,096 13 6 — 5 4 6
		As sanctioned	+3,313 15 1 + 101 10 7	+7,939 13 10 + 223 15 1	+2,096 13 6 — 5 4 6
		As announced	+3,431 15 1 + 101 10 7	+8,204 5 10 + 234 11 1	+2,219 15 6 — 11 4 6
6	Chandankhera	As proposed	+2,773 4 9	+3,427 12 4	+2,003 6 2
		As sanctioned	+2,628 4 9	+3,437 12 4	+2,003 6 2
		As announced	+2,604 8 9	+3,494 4 4	+2,004 2 2
7	Shedegaon	As proposed	+1,712 12 11	+1,680 12 3	+1,469 15 10
		As sanctioned	+1,547 12 11	+1,645 4 3	+1,450 15 10
		As announced	+1,582 12 11	+1,911 8 3	+1,362 3 10
8	Chimur	As proposed	+3,756 10 1	+7,158 4 5	+2,796 12 2
		As sanctioned	+3,336 10 1	+7,053 4 5	+2,786 12 2
		As announced	+3,351 10 1	+7,286 13 5	+2,740 12 2
9	Shankerpur	As proposed	+1,721 0 4	+4,418 7 7	+1,127 11 6
		As sanctioned	+1,471 0 4	+4,352 11 7	+1,127 11 6
		As announced	+1,493 0 4	+4,386 3 7	+1,170 1 6



and assets, &c., over the present, &c.

or decrease (—).			Compare increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent in		Incidence per acre of cultivation of	
In siwai income (columns 4 and 8 of Table X).	Net increase or decrease.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of revised revenue over present revenue.	Area in cultivation (column 4 of Table V).	Estimated income (column 5 and 9 of Table X).	Present revenue on area of former Settlement.	Proposed, sanctioned and announced revenue on present area.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
+ 523 0 0	+ 5,406 14 11	+49	+49	+86	0 5 11	0 5 11
+ 418 0 0	+ 5,294 14 11	+46	...	+84	...	0 5 11
+ 418 0 0	+ 5,550 6 11	+47	...	+88	...	0 5 10
+ 689 3 0	+ 15,389 4 9	+14	...	+52	0 5 8	0 6 6
+ 689 3 0	+ 15,236 12 9	+12	...	+52	...	0 6 6
+ 689 3 0	+ 15,424 13 9	+13	...	+52	...	0 6 4
+ 855 0 0	+ 8,384 13 3	+15	+1	+61	0 5 7	0 6 4
+ 855 0 0	+ 8,363 13 3	+13	...	+61	...	0 6 4
+ 855 0 0	+ 8,606 4 3	+14	...	+63	...	0 6 4
+ 599 12 0	+ 6,121 3 1	+52	+9	+75	0 4 0	0 5 7
+ 604 12 0	+ 6,086 3 1	+50	...	+75	...	0 5 7
+ 604 12 0	+ 6,298 7 1	+50	...	+77	...	0 5 6
+ 1,138 4 0	+ 11,174 15 4	+45	+20	+96	0 3 9	0 4 6
...	+ 218 10 7					
+ 918 4 0	+ 10,954 15 4	+38	...	+95	...	0 4 3
...	+ 218 10 7					
+ 918 4 0	+ 11,342 9 4	+39	...	+98	...	0 4 4
...	+ 223 6 7					
+ 1,428 4 0	+ 6,869 6 6	+50	+9	+83	0 4 4	0 6 0
+ 1,343 4 0	+ 6,784 6 6	+47	...	+82	...	0 5 11
+ 1,343 4 0	+ 6,841 10 6	+45	...	+82	...	0 5 10
+ 1,098 8 0	+ 4,249 4 1	+51	+5	+85	0 5 6	0 7 11
+ 1,048 8 0	+ 4,144 12 1	+46	...	+83	...	0 7 8
+ 1,048 8 0	+ 4,322 4 1	+47	...	+87	...	0 7 9
+ 889 0 0	+ 10,844 0 7	+43	+11	+98	0 5 2	0 6 7
+ 809 0 0	+ 10,649 0 7	+39	...	+96	...	0 6 5
+ 809 0 0	+ 10,836 9 7	+39	...	+98	...	0 6 5
+ 245 12 0	+ 5,791 15 1	+39	+10	+75	0 5 10	0 6 10
+ 245 12 0	+ 5,726 3 1	+24	...	+75	...	0 6 10
+ 245 12 0	+ 5,802 1 1	+25	...	+75	...	0 6 8

TABLE XII.—Increase in Revenue and

Serial No.	Name of assessment group.	Details of figures.	Actual increase (+) or decrease (—) in revenue.	Compare increase (+)			
				Cash rental (columns 1, 2 and 6 of Table X).	In valuation of sir, khutkasht and privileged land (columns 3 and 7 of Table X).		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
	<b>WARORA TAHSIL—</b> (Concl'd)		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
10	Neri	As proposed	+ 3,155 8 5	+ 4,103 7 9	+ 2,180 6 0		
		As sanctioned	+ 2,915 8 5	+ 4,222 15 9	+ 2,171 6 0		
		As announced	+ 2,918 8 5	+ 4,641 11 9	+ 2,256 4 0		
11	Jumbulghata Umri Buty.	As proposed	+ 2,615 2 6 + 87 5 10	+ 4,459 15 0 + 152 13 0	+ 1,758 2 0 + 15 5 0		
		As sanctioned	+ 2,535 2 6 + 87 5 10	+ 4,546 4 0 + 152 13 0	+ 1,758 2 0 + 15 5 0		
		As announced	+ 2,535 2 6 + 87 5 10	+ 4,577 12 0 + 158 13 0	+ 1,761 2 0 + 16 9 0		
		Total for the Tahsil Nimsara and Umri Buty		As proposed	+ 29,624 14 4 + 214 0 5	+ 57,701 0 5 + 376 12 1	+ 21,568 0 11 + 10 0 6
				As sanctioned	+ 26,874 14 4 + 189 0 5	+ 57,478 1 5 + 376 12 1	+ 21,530 0 11 + 10 0 6
				As announced	+ 27,183 6 4 + 189 0 5	+ 59,922 15 5 + 393 8 1	+ 21,407 5 11 + 5 4 6
	<b>CHANDA TAHSIL</b>						
1	Vihar	As proposed	+ 11 12 1	+ 1,608 3 8	— 1,566 13 1		
		As sanctioned	— 354 3 11	+ 1,672 15 8	— 1,823 0 1		
		As announced	— 354 3 11	+ 1,398 4 8	— 1,171 4 1		
2	Rajgarh	As proposed	+ 1,322 1 0	+ 2,998 8 0	— 860 15 8		
		As sanctioned	+ 1,517 1 0	+ 2,998 8 0	— 860 15 8		
		As announced	+ 1,517 1 0	+ 3,310 12 0	— 664 13 8		
3	Mul	As proposed	+ 493 8 8	+ 2,734 0 8	— 2,493 0 9		
		As sanctioned	+ 468 8 8	+ 2,703 8 8	— 2,483 0 9		
		As announced	+ 468 8 8	+ 3,233 11 8	— 2,612 6 9		
4	Amgaon	As proposed	— 144 0 0	+ 617 10 2	+ 167 2 0		
		As sanctioned	— 2 8 0	+ 762 10 2	+ 159 2 0		
		As announced	— 2 8 0	+ 1,161 2 2	+ 85 2 0		
5	Garchiroli	As proposed	— 658 5 6	+ 230 3 0	— 474 8 0		
		As sanctioned	— 718 5 6	+ 288 11 0	— 488 8 0		
		As announced	— 718 5 6	+ 646 13 0	— 520 4 0		

asset, &c., over the present, &c.—(Contd.)

or decrease (—)			Compare increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent in		Incidence per acre of cultivation of	
In siwai income (columns 4 and 8 of Table X).	Net increase or decrease.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) percent of revised revenue over present revenue.	Area in cultivation (column 4 of Table V).	Estimated income (columns 5 and 9 of Table X).	Present revenue on area of former settlement.	Proposed, sanctioned and announced revenue on present area.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
— 354 0 0	+ 5,931 13 9	+38	+13	+40	0 8 11	0 10 11
— 374 0 0	+ 6,020 5 9	+35	...	+40	...	0 10 9
— 374 0 0	+ 6,523 15 9	+35	...	+44	...	0 10 9
— 93 8 0	+ 6,124 9 0	+41	+11	+64	0 6 8	0 8 6
— 0 4 0	+ 167 14 0					
— 93 8 0	+ 6,210 14 0	+40	...	+65	...	0 8 5
— 0 4 0	+ 167 14 0					
— 93 8 0	+ 6,215 6 0	+40	...	+65	...	0 8 5
— 0 4 0	+ 175 2 0					
+ 7,019 3 0	+ 86,288 4 4	+32	+ 9	+69	0 5 4	0 6 6
— 0 4 0	+ 386 8 7					
+ 6,464 3 0	+ 85,472 5 4	+29	...	+68	...	0 6 4
— 0 4 0	+ 386 8 7					
+ 6,464 3 0	+ 87,794 8 4	+30	...	+70	...	0 6 4
— 0 4 0	+ 398 8 7					
समय जयते						
+ 790 0 0	+ 831 6 7	Nil.	—10	+ 3	0 8 4	0 9 3
+ 640 0 0	+ 489 15 7	— 2	...	+ 2	...	0 9 1
+ 640 0 0	+ 867 0 7	— 2	...	+ 3	...	0 9 1
+ 140 5 0	+ 2,277 13 4	+13	— 7	+13	0 5 2	0 6 3
+ 140 5 0	+ 2,277 13 4	+14	...	+13	...	0 6 4
+ 140 5 0	+ 2,786 3 4	+14	...	+16	...	0 6 4
+ 1,300 15 2	+ 1,541 15 1	+ 5	+ 3	+ 9	0 11 6	0 11 8
+ 1,300 15 2	+ 1,521 7 1	+ 5	...	+ 9	...	0 11 7
+ 1,300 15 2	+ 1,922 4 1	+ 5	...	+11	...	0 11 7
— 356 11 8	+ 428 0 6	— 2	— 1	+ 4	0 6 6	0 6 6
— 356 11 8	+ 565 0 6	Nil.	...	+ 5	...	0 6 7
— 356 11 8	+ 889 8 6	Nil.	...	+ 7	...	0 6 7
— 263 13 10	— 508 2 10	— 9	—25	— 4	0 8 3	0 10 0
— 263 13 10	— 463 10 10	—10	...	— 4	...	0 9 11
— 263 13 10	— 137 4 10	—10	...	— 1	...	0 9 11

TABLE XII.—Increase in

Serial No.	Name of assessment group.	Details of figures.	Actual increase (+) or decrease (—) in revenue.	Compare increase (+)	
				Cash rental (columns 1, 2 and 6 of Table X).	In valuation of sir, khudkasht and privileged land (columns 3 and 7 of Table X).
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>CHANDA TAHSIL —</b> (Concl'd.)		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
6	Ghote	As proposed	+837 0 0	+568 15 0	+19 10 0
		As sanctioned	+822 0 0	+568 15 0	+19 10 0
		As announced	+822 0 0	+904 9 0	-7 14 0
7	Keljhar	As proposed	+2,484 13 7	+2,844 4 9	+876 11 5
		As sanctioned	+2,439 13 7	+2,772 12 9	+839 11 5
		As announced	+2,439 13 7	+2,923 4 9	+1,034 7 5
8	Kothari Sarandi	As proposed	+857 0 11 +45 0 0	+1,869 12 4 +110 12 0	+577 15 10 -14 14 0
		As sanctioned	+1,077 0 11 +45 0 0	+1,924 12 4 +110 12 0	+577 15 10 -14 14 0
		As announced	+1,087 0 11 +45 0 0	+2,256 6 4 +108 0 0	+844 15 10 -14 14 0
9	Ghatkul	As proposed	+2,436 0 11	+3,567 6 3	+789 12 4
		As sanctioned	+2,646 0 11	+3,577 6 3	+789 12 4
		As announced	+2,651 8 11	+4,268 8 3	+840 10 4
10	Chanda Gaorala	As proposed	+2,199 14 11 -20 0 0	+5,040 15 11 +17 4 0	+2,184 8 3 -12 11 7
		As sanctioned	+2,184 14 11 -10 0 0	+5,057 1 11 +17 4 0	+2,119 4 3 -12 11 7
		As announced	+2,184 14 11 -10 0 0	+6,395 5 11 +54 12 0	+2,414 8 3 -12 11 7
	Total for the Tahsil Sarandi and Gaorala.	As proposed	+9,844 14 7 +25 0 0	+22,079 15 9 +128 0 0	-779 9 8 -27 9 7
		As sanctioned	+10,080 6 7 +35 0 0	+22,327 5 9 +128 0 0	-1,150 0 8 -27 9 7
		As announced	+10,095 14 7 +35 0 0	+26,498 13 9 162 12 0	+243 1 4 -27 9 7

## Revenue and assets. &amp;c. over the present, &amp;c.—(Contd.)

or decrease (—)			Compare increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent in		Incidence per acre of cultivation of	
In siwai income (columns 4 and 8 of Table X).	Net increase or decrease.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of revised revenue over present revenue.	Area in cultivation (column 4 of Table V).	Estimated income (columns 5 and 9 of Table X).	Present revenue on area of former settlement.	Proposed, sanctioned and announced revenue on present area.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
—709 1 0	—120 8 0	+35	+42	— 2	0 6 2	0 5 10
—709 1 0	—120 8 0	+34	...	— 2	...	0 5 10
—709 1 0	+187 10 0	+34	...	+ 3	...	0 5 10
+468 8 0	+4,189 8 2	+59	+34	+47	0 9 3	0 10 11
+468 8 0	+4,081 0 2	+58	...	+46	...	0 10 10
+468 8 0	+4,426 4 2	+58	...	+49	...	0 10 10
+732 8 0 —21 0 0	+3,180 4 2 +74 14 0	+12	—16	+32	0 6 9	0 9 0
+732 8 0 —21 0 0	+3,235 4 2 +74 14 0	+15	...	+33	...	0 9 3
+732 8 0 —21 0 0	+3,833 14 2 +72 2 0	+16	...	+39	...	0 9 3
+233 0 0	+4,590 2 7	+51	+63	+54	0 3 6	0 3 3
+233 0 0	+4,600 2 7	+55	...	+54	...	0 3 4
+233 0 0	+5,342 2 7	+55	...	+63	...	0 3 4
+794 12 0 ...	+8,030 4 2 +4 8 5	+12	— 6	+35	0 6 8	0 8 0
+794 12 0 ...	+7,971 2 2 +4 8 5	+12	...	+34	...	0 8 0
+794 12 0 ...	+9,604 10 2 +42 0 5	+12	...	+41	...	0 8 0
+3,130 5 8 —21 0 0	+24,430 11 9 +79 6 5	+11	+12	+17	0 7 6	0 7 6
+2,980 5 8 —21 0 0	+24,157 10 9 +79 6 5	+12	...	+17	...	0 7 5
+2,980 5 8 —21 0 0	+29,722 4 9 114 2 5	+12	...	+21	...	0 7 5

TABLE XII.—Increase in Revenue and

Serial No.	Name of assessment group.	Details of figures.	Actual increase (+) or decrease (-) in revenue.	Compare increase (+)	
				Cash rental (columns 1, 2 and 6 of Table X).	In valuation of sir, khudkasht and privileged land (columns 3 and 7 of Table X).
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>BRAHMAPURI TAHSIL.</b>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Arhar Nawargaon	As proposed	+6,346 6 3	+10,080 1 0	+1,816 11 0
		As sanctioned	+5,986 10 3	+10,156 13 0	+1,699 11 0
		As announced	+5,986 10 3	+10,232 3 0	+1,792 11 0
2	Brahmapuri	As proposed	+4,154 6 6	+7,046 5 5	+1,669 1 0
		As sanctioned	+3,971 6 6	+7,213 9 5	+1,652 1 0
		As announced	+3,971 6 6	+7,395 13 5	+1,723 5 0
3	Talodhi	As proposed	+1,545 13 8	+5,315 12 11	+3,658 5 0
		As sanctioned	+1,120 13 8	+5,379 4 11	+3,550 9 0
		As announced	+1,120 13 8	+5,781 12 11	+3,699 9 0
4	Garbori	As proposed	+829 15 4	+6,444 3 6	+2,332 8 0
		As sanctioned	+581 15 4	+6,476 3 6	+2,280 8 0
		As announced	+581 15 4	+6,956 1 6	+2,487 6 0
5	Gunjewahi	As proposed	+453 13 5	+1,070 15 9	+1,921 4 0
		As sanctioned	+73 13 5	+913 1 9	+1,760 4 0
		As announced	-1,379 10 7	-568 2 3	+1,229 8 0
6	Kurul	As proposed	+2,650 12 0	+5,225 11 6	+1,342 5 0
		As sanctioned	+2,478 12 0	+5,201 11 6	+1,263 5 0
		As announced	+2,478 12 0	+5,147 3 6	+1,497 13 0
7	Murjha	As proposed	+821 13 1	+2,162 1 9	+1,303 6 0
		As sanctioned	+598 13 1	+2,283 9 9	+1,129 6 0
		As announced	+598 13 1	+2,248 9 9	+1,435 10 0
8	Wairagarh	As proposed	-1,267 13 0	-1,426 9 0	+473 6 6
		As sanctioned	-1,572 13 0	-1,569 7 0	+169 6 6
		As announced	-1,572 13 0	-1,585 1 0	+393 6 6
Total for the Tahsil		As proposed	+15,535 3 3	+35,914 10 10	+14,516 14 6
		As sanctioned	+13,239 3 3	+36,054 14 10	+13,505 2 6
		As announced	+11,785 11 3	+35,420 8 10 190 12 0	+14,206 0 6 50 8 0

assets, &c., over the present, &c.—(Contd.)

or decrease(—).			Compare increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent in		Incidence per acre of cultivation of	
In siwai income (columns 4 and 8 of Table X).	Net increase or decrease.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) percent of revised revenue over present revenue.	Area in cultivation (column 4 of Table X).	Estimated income (columns 5 and 9 of Table X).	Present revenue on area of former settlement.	Proposed, sanctioned and announced revenue on present area.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
+746 3 0	+12,642 15 0	+49	+5	+64	0 7 7	0 10 9
+746 3 0	+12,602 11 0	+46	...	+64	...	0 10 6
+746 3 0	+12,771 1 0	+46	...	+64	...	0 10 6
+1,064 8 0	+9,779 14 5	+57	+17	+94	0 7 0	0 9 5
+1,064 8 0	+9,930 2 5	+54	...	+95	...	0 9 3
+1,064 8 0	+10,183 10 5	+54	...	+98	...	0 9 3
+915 3 0	+9,889 4 11	+10	+4	+53	1 2 3	1 3 4
+915 3 0	+9,845 0 11	+8	...	+53	...	1 2 10
+915 3 0	+10,396 8 11	+8	...	+56	...	1 2 10
+894 0 0	+9,670 11 6	+5	+8	+40	1 0 2	0 15 7
+894 0 0	+9,650 11 6	+3	...	+40	...	0 15 4
+894 0 0	+10,337 7 6	+3	...	+42	...	0 15 4
+1,267 4 0	+4,259 7 9	+5	—8	+31	1 0 3	1 2 5
+1,267 4 0	+3,940 9 9	+1	...	+29	...	1 1 9
+1,168 4 0	+1,829 9 9	—14	...	+13	...	0 15 2
+150 4 0	+6,718 4 6	+26	+3	+45	0 7 3	0 8 11
+150 4 0	+6,615 4 6	+25	...	+44	...	0 8 9
+150 4 0	+6,795 4 6	+25	...	+46	...	0 8 9
—465 4 0	+3,000 3 9	+5	—7	+12	0 10 4	0 11 8
—465 4 0	+2,947 11 9	+4	...	+12	...	0 11 6
—465 4 0	+3,218 15 9	+4	...	+13	...	0 11 6
—484 13 4	—1,437 15 10	—12	—27	—7	0 7 5	0 9 0
—484 13 4	—1,884 13 10	—15	...	—10	...	0 8 8
—484 13 4	—1,676 7 10	—15	...	—9	...	0 8 8
+4,087 4 8	+54,518 14 0	+16	+3	+37	0 10 9	0 12 1
+4,087 4 8	+53,647 6 0	+13	...	+37	...	0 11 10
+3,983 4 8 5 0 0	+53,609 14 0 246 4 0	+12	...	+37	...	0 11 7

TABLE XII.—Increase in Revenue and

Serial No.	Name of assessment group.	Details of figures.	Actual increase (+) or decrease (—) in revenue.	Compare increase (+)	
				Cash rental (columns 1, 2 and 6 of Table X).	In valuation of sir, khudkasht and privileged land (columns 2 and 7 of Table X).
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>SIRONCHA TAHSIL</b>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	<b>UPPER TALUQ.</b>				
1	Sironcha	As proposed	+ 3,955 12 0	+ 7,220 13 0	+ 848 5 9
		As sanctioned	+ 3,965 12 0	+ 7,401 5 10	+ 848 5 9
		As announced	+ 3,965 12 0	+ 7,755 5 10	+ 971 1 9
2	Sirkonda	As proposed	+ 302 0 0	+ 481 6 0	+ 26 6 0
		As sanctioned	+ 282 0 0	+ 481 6 0	+ 26 6 0
		As announced	+ 282 0 0	+ 550 9 0	+ 26 6 0
	<b>LOWER TALUQ.</b>				
1	Nugur	As proposed	+ 2,405 0 0	+ 4,077 4 6	+ 677 10 0
		As sanctioned	+ 1,975 0 0	+ 4,074 8 6	+ 677 10 0
		As announced	+ 1,975 0 0	+ 2,783 15 6	+ 1,069 4 0
2	Albaka	As proposed	+ 471 6 0	+ 590 8 0	+ 117 0 0
		As sanctioned	+ 471 6 0	+ 590 8 0	+ 117 0 0
		As announced	+ 471 6 0	+ 435 6 0	+ 117 8 0
3	Cherla	As proposed	+ 19 0 0	+ 166 1 0	+ 79 15 1
		As sanctioned	+ 39 0 0	+ 166 1 0	+ 79 15 1
		As announced	+ 39 0 0	+ 61 5 0	+ 106 5 1
	Total for the Tahsil	As proposed	+ 7,153 2 0	+ 12,536 1 4	+ 1,749 4 10
		As sanctioned	+ 6,733 2 0	+ 12,713 13 4	+ 1,749 4 10
		As announced	+ 6,733 2 0	+ 11,586 9 4	+ 2,290 8 10
	Total for the District	As proposed	+ 62,397 2 7	+ 1,28,740 8 5	+ 37,037 1 6
		As sanctioned	+ 57,151 10 7	1,29,078 15 5	+ 35,616 14 6
		As announced	+ 56,022 2 7	+ 1,33,985 3 5 190 12 0	+ 38,124 11 6 50 8 0



assets, &c., over the present, &c.—(Concl'd.)

or decrease (-).			Compare increase (+) or decrease (-) percent in		Incidence per acre of cultivation of	
In siwai income (columns 4 and 8 of Table X).	Net increase or decrease.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) percent of revised revenue over present revenue.	Area in cultivation (column 4 of Table V).	Estimated income (columns 5 and 9 of Table X).	Present revenue on area of former settlement.	Proposed, sanctioned and announced revenue on present area.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
+93 15 4	+8,163 2 11	+32	+43	+43	0 13 5	0 12 5
+93 15 4	+8,343 10 11	+33	...	+44	...	0 12 6
+93 15 4	+8,820 6 11	+33	...	+46	...	0 12 6
+62 0 0	+569 12 0	+49	+11	+57	0 5 0	0 6 9
+62 0 0	+569 12 0	+46	...	+57	...	0 6 7
+62 0 0	+638 15 0	+46	...	+64	...	0 6 7
+211 8 0	+4,966 6 6	+47	+42	+56	0 13 1	0 13 7
+211 8 0	+4,963 10 6	+39	...	+56	...	0 12 10
+211 8 0	+4,054 11 6	+39	...	+46	...	0 12 10
+32 0 0	+739 8 0	+48	+45	+39	0 13 9	0 14 1
+32 0 0	+739 8 0	+48	...	+39	...	0 14 1
+32 0 0	+584 14 0	+48	...	+31	...	0 14 1
+64 0 0	+310 0 1	+1	+2	+7	0 12 6	0 12 4
+64 0 0	+310 0 1	+1	...	+7	...	0 12 5
+64 0 0	+231 10 1	+1	...	+5	...	0 12 5
+463 7 4	+14,748 13 6	+33	+35	+41	0 12 8	0 12 5
+463 7 4	+14,926 9 6	+31	...	+42	...	0 12 3
+463 7 4	+14,340 9 6	+31	...	+40	...	0 12 3
+14,679 0 8	+1,80,456 10 7	+21	+11	+40	0 7 8	0 8 5
+13,974 0 8	+1,78,669 14 7	+19	...	+40	...	0 8 2
+13,870 0 8 5 0 0	+1,85,979 15 7 246 4 0	+19	...	+41	...	0 8 2

**TABLE No. XIII.—Distribution of Revised Revenue between Malik-makbuza and Malguzari Lands.**

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.	Details of figures.	Revised payments on malik-makbuza lands.	Amount of revised payments taken as revenue payable to Government.	Amount of revised payments relinquished to malguzar as drawback.	Percentage or drawback on revised payments.	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari lands.	Percentage of balance on malguzari assets (column 5 of Table X minus column 1).
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
<b>WARORA TAHSIL.</b>								
1	Nagri Lonhara	As proposed	857 0 0	727 0 0	130 0 0	15	5,918 0 0	54
		As sanctioned	853 0 0	727 0 0	126 0 0	15	5,773 0 0	53
		As announced	853 0 0	727 0 0	126 0 0	15	5,803 0 0	53
2	Warora	As proposed	3,661 12 0	3,112 8 0	549 4 0	15	24,087 8 0	59
		As sanctioned	3,543 4 0	3,112 8 0	430 12 0	12	23,672 8 0	58
		As announced	3,496 4 0	2,972 8 0	523 12 0	15	23,870 8 0	58
3	Bhandak	As proposed	1,716 0 0	1,462 0 0	254 0 0	15	11,463 0 0	56
		As sanctioned	1,710 0 0	1,462 0 0	248 0 0	15	11,298 0 0	55
		As announced	1,779 3 0	1,575 4 0	253 15 0	15	11,311 0 0	54
4	Khemjai	As proposed	306 8 0	261 8 0	45 0 0	15	7,743 8 0	55
		As sanctioned	304 8 0	261 8 0	43 0 0	15	7,628 8 0	54
		As announced	306 8 0	261 8 0	45 0 0	15	7,613 8 0	52
5	Shegaon-Yansa Nimsara	As proposed	1,485 0 0 59 0 0	1,265 0 0 50 0 0	220 0 0 9 0 0	15	11,470 0 0 275 0 0	54
		As sanctioned	1,485 0 0 59 0 0	1,265 0 0 50 0 0	220 0 0 9 0 0	15	10,860 0 0 250 0 0	52
		As announced	1,584 8 0 59 0 0	1,350 0 0 50 0 0	234 8 0 9 0 0	15	10,893 0 0 250 0 0	51
6	Chandankhera	As proposed	1,001 0 0	854 12 0	146 4 0	15	7,495 4 0	53
		As sanctioned	1,001 0 0	854 12 0	146 4 0	15	7,350 4 0	52
		As announced	1,016 4 0	865 0 0	151 4 0	15	7,316 4 0	52
7	Shedegaon	As proposed	503 8 0	429 0 0	74 8 0	15	4,631 0 0	53
		As sanctioned	491 8 0	429 0 0	62 8 0	13	4,466 0 0	52
		As announced	497 0 0	444 8 0	72 8 0	15	4,505 8 0	51
8	Chimur	As proposed	1,450 0 0	1,230 0 0	220 0 0	15	11,250 0 0	55
		As sanctioned	1,422 0 0	1,230 0 0	192 0 0	14	10,830 0 0	53
		As announced	1,418 0 0	1,205 8 0	212 8 0	15	10,869 8 0	53
9	Shankarpur	As proposed	399 12 0	340 8 0	59 4 0	15	7,394 8 0	56
		As sanctioned	379 4 0	340 8 0	38 12 0	10	7,144 8 0	55
		As announced	396 0 0	338 4 0	57 12 0	15	7,168 12 0	55

**TABLE No. XIII.—Distribution of Revised Revenue between Malik-makbuza and Malguzari Lands.—(Contd.)**

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.	Details of figures.	Revised payments on malik-makhuza lands.	Amount of revised payments taken as revenue payable to Government.	Amount of revised payments relinquished to malguzar as drawback.	Percentage of drawback on revised payments.	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari lands.	Percentage of balance on malguzari assets (column 8 of Table X minus column 1).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
			WARORA TAHSIL.— (Concid.)					
10	Neri	As proposed ...	1,421 12 0	1,187 8 0	234 4 0	16	10,317 8 0	53
		As sanctioned ...	1,503 4 0	1,259 8 0	243 12 0	16	10,005 8 0	52
		As announced ...	1,507 4 0	1,262 8 0	244 12 0	16	10,005 8 0	50
11	Jambulghata Umri Buty.	As proposed ...	1,210 15 0 2 8 0	1,020 8 0 2 0 0	190 7 0 0 8 0	16	7,924 8 0 198 0 0	55
		As sanctioned ...	1,267 4 0 2 8 0	1,061 8 0 2 0 0	205 12 0 0 8 0	16	7,803 8 0 198 0 0	54
		As announced ...	1,261 4 0 2 8 0	1,058 0 0 2 0 0	203 4 0 0 8 0	16	7,807 0 0 198 0 0	53
	Total for the Tahsil	As proposed ...	14,013 5 0 61 8 0	11,890 4 0 52 0 0	2,122 15 0 9 8 0	15	1,09,694 12 0 473 0 0	55
		As sanctioned ...	15,940 0 0 61 8 0	12,003 4 0 52 0 0	1,936 12 0 9 8 0	14	1,06,811 12 0 448 0 0	54
		As announced ...	14,115 3 0 61 8 0	11,980 0 0 52 0 0	2,135 3 0 9 8 0	15	1,07,163 8 0 448 0 0	54
			CHANDA TAHSIL.					
1	Vihar	As proposed ...	1,754 0 0	1,470 8 0	283 8 0	16	14,639 8 0	53
		As sanctioned ...	1,903 12 0	1,582 8 0	314 4 0	17	14,154 8 0	52
		As announced ...	1,922 8 0	1,605 8 0	317 0 0	16	14,138 8 0	51
2	Rajgarh	As proposed ...	3,320 2 0	2,807 0 0	513 2 0	15	9,058 0 0	54
		As sanctioned ...	3,320 2 0	2,807 0 0	513 2 0	15	9,253 0 0	55
		As announced ...	3,319 10 0	2,807 8 0	512 2 0	15	9,252 8 0	54
3	Mul	As proposed ...	718 12 0	611 0 0	107 12 0	15	9,614 0 0	54
		As sanctioned ...	748 12 0	646 0 0	102 12 0	14	9,549 0 0	54
		As announced ...	747 4 0	644 8 0	102 12 0	14	9,550 8 0	53
4	Amgaon	As proposed ...	1,149 8 0	971 12 0	177 12 0	15	5,983 4 0	52
		As sanctioned ...	1,249 8 0	1,057 4 0	192 4 0	15	6,039 4 0	52
		As announced ...	1,248 6 0	1,057 4 0	191 2 0	15	6,039 4 0	51
5	Garchiroli	As proposed ...	741 8 0	628 0 0	113 8 0	15	5,872 0 0	54
		As sanctioned ...	768 0 0	651 12 0	116 4 0	15	5,788 4 0	53
		As announced ...	767 8 0	651 12 0	115 12 0	15	5,788 4 0	51
6	Ghote	As proposed ...	962 12 0	804 0 0	158 12 0	16	2,421 0 0	49
		As sanctioned ...	962 12 0	804 0 0	158 12 0	16	2,406 0 0	48
		As announced ...	998 4 0	810 8 0	187 12 0	19	2,399 8 0	46

TABLE No. XIII.—Distribution of Revised Revenue between Malik-makbuz and Malguzari Lands.—(Contd.)

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.	Details of figures.	Revised payments on malik-makbuz lands.	Amount of revised payments taken as revenue payable to Government.	Amount of revised payments relinquished to malguzar as drawback.	Percentage of drawback on revised payments.	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari lands.	Percentage of balance on malguzari assets: (column 5 of Table X minus column 1).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
			CHANDA TAHSIL.—(Concl'd.)					
7	Keljhar	As proposed ...	1,002 12 0	846 4 0	156 8 0	16	5,858 12 0	48
		As sanctioned ...	1,002 12 0	846 4 0	156 8 0	16	5,813 12 0	48
		As announced ...	969 12 0	816 0 0	153 12 0	16	5,844 0 0	47
8	Kothari Sarandi	As proposed ...	909 0 0	780 0 0	129 0 0	14	7,230 0 0	58
		As sanctioned ...	909 0 0	780 0 0	129 0 0	14	7,250 0 0	60
		As announced ...	937 8 0	806 0 0	131 8 0	14	7,234 0 0	57
9	Ghatkul	As proposed ...	402 0 0	340 12 0	61 4 0	15	6,909 4 0	54
		As sanctioned ...	402 0 0	340 12 0	61 4 0	15	7,119 4 0	56
		As announced ...	410 0 0	348 4 0	61 12 0	15	7,117 4 0	53
10	Chanda Gaorala.	As proposed ...	6,563 14 0	5,532 0 0	1,031 14 0	16	14,338 0 0	58
		As sanctioned ...	6,935 12 0	5,794 12 0	1,141 0 0	16	14,110 4 0	58
		As announced ...	6,803 12 0	5,596 0 0	1,207 12 0	18	14,259 0 0	55
	Total for the Tahsil ... Total Sarandi and Gaorala.	As proposed ...	17,524 4 0	14,791 4 0	2,733 0 0	16	81,723 12 0	54
		As sanctioned ...	18,202 6 0	15,317 4 0	2,885 2 0	16	81,483 4 0	54
		As announced ...	18,124 8 0	15,143 4 0	2,981 4 0	16	81,632 12 0	52
			BRAHMAPURI TAHSIL.					
1	Arhar-Nawargaon	As proposed ...	2,843 8 0	2,391 12 0	451 12 0	16	16,878 4 0	57
		As sanctioned ...	2,890 12 0	2,431 12 0	459 0 0	16	16,478 4 0	56
		As announced ...	2,879 4 0	2,381 12 0	497 8 0	17	16,528 4 0	56
2	Brahmapur	As proposed ...	962 4 0	802 0 0	160 4 0	17	10,703 0 0	56
		As sanctioned ...	982 8 0	818 4 0	164 4 0	17	10,503 12 0	54
		As announced ...	991 4 0	821 0 0	170 4 0	17	10,501 0 0	54
3	Talodhi	As proposed ...	1,951 14 0	1,641 8 0	310 6 0	16	14,663 8 0	55
		As sanctioned ...	2,095 10 0	1,722 8 0	373 2 0	18	14,157 8 0	54
		As announced ...	2,101 8 0	1,727 8 0	374 0 0	18	14,152 8 0	53

TABLE No. XIII.—Distribution of revised revenue between Malik-makbuz and Malguzari Lands.—(Contd.)

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group,	Details of figures.	Revised payments on malik-makbuz lands,	Amount of revised payments taken as revenue payable to Government,	Amount of revised payments relinquished to malguzari as drawback.	Percentage of drawback on revised payments,	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari lands.	Percentage of balance on malguzari assets.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>BRAHMAPURI TAHSIL.</b>								
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
4	Garburi	As proposed	1,612 12 0	1,354 0 0	258 12 0	16	17,856 0 0	56
		As sanctioned	1,704 0 0	1,481 0 0	313 0 0	17	7,481 0 0	54
		As announced	1,796 8 0	1,483 0 0	313 8 0	17	17,479 0 0	53
5	Gunjewahi	As proposed	1,418 14 0	1,193 0 0	225 14 0	16	9,147 0 0	56
		As sanctioned	1,359 4 0	1,142 0 0	217 4 0	16	8,818 0 0	54
		As announced	1,358 4 0	1,056 8 0	201 12 0	16	7,450 0 0	53
6	Kurub	As proposed	1,680 8 0	1,402 8 0	278 0 0	17	11,337 8 0	57
		As sanctioned	1,602 0 0	1,398 8 0	203 8 0	17	11,169 8 0	56
		As announced	1,602 0 0	1,398 8 0	203 8 0	17	11,169 8 0	56
7	Murjha	As proposed	1,172 12 0	972 0 0	200 12 0	17	15,068 0 0	57
		As sanctioned	1,141 8 0	959 0 0	182 8 0	16	14,858 0 0	56
		As announced	1,141 8 0	959 0 0	182 8 0	16	14,858 0 0	56
	Wairagarh	As proposed	1,124 0 0	926 0 0	198 0 0	18	8,464 0 0	59
		As sanctioned	1,129 0 0	931 0 0	198 0 0	18	8,154 0 0	59
		As announced	1,059 0 0	906 0 0	153 0 0	18	8,179 0 0	49
Total for the Tahsil		As proposed	12,766 8 0	10,682 12 0	2,083 12 0	16	1,04,117 4 0	56
		As sanctioned	13,084 10 0	10,884 0 0	2,200 10 0	17	1,01,620 0 0	55
		As announced	12,897 4 0	10,680 4 0	2,217 0 0	17	1,00,010 4 0	54
			62 0 0	58 0 0	9 0 0	...	307 0 0	...

TABLE No. XIII.—Distribution of revised revenue between Malik-makbuza and Malguzari Lands.—(Concl'd.)

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.	Details of figures.	Revised payments on milk-makbuza lands.	Amount of revised payments taken as revenue payable to Government.	Amount of revised payments relinquished to malguzar as drawback.	Percentage of drawback on revised payments.	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari lands.	Percentage of balance on malguzari assets.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			SIRONCHA TAHSIL					
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
1	Sironcha ...	As proposed ...	66 12 0	58 0 0	8 12 0	13	16,087 0 0	59
		As sanctioned ...	66 12 0	58 0 0	8 12 0	13	16,097 0 0	59
		As announced ...	66 12 0	58 0 0	8 12 0	13	16,097 0 0	58
	Upper Taluq.							
2	Sirkonda...	As proposed ...	178 4 0	148 0 0	30 4 0	17	772 0 0	55
		As sanctioned ...	178 4 0	148 0 0	30 4 0	17	752 0 0	54
		As announced ...	178 4 0	148 0 0	30 4 0	17	752 0 0	51
1	Nugur ...	As proposed ...	36 12 0	30 0 0	6 12 0	18	7,475 0 0	54
		As sanctioned ...	36 12 0	30 0 0	6 12 0	18	7,045 0 0	51
		As announced ...	36 12 0	30 0 0	6 12 0	18	7,045 0 0	55
2	Albaka ...	As proposed ...	4 8 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	11	1,441 0 0	55
	Lower Taluq.	As sanctioned ...	4 8 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	11	1,441 0 0	55
		As announced ...	4 8 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	11	1,441 0 0	59
3	Cherla ...	As proposed ...	...	...	...	...	2,865 0 0	56
		As sanctioned ...	...	...	...	...	2,885 0 0	57
		As announced ...	...	...	...	...	2,885 0 0	58
	Total for the Tahsil ...	As proposed ...	286 4 0	240 0 0	46 4 0	16	28,640 0 0	57
		As sanctioned ...	286 4 0	240 0 0	46 4 0	16	28,220 0 0	56
		As announced ...	286 4 0	240 0 0	46 4 0	16	28,320 0 0	57
	TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT.	As proposed ...	44,655 11 0	37,659 12 0	6,995 15 0	16	3,24,810 4 0	55
		As sanctioned ...	45,578 12 0	38,500 0 0	7,078 12 0	16	3,18,744 8 0	54
		As announced ...	45,488 11 0	38,099 0 0	7,389 11 0	16	3,17,636 0 0	54
			63 0 0	53 0 0	9 0 0	...	307 0 0	

*List of Appendices to the Final Report, Chanda.*

No. of Tables.	Description of contents.	Remarks.
	ZAMINDARI PORTION.	
I	Revenue.	
IV	Crops, present and last settlement.	
V	Details of village areas, present and last settlement.	
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VII	Payments, last settlement, present, proposed, sanctioned, announced and as deduced from rates and table of incidences on the same payments.	
VIII	Siwai income for the last and present settlements and as assumed as average for purposes of assessment.	
IX	Details of annual value of sir and khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants as proposed, sanctioned and announced.	
X	Total estimated enhanced income.	
XI	Assessment proposals and comparisons.	
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XIII	Distribution of revised revenue between malik-makbuza and malguzari lands.	
XIV	Ryotwari Statements B, C and D.	

## I.—Revenue Demand (Kamil-jamas).

No.	Name of group or Zamindari.	As fixed at last settlement.	At present.	Remarks.
<i>Brahmapuri Tahsil.</i>				
		Rs.	Rs.	
1	Sonsari	1,050	1,050	In 1866—68 kamil-jama not fixed.  <i>Italic figures show the kamil-jama of 1868 fixed in lump sum for the estate.</i>
2	Gewarda	1,600	1,600	
3	Palasgarh	2,000	2,000	
4	Sirsundi	200	200	
5	Kotgul	180	180	
6	Murumgaon	150	150	
7	Koracha	180	180	
8	Dhanora	400	400	
9	Aondhi	140	140	
10	Dudhmala	80	80	
11	Ranji	750	750	
12	Panabaras	2,000	2,000	
13	Ambagarh Chaoki	7,400	7,400	
14	Jharapapra	190	190	
15	Khutgaon	270	270	
	Total for the Tahsil	16,680	16,680	
<i>Chanda Tahsil.</i>				
1	Chandala	200	200	
2	Gilgaon	460	460	
3	Muranda	600	600	
4	Potegaon	120	120	
5	Ahiri	3,800	3,800	
	Total for the Tahsil	5,180	5,180	
	TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT	21,860	21,860	

## I.—Revenue Demand (Theka-jama)

No.	Name of group or Zamindari.	Theka-jama.		Remarks.
		At last settlement.	At present.	
<i>Brahmapuri Tahsil.</i>				
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Sonsari	604 0 0	286 0 0	
2	Gewarda	433 0 0	2,536 12 0	
3	Palasgarh	750 0 0	115 0 0	
4	Sirsundi	15 6 0	75 0 0	
5	Kotgul	20 0 0	10 0 0	
6	Murumgaon	20 3 0	...	
7	Koracha	59 4 6	15 0 0	
8	Dhanora	58 15 0	208 0 0	
9	Aondhi	81 15 3	196 0 0	
10	Dudhmala	45 0 7	59 0 0	
11	Ranji	374 5 4	651 0 0	
12	Panabaras	328 8 0	6,002 2 0	
13	Ambagarh Chaoki	1,629 15 0	10,031 4 0	
14	Jharapapra	...	...	
15	Khutgaon	155 7 11	280 0 0	
Total for the Tahsil		4,576 0 7	20,465 2 0	
<i>Chanda Tahsil.</i>				
1	Chandala	15 6 0	...	
2	Gilgaon	72 9 8	113 0 0	
3	Muranda	120 7 7	241 14 0	
4	Potegaon	15 6 7	83 8 0	
5	Ahiri	26 15 2	561 8 0	
Total for the Tahsil		250 13 0	999 14 0	
TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT		4,826 13 7	21,465 0 0	



## Statement of Takolis.

No.	Name of group or Zamindari.	Takolis,		Remarks.
		At settlement.	As sanctioned.	
<i>Brahmapuri Tahsil.</i>				
		Rs.	Rs.	
1	Sonsari	165	75	
2	Gewarda	350	625	
3	Palasgarh	550	620	
4	Sirsundi	50	60	
5	Kotgul	32	120	
6	Murungaon	58	70	
7	Koracha	85	145	
8	Dhanora	40	120	
9	Aondhi	124	50	
10	Dudhmala	10	30	
11	Ranji	93	185	
12	Panabaras	1,150	1,500	
13	Ambagarh Chauki	675	2,000	
14	Jharapapra	22	60	
15	Khutgaon	61	100	
Total for the Tahsil		3,465	5,760	
<i>Chanda Tahsil.</i>				
1	Chandala	17	30	
2	Gilgaon	62	75	
3	Muranda	70	120	
4	Potegaon	18	40	
5	Ahiri	800	2,000	
Total for the Tahsil		967	2,265	
TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT		4,432	8,025	

## STATEMENT IV.—Cropped Area classified according

No.	Name of group or Zamindari.	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugarcane.	Gram.	Linseed.	Till.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>BRAHMAPURI</b>							
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Sonsari ... ..	40'81	955'57	2'23	32'67	54'93	6'67
2	Gewarda ... ..	8'00	4,739'58	19'91	133'50	209'85	795'71
3	Palasgarh ... ..	6'93	3,555'36	23'67	42'19	64'00	327'47
4	Sirsondi ... ..	7'6	491'34	...	11'03	1'99	32'43
5	Kotgul ... ..	35	1,372'75	...	3'08	22'06	301'39
6	Murumgaon ... ..	...	535'26	...	...	...	66'88
7	Koracha ... ..	...	1,225'00	...	2'57	8'10	236'17
8	Dhanora ... ..	...	1,074'00	2'39	6'49	38	6'45
9	Aondhi ... ..	...	335'01	42	1'41	7'40	4'65
10	Dudhmala ... ..	...	293'57	...	1'16	1'44	78
11	Rangi ... ..	8'02	2,223'01	1'26	36'26	27'55	14'75
12	Panabaras ... ..	16'93	13,388'76	1'46	227'75	835'44	3,763'57
13	Ambagarh Chaoki ... ..	207'94	17,568'09	55	515'53	239'91	3,686'73
14	Jharapapra ... ..	...	730'14	60	60	...	18'90
15	Khutgaon ... ..	50	1,488'41	...	...	3'21	13'02
Total for the Tahsil ...		291'13	49,975'85	52'49	1,013'24	2,476'05	9,275'57
<b>CHANDA</b>							
1	Chandala ... ..	10	309'31	...	8'02	13'81	60
2	Gilgaon ... ..	...	727'23	2'09	1'76	2'57	12'04
3	Muranda ... ..	3'92	1,037'37	2'06	1'20	3'86	14'62
4	Potegaon ... ..	...	387'08	...	...	...	2'28
5	Ahiri ... ..	18'78	14,518'42	14'11	100'86	5'31	356'55
Total for the Tahsil ...		22'80	16,979'41	18'26	111'84	25'55	386'09
TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT ...		313'93	66,955'26	70'75	1,125'08	2,501'60	9,661'66

## to Crops at present Settlement.

Kodon and kutki.	Lakh and teora.	Urad, mang and mote.	Kanhi.	Kosra.	Juari.	Others.	Total.	Area, double-cropped.	Net cropped area.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<b>TAHSIL.</b>									
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
83'63	8'56	13'18	...	...	...	146'95	1,345'20	58'53	1,286'67
3,830'93	'96	198'40	...	...	...	1,284'23	11,221'07	191'77	11,029'30
1,158'20	320	294'84	...	...	...	1,210'96	6,686'82	75'17	6,611'65
85'10	...	35'33	...	...	...	149'33	852'31	7'61	844'70
908'54	3'00	70'80	...	...	...	478'33	3,160'30	36'58	3,123'72
315'09	...	42'81	...	...	...	260'25	1,220'29	10'04	1,210'25
1,228'58	...	55'82	...	...	...	587'18	3,343'51	22'31	3,321'20
179'04	...	79'80	...	16'28	...	147'57	1,512'10	9'59	1,502'51
76'12	2'25	10'27	...	6'44	...	26'67	470'64	10'61	460'03
28'90	...	3'47	...	3'91	...	27'17	359'40	1'95	357'45
383'18	16'71	122'07	...	...	...	168'11	3,001'82	81'88	2,919'94
16,972'92	10'68	581'82	122'09	...	...	3,367'60	39,289'01	942'52	38,346'49
12,956'44	202'39	724'64	1,303'97	...	44'97	3,489'16	41,940'32	1,920'03	40,020'29
76'16	...	23'82	68'16	46'14	...	70'92	1,035'44	5'88	1,029'56
71'85	...	86'18	100'59	36'13	31'30	115'72	1,946'91	10'40	1,936'51
38,354'68	247'75	2,343'25	1,594'81	108'90	76'27	11,575'15	117,385'14	3,384'87	114,000'27
<b>TAHSIL.</b>									
...	...	6'13	19'94	...	...	20'11	378'02	17'00	361'02
15'12	...	39'23	38'11	15'50	36'56	43'17	933'38	14'73	918'65
5'15	...	44'26	50'05	30'01	301'48	113'04	1,607'02	18'02	1,589'00
1'81	...	24'65	39'40	19'08	2'33	27'28	503'91	1'50	502'41
245'10	...	708'72	489'76	1,287'31	1,622'50	5,605'30	24,972'72	342'02	24,629'80
267'18	...	822'99	637'26	1,351'90	1,962'87	5,808'90	28,395'05	394'17	28,000'88
38,621'86	247'75	3,166'24	2,232'07	1,460'80	2,030'14	17,384'05	145,780'19	3,779'04	142,001'15

## STATEMENT IV.—Cropped Area classified according

Serial No.	Name of group or Zamindari.	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugarcane.	Gram.	Linseed.	Tilli
1		3	4	5	6	7	8
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
							<b>BRAHMA-PURI.</b>
1	Sonsari ...	36'01	3,547'12	45'43	10'33	13'00	2'05
	Figures for survey year for 20 villages ...	43'53	2,780'06	14'91	22'99	29'00	7'85
2	Gewarda ...	4'40	5,655'24	69'41	9'87	49'25	16'20
	Figures for survey year for 72 villages ...	32'46	7,480'70	12'23	...	355'68	619'04
3	Palas garh ...	...	7,869'24	7'00	2'00	2'55	'19
	Figures for survey year for 69 villages ...	20'98	6,558'70	49'91	...	54'80	390'66
4	Sirsondi ...	...	759'56	1'97	...	...	...
	Figures for survey year for 6 villages ...	12'35	715'82	...	3'89	9'74	...
5	Kotgul ...	...	517'30	...	...	...	...
	Figures for survey year for 13 villages ...	...	1,809'62	...	1'19	101'66	...
6	Murumgaon ...	...	563'69	...	...	1'20	'19
	Figures for survey year for 3 villages ...	...	119'93	...	...	...	...
7	Koracha ...	...	986'24	...	...	...	'19
	Figures for survey year for 15 villages ...	...	902'31	...	...	4'84	...
8	Dhanora ...	...	2,607'62	...	'96	...	...
	Figures for survey year for 18 villages ...	25'61	2,033'36	...	18'43	6'08	...
9	Aondhi ...	...	1,296'95	...	5'62	2'20	...
	Figures for survey year for 9 villages ...	...	758'15	...	...	...	...
10	Dudhmala ...	'40	803'87	...	'41	3'02	'56
	Figures for survey year for 6 villages ...	...	970'44	...	'57	2'37	...
11	Rangi ...	10'70	3,489'75	2'33	6'10	26'80	...
	Figures for survey year for 32 villages ...	23'12	5,557'73	2'46	...	31'54	22'51
12	Panabaras ...	18'40	5,065'01	...	9'16	126'28	3'66
	Figures for survey year for 146 villages ...	188'66	20,726'40	...	314'99	3,884'62	...
13	Ambagarh Chaoki ...	241'77	25,027'33	9'35	127'96	578'23	42'85
	Figures for survey year for 184 villages ...	1,406'78	30,817'42	...	786'93	5,262'19	41'27
14	Jharapapra ...	...	702'91	6'12	...	...	...
	Figures for survey year for 9 villages ...	...	1,131'80	...	'80	...	...
15	Khutgaon ...	...	2,817'21	1'53	'91	3'20	...
	Figures for survey year for 22 villages ...	6'91	2,760'87	...	3'60	1'15	...
	Total for the Tahsil ...	311'68	61,709'04	143'14	173'32	805'73	65'89
	Figures for survey year for 624 villages ...	1,760'40	86,023'31	79'51	1,153'39	9,743'67	1,081'43
							<b>CHANDA.</b>
1	Chandala ...	...	684'95	...	'80	3'20	...
	Figures for survey year for 6 villages ...	1'17	559'79	...	3'76	24'30	...
2	Gilgaon ...	...	800'06	8'08	...	'10	...
	Figures for survey year for 8 villages ...	3'33	702'87	...	'30	7'02	11'25
3	Muranda ...	'40	726'20	28'51	1'20	7'70	...
	Figures for survey year for 14 villages ...	17'34	1,151'56	...	3'42	9'24	3'68
4	Potegaon ...	...	294'38	08	...	...	...
	Figures for survey year for 8 villages ...	1'68	347'75	...	...	...	6'35
5	Ahiri ...	6'95	4,054'23	71'23	24'39	'10	'75
	Figures for survey year for 98 villages ...	64'33	9,333'69	...	25'25	13'77	93'74
	Total for the Tahsil ...	7'35	6,559'82	107'90	26'39	11'10	'75
	Figures for survey year for 134 villages ...	87'85	12,095'66	...	32'73	54'33	115'02
	Total for the District ...	319'03	68,268'86	251'04	199'71	816'83	66'64
	Figures for survey year for 758 villages ...	1,843'25	98,118'97	79'51	1,186'12	9,798'00	1,196'45

## to Crops at last Settlement.

Kodan and kutki.	Lakh and teora.	Urad, musg and mote.	Kutki.	Kosra.	Juari.	Others.	Total.	Area double- cropped.	Net cropped area.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<b>TAHSIL.</b>									
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
3'75	44'79	101'69	...	...	...	243'60	4,048'77	...	4,048'77
32'20	27'18	105'35	...	...	...	316'38	3,379'45	53'63	3,325'82
1,091'10	3'60	177'26	...	...	...	535'42	7,611'75	...	7,611'75
3,999'69	2'64	435'85	...	...	...	2,148'35	15,086'64	102'86	14,983'78
228'91	...	150'75	...	...	...	1,185'35	9,445'99	...	9,445'99
1,041'22	18'18	403'33	...	...	...	2,663'89	10,207'67	93'23	10,114'44
4'97	...	21'25	...	...	...	213'17	1,000'92	...	1,000'92
30'92	2'56	38'25	...	...	...	156'15	963'68	15'91	947'77
108'78	...	10'32	...	...	...	94'64	731'04	...	731'04
604'21	...	60'80	...	...	...	549'21	3,126'69	67'89	3,058'80
20'00	...	4'18	...	...	...	41'54	630'80	...	630'80
...	...	1'00	...	...	...	4'24	125'17	...	125'17
131'23	...	16'50	...	...	...	129'25	1,263'41	...	1,263'41
444'91	...	46'27	...	...	...	258'19	1,636'52	7'20	1,629'32
1'92	...	40'46	...	...	...	567'24	3,218'20	...	3,218'20
71'82	...	94'07	...	...	...	444'02	3,593'39	9'54	3,583'85
3'66	...	9'59	...	...	...	63'06	1,381'08	...	1,381'08
42'86	5'05	13'83	...	...	...	84'76	904'65	8'17	896'48
1'25	79	8'02	...	...	...	118'51	937'73	...	937'73
7'11	...	30'25	...	...	...	112'31	1,103'05	1'57	1,101'48
3'19	43'40	50'51	...	...	...	95'45	3,728'23	...	3,728'23
98'85	30'56	102'10	...	...	...	634'61	6,533'48	103'67	6,429'81
3,064'99	...	91'08	...	...	...	836'58	9,215'16	...	9,215'16
16,548'07	14'13	800'17	...	...	...	10,874'30	51,351'34	597'41	52,753'93
6,420'38	20	392'97	...	...	...	4,043'51	36,884'55	...	36,884'55
17,733'03	434'42	700'50	...	...	...	10,775'12	67,966'76	2,350'66	65,616'10
...	...	16'60	16'36	...	...	240'40	982'39	...	982'39
15'67	...	10'69	9'41	...	...	121'40	1,298'77	3'31	1,295'46
12'58	...	45'81	...	...	...	312'08	3,193'32	...	3,193'32
51'79	...	71'78	...	...	...	275'22	3,171'32	2'52	3,168'80
11,096'71	92'78	1,136'89	16'36	...	...	8,719'80	84,273'34	...	84,273'34
40,698'35	534'72	2,946'24	9'41	...	...	28,418'15	172,448'58	3,417'57	169,031'01
<b>TAHSIL.</b>									
...	...	6'63	5'13	...	...	18'01	718'72	...	718'72
14'03	1'52	30'67	...	...	...	83'46	718'70	21'95	696'75
75	...	5'06	6'00	1'37	9'00	14'50	844'92	...	844'92
16'09	55'79	23'66	...	...	56'90	86'00	963'21	80'56	882'65
3'00	...	5'98	5'50	15'50	96'37	129'02	1,014'28	...	1,014'28
9'23	...	25'39	...	...	186'05	171'22	1,577'13	15'48	1,561'65
...	...	7'23	4'75	75	...	18'67	325'76	...	325'76
13'57	...	25'28	...	...	2'70	53'36	450'69	6'75	443'94
30'06	...	430'77	13'38	355'75	585'78	832'84	6,406'23	...	6,406'23
362'36	...	443'55	...	...	1,112'43	1,683'88	13,133'00	179'49	12,953'51
33'81	...	455'47	29'76	373'37	691'15	1,013'04	9,309'91	...	9,309'91
415'28	57'31	548'55	...	...	1,358'08	2,077'92	16,842'73	304'23	16,538'50
11,130'52	92'78	1,594'36	46'12	373'37	691'15	9,732'84	93,583'25	...	93,583'25
41,113'63	592'03	3,494'79	9'41	...	1,358'08	30,496'07	189,291'31	3,221'20	186,069'11

## V.—Details of Village

No.	Name of group or Zamindari.	Occupied Area.					Unoccupied	
		Area in Cultivation.			Area out of cultivation, i. e., waste and fallow of more than three years.	Total area occupied.	Groves.	Tree forest.
		Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>BRAHMAPURI.</b>								
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Sonsari	1,286'67	1,319'71	2,606'38	432'58	3,038'96	3'13	21,016'76 Forest area
2	Gewarda	11,029'30	4,968'61	15,997'91	2,073'06	18,070'97	11'34	47,605'85
3	Palasgarh	6,611'65	3,083'53	9,695'18	1,352'47	11,047'65	2'23	58,843'58
4	Sirsondi	844'70	192'08	1,036'78	172'52	1,209'30	1'74	4,162'80
5	Kotgul	3,123'72	1,002'60	4,126'32	658'64	4,784'96	'96	14,203'58
6	Murungaon	1,210'25	81'75	1,292'00	32'67	1,324'67	1'65	3,257'50
7	Koracha	3,321'20	381'87	3,703'07	392'27	4,095'34	...	23,519'04
8	Dhanora	1,502'51	402'70	1,905'21	550'98	2,456'19	59	15,666'24
9	Aondhi	460'03	252'79	712'82	324'19	1,037'01	...	9,632'60
10	Dudhmala	357'45	191'42	548'87	112'48	661'35	...	8,703'18
11	Rangi	2,919'94	1,447'47	4,367'41	1,020'96	5,397'37	2'78	35,316'49
12	Panabaras	38,346'49	13,131'35	51,477'84	7,432'64	58,910'48	6'94	67,347'95
13	Ambagarh Chaoki	40,020'29	14,157'91	54,178'20	8,177'57	62,355'77	49'76	38,877'68
14	Jharapapra	1,029'56	223'92	1,253'48	173'04	1,426'52	'39	15,486'22
15	Khutgaon	1,936'51	430'16	2,366'67	704'82	3,071'49	...	33,776'96
	Total for the Tahsil	114,000'27	41,267'87	155,268'14	23,619'89	178,888'03	81'51	397,416'43 Forest area
<b>CHANDA</b>								
1	Chandala	361'02	87'30	448'32	108'88	557'20	...	9,046'79 Forest area
2	Gilgaon	918'65	156'00	1,074'65	109'08	1,183'73	...	14,249'50
3	Muranda	1,589'00	466'50	2,055'50	188'34	2,243'84	...	20,808'97
4	Polegaon	502'41	37'68	540'09	126'75	666'84	...	7,432'87
5	Ahiri	24,629'80	3,110'81	27,740'61	2,978'51	30,719'12	115'84	179,906'74
	Total for the Tahsil	28,000'88	3,858'29	31,859'17	3,511'56	35,370'73	115'84	231,444'87 Forest area
	TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT	142,001'15	45,126'16	187,127'31	27,131'45	214,258'76	197'35	628,861'30 Forest area

## Area at present Settlement.

Area.							Number of irrigation wells.	Number of artificial tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough-cattle.
Scrub-jungle and grass.	Under water, hill and rock and covered by roads and buildings.	Total area unoccupied.	Total area.	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
<b>TAHSIL.</b>										
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
4,781'44 unsurveyed.	5,916'03	31,717'36	34,756'32 1,520'13	676'62	27'72	704'34	5	53	213	449
12,127'79	5,866'34	65,611'32	83,682'20 18,617'71	877'44	62'77	940'21	21	86	884	2,627
13,534'95	5,240'44	77,621'20	88,668'85 78,993'15	1,171'86	311'97	1,483'83	56	92	899	2,182
1,231'29	787'19	6,183'02	7,392'32 16,978'68	176'33	48'53	224'86	12	9	121	212
2,154'66	976'69	17,335'89	22,120'85 6,784'05	82'63	...	82'63	2	6	210	664
461'55	79'22	3,799'92	5,124'59 90,443'79	68	15	83	1	2	124	285
2,326'11	1,246'62	27,091'77	31,187'11 99,080'89	5'42	2'73	8'15	...	1	221	594
4,556'01	2,484'55	22,707'39	25,163'58 33,339'42	388'19	89'66	477'85	88	33	230	536
1,288'45	2,048'74	12,959'79	14,006'80 38,021'20	92'05	8'58	100'63	1	17	85	168
1,590'66	1,038'36	11,332'20	11,903'55 10,910'76	90'80	13'26	104'06	5	12	61	131
7,654'09	4,026'11	46,999'47	52,306'84 19,741'16	1,012'11	81'39	1,143'50	39	78	477	1,177
36,187'63	13,631'99	117,174'51	176,054'99 44,715'01	35'12	36'50	71'62	22	4	1,881	6,448
42,751'79	18,247'25	99,926'45	162,353'25 1,964'80	382'99	56'40	439'39	59	43	2,250	6,990
1,219'57	418'01	17,154'19	18,580'71 54,081'29	190'56	...	190'56	5	14	161	342
3,380'84	2,422'33	39,583'13	22,651'62 57,685'38	710'69	...	710'09	4	51	322	771
135,246'83 unsurveyed.	64,459'87	597,204'64	776,062'67 571,980'42	5,942'89	739'66	6,682'55	320	501	8,139	23,596
<b>TAHSIL.</b>										
914'90	358'82	10,320'51	10,877'71	218'28	...	218'28	1	16	68	149
unsurveyed 766'07	674'27	15,689'84	16,873'57 21,709'56	504'07	...	504'07	7	29	125	289
1,090'06	1,580'73	23,479'76	25,723'60 30,398'40	676'10	...	676'10	1	36	208	555
233'97	323'45	7,990'29	8,657'13 13,204'03	223'89	...	223'89	...	11	87	188
8,446'82	7,469'91	195,919'31	226,638'43 1,484,370'57	999'86	64'17	1,064'03	11	66	1,719	4,801
11,431'82 unsurveyed.	10,407'18	253,399'71	288,770'44 1,549,682'56	2,622'20	64'17	2,686'37	20	158	2,207	5,682
146,678'65 unsurveyed.	74,867'05	850,604'35	1,064,863'11 2,121,662'98	8,565'09	803'83	9,368'92	340	659	10,346	29,578

No.	Name of group or Zamindari	Occupied			
		Area in Cultivation.			Area out of cultivation, i. e., waste and fallow of more than three years.
		Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
					<b>BRAHMAPURI</b>
1	Sonsari ...	4,048'77 (a) 3,325'82	...	4,048'77 4,112'13	...
2	Gewarda ...	7,611'75 (a) 14,983'78	...	7,611'75 19,190'03	...
3	Palasgarh ...	9,445'99 (a) 10,114'44	...	9,445'99 12,665'91	...
4	Sirsondi ...	1,000'92 (a) 947'77	...	1,000'92 1,191'87	...
5	Kotgul ...	731'04 (a) 3,058'86	...	731'04 3,763'65	...
6	Murumgaon ...	630'80 (a) 125'17	...	630'80 210'74	...
7	Koracha ...	1,263'41 (a) 1,629'32	...	1,263'41 2,336'62	...
8	Dhanora ...	3,218'20 (a) 3,583'85	...	3,218'20 4,492'97	...
9	Aondhi ...	1,381'08 (a) 896'48	...	1,381'08 1,061'25	...
10	Dudhmala ...	937'73 (a) 1,101'48	...	937'73 1,302'88	...
11	Rangi ...	3,728'23 (a) 6,429'81	...	3,728'23 8,032'12	...
12	Panabaras ...	9,215'16 (a) 52,753'93	...	9,215'16 68,237'0	...
13	Ambagarh Chaoki ...	36,884'55 (a) 65,615'10	...	36,884'55 85,801'66	...
14	Jharapapra ...	982'39 (a) 1,295'46	...	982'39 1,450'46	...
15	Khutgaon ...	3,193'32 (a) 3,168'80	...	3,193'32 3,730'52	...
	Total for the Tahsil ...	84,273'34 (a) 169,031'01	...	84,273'34 217,614'61	...
					<b>CHANDA</b>
1	Chandala ...	718'72 (a) 696'75	...	718'72 871'85	...
2	Gilgaon ...	844'92 (a) 882'65	...	844'92 1,052'89	...
3	Muranda ...	1,014'28 (a) 1,561'65	...	1,014'28 1,951'78	...
4	Potegaon ...	325'76 (a) 443'94	...	325'76 535'82	...
5	Ahiri ...	6,406'23 (a) 12,953'51	...	6,406'23 15,212'09	...
	Total for the Tahsil ...	9,309'91 (a) 16,538'50	...	9,309'91 19,624'43	...
	TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT ...	93,583'25 (a) 185,569'51	...	93,583'25 23,723'904	...



area at last Settlement or Survey.

area.						
Total area occupied.	Total area.	Total area irrigated.	No. of irrigation wells.	No. of artificial tanks.	No. of ploughs.	No. of plough-cattle.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
<b>TAHSIL.</b>						
4,048.77	36,276.45	...	4	52	386	772
(a) 4,592.71	34,715.29	1,536.61	6	82	510	1,020
7,611.75	102,300.00	...	8	68	712	1,424
(a) 20,114.86	82,490.61	1,790.42	107	80	1,284	2,670
9,445.99	167,662.00	...	21	55	854	1,708
(a) 13,254.85	87,629.26	2,577.32	63	144	1,306	2,738
1,000.92	24,371.00	...	...	11	78	156
(a) 1,242.60	7,299.36	306.98	9	13	163	330
731.04	28,904.90	...	...	6	106	212
(a) 3,858.99	21,083.98	194.67	2	5	233	466
630.60	95,573.38	...	...	5	69	138
(a) 250.89	3,873.94	26.52	...	4	25	50
1,263.41	130,268.00	...	...	...	154	308
(a) 2,453.55	28,891.34	...	...	...	157	310
3,218.20	58,501.00	...	3	15	361	722
(a) 4,706.11	25,108.94	1,189.60	75	49	600	1,244
1,381.08	52,027.00	...	5	31	158	316
(a) 1,131.59	13,520.00	203.37	6	18	121	262
937.73	22,004.31	...	5	9	131	262
(a) 1,379.13	11,876.40	168.04	15	17	170	300
3,728.23	72,138.00	...	5	20	476	932
(a) 8,429.26	52,162.47	2,055.64	35	101	950	2,058
9,215.16	220,800.00	...	7	8	789	1,578
(a) 69,720.81	174,221.80	93.18	25	10	2,171	6,509
36,884.55	133,120.00	1.31	24	39	2,259	4,522
(a) 88,490.44	162,591.08	887.74	19	37	4,314	11,744
982.39	69,661.00	...	4	12	173	346
(a) 1,558.57	18,102.77	233.21	3	15	165	378
3,193.32	100,337.00	...	5	34	341	582
(a) 3,993.35	38,590.51	1,305.88	11	99	424	899
84,273.34	1,313,946.04	1.31	91	365	7,047	14,078
(a) 225,177.71	762,157.75	12,569.18	376	674	12,593	30,978
<b>TAHSIL.</b>						
718.72	10,782.00	...	1	6	64	128
(a) 931.40	10,870.17	345.39	13	18	168	236
844.92	38,583.13	...	8	21	107	214
(a) 1,113.63	16,698.35	392.38	7	22	199	445
1,014.28	56,122.00	...	7	15	148	296
(a) 2,027.81	25,499.77	825.08	6	26	255	640
325.76	21,861.16	...	3	8	83	166
(a) 562.81	8,477.70	185.71	...	13	106	206
6,406.23	1,711,009.00	...	15	58	1,131	2,262
(a) 16,226.55	2,06,727.72	1,501.08	10	62	1,168	2,488
9,309.91	1,838,357.29	...	34	108	1,533	3,066
(a) 20,862.20	268,279.71	3,249.64	45	141	1,896	4,015
93,583.25	3,152,303.33	1.31	125	473	8,580	17,144
(a) 246,039.91	1,030,437.46	15,818.82	421	815	14,489	34,993

(a) These figures are for Survey year.

TABLE VI.—Details of Holdings at

Serial No	Name of Group or Zamindari.	Held by malguzars.				Held by malik-makbuza.		Held by revenue-free grantees.	
		As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	
								<b>BRAHMAPUR.</b>	
1	Sonsari ...	640'17	134'15	774'32	...	4	305'33	...	...
2	Gewarda ...	2,996'56	1,452'03	4,448'59	...	4	418'53	...	...
3	Palasgarh ...	975'73	312'36	1,288'09	...	1	110'24	...	...
4	Sirsondi ...	226'82	99'67	326'49	...	...	...	...	...
5	Kotgul ...	383'16	175'02	558'18	...	...	...	...	...
6	Murungaon ...	71'37	25'78	97'15	...	9	154'56	...	...
7	Koracha ...	97'54	68'91	166'45	...	8	315'17	...	...
8	Dhanora ...	17'37	172'26	689'63	...	4	127'39	...	...
9	Aondhi ...	89'30	105'14	194'44	...	9	462'20	...	...
10	Dudhmala ...	184'84	32'79	217'63	...	...	...	...	...
11	Rangi ...	1,272'80	320'06	1,592'86	...	5	90'94	...	...
12	Panabaras ...	6,580'36	4,855'28	11,435'64	...	8	600'31	...	...
13	Ambagarh Chaoki ...	8,523'01	4,537'48	13,060'49	...	18	5,028'19	...	...
14	Jharapapra ...	93'44	214'54	307'98	...	...	...	...	...
15	Khutgaon ...	827'51	168'07	995'58	...	5	695'79	...	...
	Total for the Tahsil ...	23,479'98	12,673'54	36,153'52	...	75	8,308'85	...	...
								<b>CHANDA</b>	
1	Chandala ...	153'07	63'50	217'47	...	...	...	...	...
2	Gilgaon ...	221'19	132'50	353'69	...	8	241'16	...	...
3	Muranda ...	325'89	189'64	515'53	...	2	50'05	...	...
4	Potegaon ...	211'91	112'81	324'72	...	...	...	...	...
5	Aheri ...	229'83	132'67	362'50	...	26	447'08	...	...
	Total for the Tahsil ...	1,142'79	631'12	1,773'91	...	36	738'29	...	...
	TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT ...	24,622'77	13,304'66	37,927'43	...	111	9,047'14	...	...

*present Settlement.*

Held by absolute- occupancy tenants.		Held by occupancy tenants.		Held by tenants of superior class in ordinary tenant right.	Held by ordinary tenants.		Held rent-free or by privileged tenants.		Total occupied area (to agree with column 6 of Table V).	Without rent area.	
No. of hold- ings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.		No. of holdings.	Area.	As grant from malguzars.	In lieu of service.		Absolute- occupancy tenants.	Occupancy.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
<b>TAHSIL.</b>											
15	385'15	227	1,552'82	...	...	...	38'79	2'35	3,038'96	142'96	101'78
16	335'85	938	12,718'01	...	...	...	52'42	97'57	18,070'97	214'37	438'82
22	222'14	937	8,210'69	...	...	...	69'62	1,146'87	11,047'65	...	352'35
...	...	130	813'86	...	...	...	66'77	2'18	1,209'30	...	78'90
...	...	270	3,462'90	...	...	...	180'87	583'01	4,784'96	...	412'24
...	...	113	790'38	...	...	...	10'20	272'38	1,324'67	...	92'42
...	...	302	3,127'26	...	...	...	76'05	410'41	4,095'34	...	482'98
11	161'92	191	1,319'78	...	...	...	148'11	9'36	2,456'19	54'58	80'82
1	8'43	56	290'91	...	...	...	81'03	...	1,037'01	...	18'13
4	97'40	66	346'09	...	...	...	...	23	661'35	55'92	50'47
11	129'45	300	3,248'91	...	...	...	291'20	44'01	5,397'37	...	180'77
11	255'34	2,718	44,868'62	...	...	...	1,047'05	703'52	58,910'48	186'36	3,398'36
54	1,756'75	2,869	41,784'39	...	...	...	563'87	162'08	62,355'77	885'98	3,353'98
8	94'43	175	833'10	...	...	...	41'64	149'37	1,426'52	22'80	115'54
...	...	292	1,329'06	...	...	...	30'05	21'01	3,071'49	...	285'04
153	3,446'86	9,584	124,676'78	...	...	...	2,697'67	3,604'35	1,76,888'03	1,562'97	9,422'60
<b>TAHSIL.</b>											
...	...	64	324'64	...	...	...	7'36	7'73	557'20	...	37'99
3	18'07	144	542'30	...	...	...	9'95	18'56	1,183'73	...	61'33
18	170'24	283	1,444'32	...	...	...	21'77	52'93	2,243'84	...	142'73
4	14'85	112	317'78	...	...	...	1'99	7'50	666'84	14'95	56'31
99	612'11	3,856	28,907'60	...	...	...	188'71	201'12	30,719'12	59'30	2,591'19
124	824'27	4,459	31,536'64	...	...	...	229'78	267'84	35,370'73	74'15	2,889'55
277	4,271'13	140'43	156,213'42	...	...	...	2,927'45	3,872'19	214,258'76	1,637'12	12,312'15

TABLE VI.—Details of Holdings at last

No.	Name of Group or Zamindari.	Held by malguzars.				Held by malik-makbuzas.		Held by revenue-free grantees.	
		As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	
								<b>BRAHMAPURI</b>	
1	Bonsari	...	...	240'18 (a) 1,128'27	...	4 3	141'07 205'17	...	...
2	Gewarda	...	...	159'22 (a) 4,453'03	...	12 9	559'56 278'13	...	...
3	Palasgarh	...	...	517'20 (a) 1,084'52	...	3 1	167'90 146'47	...	...
4	Sitsondi	...	...	41'07 (a) 302'56	...	1	13'30	...	...
5	Kotgul	...	...	141'80 (a) 801'82	...	...	...	...	...
6	Marumgaon	...	...	46'65 (a) 81'98	...	6	273'39	...	...
7	Koracha	...	...	140'66 (a) 826'30	...	16 2	825'60 62'45	...	...
8	Dhanora	...	...	80'33 (a) 860'71	...	8 7	1,672'65 109'34	...	...
9	Aondhi	...	...	12'00 (a) 220'44	...	14 7	950'42 177'11	...	...
10	Dudhmala	...	...	17'10 (a) 205'16	...	1	34'47	...	...
11	Rangi	...	...	31'70 (a) 1,750'56	...	6 10	356'51 290'49	...	...
12	Panabaras	...	...	310'42 (a) 12,726'46	...	4 4	809'07 329'30	...	...
13	Ambagarh Chaokl	...	...	496'81 (a) 17,023'44	...	20 3	7,148'49 158'69	...	...
14	Jharapapra	...	...	25'72 (a) 177'55	...	1 1	7'74 12'32	...	...
15	Khutgaon	...	...	18'00 (a) 720'43	...	8 6	777'28 280'34	...	...
	Total for the Tahsil	...	...	2,288'16 (a) 43,023'23	...	104 53	13,737'45 2,058'81	...	...
								<b>CHANDA</b>	
1	Chandala	...	...	38'40 (a) 244'25	...	...	...	...	...
2	Gilgaon	...	...	36'66 (a) 397'81	...	7 1	426'31 6'97	...	...
3	Muranda	...	...	22'34 (a) 368'54	...	2	98'07	...	...
4	Potegaon	...	...	14'50 (a) 211'05	...	...	...	...	...
5	Aheri	...	...	98'15 (a) 210'90	...	15 24	571'84 405'29	...	...
	Total for the Tahsil	...	...	210'05 (a) 1,432'55	...	24 25	1,096'22 412'26	...	...
	TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT	...	...	2,498'21 (a) 44,455'78	...	128 78	14,833'67 2,471'07	...	...

(a) These figures

## Settlement.

Held by absolute-occupancy tenants.		Held by occupancy tenants.		Held by tenants of superior class in ordinary tenant right.	Held by ordinary tenants.		Held rent-free or by privileged tenants.		Total occupied area (to agree with column 6 of Table V).
No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.		No. of holdings.	Area.	As grant from malguzars.	In lieu of service.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
<b>TAHSIL.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>		<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>		<b>Acres.</b>
86	1,231'02	301	2,405'00	...	...	...	21'60		4,048'77
19	305'96	482	2,800'85	...	...	...	72'46		4,592'71
41	1,159'79	440	5,733'18	...	...	...	...		7,611'75
21	401'77	1,206	14,726'05	...	...	...	175'83		20,114'08
37	913'52	654	2,847'13	...	...	...	...		9,445'99
22	306'17	1,490	10,858'07	...	...	...	259'02		13,254'85
4	112'65	91	818'02	...	...	...	15'88		1,000'98
1	11'83	146	831'31	...	...	...	10'90		1,242'60
...	...	80	580'49	...	...	...	8'75		731'04
...	...	216	2,922'35	...	...	...	194'82		3,818'99
...	...	36	311'35	...	...	...	...		650'80
...	...	17	154'36	...	...	...	14'55		250'89
8	51'78	43	245'07	...	...	...	...		1,263'41
...	...	99	1,263'93	...	...	...	300'87		2,453'58
11	127'53	180	1,323'43	...	...	...	14'26		3,218'29
15	271'20	537	3,134'38	...	...	...	330'48		4,706'18
10	94'96	41	323'70	...	...	...	...		1,381'08
3	30'05	92	611'64	...	...	...	92'35		1,131'59
13	210'95	108	653'41	...	...	...	12'80		932'72
5	160'10	107	999'32	...	...	...	8'55		1,379'13
25	359'67	304	2,980'35	...	...	...	...		3,728'22
12	22'3'08	771	5,800'11	...	...	...	305'02		8,429'26
34	845'07	743	7,250'10	...	...	...	...		9,215'16
8	191'32	3,129	54,393'22	...	...	...	2,080'51		69,720'81
207	6,411'16	1,274	22,783'45	...	...	...	44'64		36,884'55
93	2,901'50	4,188	67,309'83	...	...	...	1,036'98		88,490'44
46	326'61	183	622'22	...	...	...	1'10		982'30
7	68'02	181	1,064'55	...	...	...	236'13		1,558'57
...	...	283	2,303'04	...	...	...	5'00		3,193'32
6	158'20	413	2,722'12	...	...	...	103'17		3,993'38
492	11,853'81	4,763	50,270'80	...	...	...	123'03		82,273'34
211	5,115'20	13,170	169,722'67	...	...	...	5,187'69		225,177'71
<b>TAHSIL.</b>									
4	94'34	21	585'98	...	...	...	...		718'72
...	...	88	651'43	...	...	...	35'72		931'40
6	74'60	74	297'35	...	...	...	10'00		844'02
3	34'40	141	646'47	...	...	...	29'89		1,113'03
41	471'22	97	414'65	...	...	...	5'00		1,014'28
19	207'45	215	1,330'24	...	...	...	61'58		2,027'81
5	31'25	66	274'01	...	...	...	6'00		325'76
4	18'40	85	327'12	...	...	...	6'14		562'81
428	2,200'95	1,090	3,522'43	...	...	...	12'85		6,406'23
113	1,488'23	1,863	13,458'36	...	...	...	663'77		16,266'55
487	2,573'37	1,398	5,044'42	...	...	...	33'85		9,309'91
139	1,806'57	2,394	16,413'72	...	...	...	797'10		20,862'20
979	14,729'18	6,161	61,365'31	...	...	...	156'88		93,583'25
350	6,921'86	15,564	180,200'41	...	...	...	5,984'79		246,939'91

TABLE VII.—

No.	Name of Group or Zamindari.	At Last.				
		Malik-mak-buza.	Tenants.			
			Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
						<b>BRAMAPURI</b>
1	Somsari ... ..	36 0 0	238 4 6	616 5 11	...	854 10 5
		(a) 13 0 0	94 7 0	1,364 10 9	...	1,459 1 9
2	Gewarda ... ..	371 0 0	146 4 0	754 11 11	...	900 15 11
		(a) 128 0 0	95 3 6	3,224 14 9	...	3,320 1 3
3	Palasgarh ... ..	62 11 9	320 14 4	1,616 15 7	...	1,937 13 11
		(a) 35 0 0	221 0 0	4,473 5 6	...	4,666 5 6
4	Siraondi ... ..	...	10 0 0	235 4 0	...	255 4 0
		...	(a) 12 0 0	504 3 0	...	516 3 0
5	Kotgul ... ..	...	...	28 12 0	...	28 12 0
		...	...	(a) 645 0 0	...	645 0 0
6	Murumgaon ... ..	0 13 8	...	19 6 4	...	19 6 4
		...	...	(a) 24 12 0	...	24 12 0
7	Koracha ... ..	55 13 10	0 13 8	13 10 2	...	14 7 10
		...	...	(a) 206 0 0	...	206 0 0
8	Dhanora ... ..	32 0 8	27 15 10	136 13 5	...	164 13 3
		...	(a) 125 3 6	1,775 0 6	...	1,900 4 0
9	Aondhi ... ..	43 0 0	3 6 8	16 4 1	...	19 10 9
		...	(a) 5 0 0	146 4 0	...	151 4 0
10	Dudhmala ... ..	1 11 4	21 9 3	90 13 3	...	112 6 6
		...	(a) 11 8 0	310 10 0	...	322 2 0
11	Rangl ... ..	...	26 14 8	298 8 9	...	375 7 5
		...	(a) 71 4 0	3,016 11 0	...	3,087 15 0
12	Panabaras ... ..	54 0 0	17 8 0	513 9 6	...	531 1 6
		...	(a) 7 0 0	9,160 13 0	...	9,367 13 0
13	Ambagarh Chaoki ... ..	510 8 0	410 5 6	2,119 6 6	...	2,529 12 0
		...	(a) 876 5 0	21,572 9 0	...	22,448 14 0
14	Jharapapra ... ..	0 13 8	26 10 3	65 6 11	...	92 1 2
		...	(a) 23 0 0	406 14 0	...	429 14 0
15	Khutgaon ... ..	38 7 0	...	228 6 1	...	228 6 1
	Total for the Tahsil	...	(a) 5 0 0	863 4 0	...	868 4 0
		1,307 8 11	1,310 10 8	6,754 6 5	...	8,065 1 1
		(a) 176 0 0	1,546 14 0	46,896 15 6	...	48,443 13 6
						<b>CHANDA</b>
1	Chandala ... ..	...	4 4 4	65 13 7	...	70 1 11
		...	...	(a) 287 8 0	...	287 8 0
2	Gilgaon ... ..	60 7 6	41 14 1	143 7 8	...	185 5 9
		...	(a) 67 0 0	435 5 3	...	502 5 3
3	Muranda ... ..	...	348 9 1	212 2 8	...	560 11 9
		...	(a) 242 0 0	985 5 11	...	1,227 5 11
4	Potegaon ... ..	...	8 14 2	74 8 6	...	83 6 8
		...	...	(a) 217 11 0	...	217 11 0
5	Ahera ... ..	75 13 2	1,100 3 6	1,868 9 3	...	2,968 12 9
		(a) 42 12 0	472 15 6	2,694 4 7	...	3,167 4 1
	Total for the Tahsil	136 4 8	1,563 13 2	2,364 9 8	...	3,868 6 10
		(a) 42 12 0	781 15 6	4,620 2 9	...	5,403 2 3
	Total for the District	1,343 13 7	2,814 7 10	9,119 0 1	...	11,933 7 11
		(a) 218 12 0	2,328 13 6	57,977 2 3	...	53,845 15 9

(a) These figures are for Survey year.

At Present.					As rProposed.				
Malik- makbuza.	Tenants.				Malik- makbuza.	Tenants.			
	Absolute- occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.		Absolute- occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
TAHSIL.									
26 0 0	51 5 7	598 12 9	...	650 2 4	44 0 0	182 3 6	669 8 0	...	851 11 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
159 12 0	53 1 0	2,631 11 9	...	2,684 12 9	271 8 0	190 15 0	2,745 5 0	...	2,936 4 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 0 0	128 4 0	2,769 9 6	...	2,897 13 6	25 0 0	155 8 0	3,975 8 0	...	3,231 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	405 0 6	...	405 0 6	...	...	460 9 0	...	460 9 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	642 4 0	...	642 4 0	...	...	835 6 0	...	835 6 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	125 8 0	...	125 8 0	31 12 0	...	162 8 0	...	162 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	639 12 0	...	639 12 0	54 0 0	...	690 6 0	...	690 6 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 0 0	87 6 5	845 1 8	...	932 8 1	38 0 0	97 0 0	919 2 0	...	1,016 2 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2 0 0	89 12 0	...	91 12 0	127 0 0	2 0 0	96 0 0	...	98 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7 0 0	118 12 0	...	125 12 0	...	24 0 0	146 8 0	...	170 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	69 0 0	1,054 1 6	...	1,123 1 6	30 0 0	72 4 0	1,087 8 0	...	1,159 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 0 0	13 8 0	8,030 5 0	...	8,043 13 0	108 0 0	51 12 0	8,433 5 0	...	8,485 1 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 0 0	370 3 0	12,503 0 0	...	12,873 3 0	917 0 0	632 1 0	12,918 9 0	...	13,550 10 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	29 8 0	276 3 0	...	305 11 0	...	34 10 0	347 4 0	...	381 14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	441 0 0	...	441 0 0	189 8 0	...	461 6 0	...	461 6 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
261 12 0	811 4 0	31,170 13 8	...	31,982 1 8	1,835 12 0	1,442 5 0	33,048 12 0	...	34,491 1 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TAHSIL.									
...	...	136 8 0	...	136 8 0	...	...	140 4 0	...	140 4 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	85 6 0	312 5 0	...	397 11 0	154 0 0	39 14 0	370 13 0	...	401 11 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	231 3 0	808 7 0	...	1,039 10 0	70 0 0	151 8 0	933 10 0	...	1,085 2 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	209 14 0	...	209 14 0	...	21 6 0	224 10 0	...	246 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 8 0	790 6 0	6,429 10 1	...	6,820 0 3	135 6 0	231 4 0	7,634 13 0	...	7,866 1 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 8 0	706 15 0	7,896 13 3	...	8,603 11 3	359 6 0	435 0 0	9,304 2 0	...	9,739 2 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
260 4 0	1,518 3 0	39,067 9 11	...	40,585 12 11	2,795 2 0	1,877 5 0	42,352 14 0	...	44,230 3 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VII.—

No.	Name of Group or Zamindari.	As Sanctioned.				
		Malik-makbuza.	Tenants.			
			Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
						<b>BRAHMAPURI</b>
1	Sonsari ...	44 0 0	182 3 0	669 8 0	..	851 11 0
2	Gewardha ...	271 8 0	190 15 0	2,745 5 0	..	2,936 4 0
3	Palasgarh ...	25 0 0	155 8 0	3,075 8 0	...	3,231 0 0
4	Sirsondi ...	...	...	460 9 0	...	460 9 0
5	Kotgul ...	...	...	835 6 0	...	835 6 0
6	Murumgaon ...	31 12 0	...	162 8 0	...	162 8 0
7	Koracha ...	54 0 0	...	690 6 0	...	690 6 0
8	Dhanora ...	38 0 0	97 0 0	919 2 0	...	1,016 2 0
9	Aondhi ...	127 0 0	2 0 0	96 0 0	...	98 0 0
10	Dudhmala ...	...	24 0 0	146 8 0	...	170 8 0
11	Bangi ...	30 0 0	72 4 0	1,087 8 0	...	1,159 12 0
12	Panabaras ...	108 0 0	51 12 0	8,433 5 0	...	8,485 1 0
13	Ambagarh Chaoki ...	1,212 0 0	640 9 0	15,786 8 0	...	16,427 1 0
14	Jharapapra ...	...	34 10 0	347 4 0	...	381 14 0
15	Kutgaon ...	189 8 0	..	461 6 0	...	461 6 0
	Total for the Tahsil ...	2,130 12 0	1,450 13 0	35,916 11 0	...	37,367 8 0
						<b>CHANDA</b>
1	Chandala ...	...	...	140 4 0	...	140 4 0
2	Gilagon ...	154 0 0	50 14 0	370 13 0	...	401 11 0
3	Muranda ...	70 0 0	151 8 0	933 10 0	...	1,085 2 0
4	Potegaon ...	...	21 6 0	224 10 0	...	246 0 0
5	Aheri ...	135 6 0	231 4 0	7,634 13 0	...	7,866 1 0
	Total for the Tahsil ...	359 6 0	433 0 0	9,304 2 0	...	9,739 2 0
	TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT.	2,490 2 0	1,883 13 0	45,220 13 0	...	47,106 10 0



## Payments:

As Announced.					Remarks.
Malik-makbuza.	Tenants.				
	Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary	Total.	
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
TAHSIL.					
44 0 0	185 15 0	788 11 0	...	974 10 0	
271 8 0	189 7 0	3,300 12 0	...	3,490 3 0	
25 0 0	137 4 0	3,884 10 0	...	4,021 14 0	
...	...	522 6 0	...	522 6 0	
...	...	961 2 0	...	961 2 0	
31 12 0	...	214 4 0	...	214 4 0	
54 0 0	...	740 2 0	...	740 2 0	
38 0 0	82 0 0	1,088 1 0	...	1,170 1 0	
127 0 0	2 0 0	141 0 0	...	143 0 0	
...	21 0 0	201 0 0	...	222 0 0	
30 0 0	72 4 0	1,345 12 0	...	1,418 0 0	
149 8 0	48 12 0	9,954 15 0	...	10,003 11 0	
1,212 0 0	640 9 0	15,771 4 0	...	16,411 13 0	
...	34 10 0	346 12 0	...	381 6 0	
189 8 0	...	554 0 0	...	554 0 0	
2,172 4 0	1,413 13 0	39,814 11 0		41,228 8 0	
TAHSIL.					
...	...	136 0 0	...	136 0 0	
137 0 0	30 12 0	352 5 0	...	383 1 0	
70 0 0	145 4 0	959 14 0	...	1,105 2 0	
...	21 6 0	249 8 0	...	270 14 0	
132 14 0	467 12 0	8,331 15 0	...	8,799 11 0	
339 14 0	665 2 0	10,029 10 0	...	10,694 12 0	
2,512 2 0	2,078 15 0	49,844 5 0	...	51,923 4 0	

TABLE VII.—Incidences of

No.	Name of group.	At Last.					At		
		Malik-makbuza.	Tenants.				Malik-makbuza.	Ten	
			Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.		Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>BRAHMAPURI</b>									
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Sonsari	... 0 4 1 (a) 0 1 0	0 3 1 0 4 11	0 4 1 0 7 7	...	0 3 9 0 7 4	0 1 4 ...	0 2 2 ...	0 6 3 ...
2	Gewarda	... 0 10 7 (a) 0 7 4	0 2 0 0 3 2	0 2 1 0 3 6	...	0 2 1 0 3 6	0 6 1 ...	0 2 6 ...	0 3 4 ...
3	Palasgarh	... 0 6 0 (a) 0 3 10	0 5 7 0 11 7	0 3 4 0 6 7	...	0 3 6 0 6 9	0 2 11 ...	0 9 3 ...	0 5 5 ...
4	Sirsondi	... ...	0 2 10 (a) 1 0 3	0 4 7 0 9 8	...	0 4 5 0 9 10	... ...	... ...	0 8 0 ...
5	Kotgul	... ...	... ...	0 0 10 (a) 0 3 6	...	0 0 10 0 3 6	... ...	... ...	0 3 0 ...
6	Murumgaon	... ...	... ...	0 1 0 (a) 0 2 7	...	0 1 0 0 2 7	... ...	... ...	0 2 6 ...
7	Koracha	... 0 1 1 ...	0 0 3 ...	0 0 11 (a) 0 2 7	...	0 0 9 0 2 7	... ...	... ...	0 3 3 ...
8	Dhanora	... 0 0 4 ...	0 3 6 (a) 0 7 5	0 1 8 0 9 1	...	0 1 10 0 8 11	0 0 11 ...	0 8 8 ...	0 10 3 ...
9	Aondhi	... 0 0 9 ...	0 0 7 (a) 0 2 8	0 0 10 0 3 10	...	0 0 9 0 3 9	... ...	0 3 10 ...	0 4 11 ...
10	Dudhmala	... 0 0 10 ...	0 1 7 (a) 0 1 1	0 2 3 0 5 0	...	0 2 1 0 4 5	... ...	0 1 2 ...	0 5 6 ...
11	Rangi	... ...	0 3 5 (a) 0 5 1	0 1 7 0 5 6	...	0 1 10 0 5 6	... ...	0 8 6 ...	0 5 2 ...
12	Panabaras	... 0 1 1 ...	0 0 4 (a) 0 0 7	0 1 2 0 2 9	...	0 1 1 0 2 9	0 1 2 ...	0 0 10 ...	0 2 10 ...
13	Ambagarh Chaoki	... 0 1 2 ...	0 1 0 (a) 0 4 10	0 1 6 0 5 1	...	0 1 5 0 5 1	... ...	0 3 5 ...	0 4 9 ...
14	Jharapapra	... 0 1 9 ...	0 1 4 (a) 0 5 5	0 1 8 0 6 1	...	0 1 7 0 6 0	... ...	0 5 0 ...	0 5 4 ...
15	Khutgaon	... 0 0 9 ...	... (a) 0 0 6	0 1 6 0 5 1	...	0 1 6 0 4 10	... ...	... ...	0 5 4 ...
Total for the Tahsil		... 0 1 5 (a) 0 1 4	0 1 9 0 4 10	0 1 11 0 4 5	...	0 1 11 0 4 5	0 0 6 ...	0 3 9 ...	0 4 0 ...
<b>CHANDA</b>									
1	Chandala	... ...	0 0 9 ...	0 1 10 (a) 0 7 1	...	0 1 8 0 7 1	... ...	... ...	0 6 9 ...
2	Gilgaon	... 0 2 3 ...	0 9 0 (a) 2 1 0	0 7 9 0 10 9	...	0 8 0 0 11 10	... ...	4 11 7 ...	0 9 3 ...
3	Muranda	... ...	0 11 9 (a) 0 14 6	0 8 2 0 11 10	...	0 10 1 0 12 3	... ...	1 4 8 ...	0 9 0 ...
4	Potegaon	... ...	0 4 7 ...	0 4 4 (a) 0 10 8	...	0 4 4 0 10 1	... ...	... ...	0 10 7 ...
5	Aheri	... 0 2 1 (a) 0 1 8	0 8 0 0 5 1	0 8 6 0 3 2	...	0 8 4 0 3 5	0 0 8 ...	0 10 2 ...	0 3 7 ...
Total for the Tahsil		... 0 2 0 (a) 0 1 8	0 8 4 0 6 11	0 7 5 0 4 6	...	0 7 9 0 4 9	0 0 5 ...	0 13 9 ...	0 4 0 ...
TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT...		... 0 1 5 (a) 0 1 5	0 3 1 0 5 5	0 2 5 0 4 5	...	0 2 6 0 4 6	0 0 6 ...	0 5 8 ...	0 4 0 ...

(a) These figures are for Survey year.

Present.		As Proposed.					As Sanctioned.				
ants.		Tenants.					Tenants.				
Ordinary.	Total.	Malik-makbuza.	Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.	Malik-makbuza.	Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
TAHSIL.											
Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
...	0 5 5	0 2 4	0 7 7	0 7 0	...	0 7 1	0 2 4	0 7 7	0 7 0	...	0 7 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 3 3	0 10 5	0 9 1	0 3 5	...	0 3 7	0 10 5	0 9 1	0 3 5	...	0 3 7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 5 6	0 3 8	0 11 2	0 6 0	...	0 6 2	0 3 8	0 11 2	0 6 0	...	0 6 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 8 0	...	...	0 9 1	...	0 9 1	...	...	0 9 1	...	0 9 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 3 0	...	...	0 3 10	...	0 3 10	...	...	0 3 10	...	0 3 10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 2 6	0 3 3	...	0 3 3	...	0 3 3	0 3 3	...	0 3 3	...	0 3 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 3 3	0 2 9	...	0 3 6	...	0 3 6	0 2 9	...	0 3 6	...	0 3 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 10 1	0 4 9	0 9 7	0 11 2	...	0 11 0	0 4 9	0 9 7	0 11 2	...	0 11 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 4 11	0 4 5	0 3 10	0 5 3	...	0 5 3	0 4 5	0 3 10	0 5 3	...	0 5 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 4 6	...	0 3 11	0 6 9	...	0 6 2	...	0 3 11	0 6 9	...	0 6 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 5 4	0 5 3	0 8 11	0 5 4	...	0 5 6	0 5 3	0 8 11	0 5 4	...	0 5 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 2 10	0 2 11	0 3 3	0 3 0	...	0 3 0	0 2 11	0 3 3	0 3 0	...	0 3 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 4 9	0 2 11	0 5 9	0 4 11	...	0 5 0	0 3 10	0 5 10	0 6 1	...	0 6 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 5 3	...	0 5 11	0 6 8	...	0 6 7	...	0 5 11	0 6 8	...	0 6 7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 5 4	0 4 4	...	0 5 7	...	0 5 7	0 4 4	...	0 5 7	...	0 5 7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 4 0	0 3 6	0 6 8	0 4 3	...	0 4 4	0 4 1	0 6 9	0 4 7	...	0 4 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TAHSIL.											
...	0 6 9	...	...	0 6 11	...	0 6 11	...	...	0 6 11	...	0 6 11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 11 4	0 10 3	1 11 4	0 10 11	...	0 11 6	0 10 3	1 11 4	0 10 11	...	0 11 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 10 4	1 6 5	0 13 6	0 10 5	...	0 10 9	1 6 5	0 13 6	0 10 5	...	0 10 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 10 7	...	1 7 0	0 11 4	...	0 11 10	...	1 7 0	0 11 4	...	0 11 10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 3 8	0 4 10	0 6 1	0 4 3	...	0 4 3	10 4 10	0 6 1	0 4 3	...	0 4 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 4 3	0 7 9	0 8 5	0 4 9	...	0 4 10	0 7 9	0 8 5	0 4 9	...	0 4 10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 4 1	0 3 11	0 7 0	0 4 4	...	0 4 5	0 4 5	0 7 1	0 4 8	...	0 4 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.—Statement of Siwai income (both village and forest together).

No.	Name of Zamindari.	Amount at former settlement.	Amount in year of present settlement.	Amount assumed as average.	Sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.	Sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner after the announcement.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>BRAHMAPURI TAHSIL.</b>						
1	Sonsari	156 6 3	237 5 0	193 8 0	193 8 0	193 8 0
2	Gewarda	283 13 8	4,015 4 0	3,206 0 0	3,506 0 0	3,466 0 0
3	Palasgarh	448 4 5	3,160 7 0	2,427 4 0	2,627 4 0	2,627 4 0
4	Sirsondi	57 0 0	374 9 0	299 4 0	299 4 0	299 4 0
5	Kotgul	178 8 0	1,439 2 0	1,155 4 0	1,155 4 0	1,155 4 0
6	Murumgaon	17 1 6	1,587 9 0	1,149 2 0	1,149 2 0	1,149 2 0
7	Koracha	72 8 0	2,140 0 0	1,645 12 0	1,865 12 0	1,865 12 0
8	Dhanora	15 0 0	580 1 0	539 12 0	539 12 0	539 12 0
9	Aondhi	34 7 0	643 8 0	529 8 0	529 8 0	529 8 0
10	Dudhmala	12 13 0	285 15 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
11	Rangi	28 10 3	1,276 4 0	1,059 12 0	1,059 12 0	1,059 12 0
12	Panabaras	496 7 0	8,955 9 0	7,217 0 0	7,217 0 0	7,648 8 0
13	Ambagarh Chaoki	39 12 0	9,198 13 3	7,702 0 0	7,702 0 0	7,702 0 0
14	Jharapapra	17 1 6	544 14 0	460 0 0	460 0 0	460 0 0
15	Khutgaon	9 13 0	1,684 6 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
Total for the Tahsil		1,867 9 7	36,129 10 3	29,284 2 0	30,004 2 0	30,475 10 0
<b>CHANDA TAHSIL.</b>						
1	Chandala	...	248 6 0	221 6 0	221 6 0	221 6 0
2	Gilgaon	24 12 7	710 7 0	638 14 0	638 14 0	638 14 0
3	Muranda	30 12 2	1,057 6 0	501 10 0	901 10 0	901 10 0
4	Potegaon	10 7 4	328 13 0	267 8 0	279 8 0	279 8 0
5	Aheri	164 0 0	25,261 0 0	20,758 0 0	20,758 0 0	20,758 0 0
Total for the Tahsil		230 0 1	27,606 0 0	22,787 6 0	22,799 6 0	22,799 6 0
TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT		2,097 9 8	63,735 10 3	52,071 8 0	52,803 8 0	53,275 0 0

TABLE IX.—As proposed and sanctioned and announced.

No.	Name of Group.	Valuation adopted.		Valuation sanctioned.		Valuation announced.
		For sir and khudkasht.	For area held by privileged tenants.	For sir and khudkasht.	For area held by privileged tenant.	For sir, khudkasht and held by privileged tenants together.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>BRAHMAPURI TAHSIL.</b>						
1	Sonsari ... ..	296 4 0	19 8 0	296 4 0	19 8 0	318 2 0
2	Gewarda ... ..	1,109 11 0	34 14 0	1,109 11 0	34 14 0	1,278 5 0
3	Palasgarh ... ..	781 0 0	268 8 0	781 0 0	268 8 0	1,101 8 0
4	Sirsondi ... ..	148 12 0	56 10 0	148 12 0	56 10 0	193 10 0
5	Kotgul ... ..	145 14 0	164 0 0	145 14 0	164 0 0	329 4 0
6	Murumgaon ... ..	17 12 0	59 0 0	17 12 0	59 0 0	84 4 0
7	Koracha ... ..	34 4 0	106 2 0	34 4 0	106 2 0	168 2 0
8	Dhanora ... ..	384 14 0	76 12 0	384 14 0	76 12 0	475 0 0
9	Aondhi ... ..	51 12 0	19 12 0	51 12 0	19 12 0	70 4 0
10	Dudhmala ... ..	58 2 0	0 2 0	58 2 0	0 2 0	77 2 0
11	Rangi ... ..	556 8 0	87 0 0	556 8 0	87 0 0	611 14 0
12	Panabaras ... ..	2,392 3 0	337 15 0	2,392 3 0	337 15 0	2,922 9 0
13	Ambagarh Chaoki ... ..	3,639 8 0	223 10 0	3,594 8 0	240 4 0	3,839 4 0
14	Jharapapra ... ..	194 2 0	73 12 0	194 2 0	73 12 0	281 2 0
15	Khutgaon ... ..	388 12 0	18 14 0	388 12 0	18 14 0	411 8 0
	Total for the Tahsil ... ..	10,199 6 0	1,546 7 0	10,154 6 0	1,563 1 0	12,161 14 0
<b>CHANDA TAHSIL.</b>						
1	Chandala ... ..	173 6 0	12 10 0	173 6 0	12 10 0	197 14 0
2	Gilgaon ... ..	204 10 0	23 12 0	204 10 0	23 12 0	252 4 0
3	Muranda ... ..	217 0 0	47 12 0	217 0 0	47 12 0	279 2 0
4	Potegaon ... ..	213 2 0	10 8 0	213 2 0	10 8 0	224 14 0
5	Aheri ... ..	253 8 0	186 12 0	253 8 0	186 12 0	481 12 0
	Total for the Tahsil ... ..	1,061 10 0	281 6 0	1,061 10 0	281 6 0	1,435 14 0
	TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT ... ..	12,261 0 0	1,827 13 0	11,216 0 0	1,844 7 0	13,597 12 0

TABLE X.--Total

Serial No.	Name of assessment group or zamindari.	Details of figures.	Payments of malik-makbuza.	Payments of tenants.	Annual value of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants.	Siwai receipts.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	BRAHMAPURI TAHSIL.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
							BRAHMA
1	Sonsari	As Proposed ...	44 0 0	851 11 0	315 12 0	193 8 0	1,404 15 0
		As Sanctioned ...	44 0 0	851 11 0	315 12 0	193 8 0	1,404 15 0
		As Announced ...	44 0 0	974 10 0	318 2 0	193 8 0	1,530 4 0
2	Gewarda	As Proposed ...	271 8 0	2,936 4 0	1,144 9 0	3,206 3 0	7,558 5 0
		As Sanctioned ...	271 8 0	2,936 4 0	1,144 9 0	3,506 0 0	7,858 5 0
		As Announced ...	271 8 0	3,490 3 0	1,278 5 0	3,466 0 0	8,506 0 0
3	Palasgarh	As Proposed ...	25 0 0	3,231 0 0	1,049 8 0	2,427 4 0	6,732 12 0
		As Sanctioned ...	25 0 0	3,231 0 0	1,049 8 0	2,627 4 0	6,932 12 0
		As Announced ...	25 0 0	4,021 14 0	1,101 8 0	2,627 4 0	7,775 10 0
4	Sirsundi	As Proposed ...	...	460 9 0	205 6 0	299 4 0	965 3 0
		As Sanctioned ...	...	460 9 0	205 6 0	299 4 0	965 3 0
		As Announced ...	...	522 6 0	193 10 0	299 4 0	1,015 4 0
5	Kotgul	As Proposed ...	...	835 5 0	309 14 0	1,155 4 0	2,300 8 0
		As Sanctioned ...	...	835 6 0	309 14 0	1,155 4 0	2,300 8 0
		As Announced ...	...	961 1 0	329 4 0	1,155 4 0	2,445 10 0
6	Murumgaon	As Proposed ...	31 12 0	162 8 0	76 12 0	1,149 2 0	1,420 2 0
		As Sanctioned ...	31 12 0	162 8 0	76 12 0	1,149 2 0	1,420 2 0
		As Announced ...	31 12 0	214 4 0	84 4 0	1,149 2 0	1,479 6 0
7	Koracha	As Proposed ...	54 0 0	690 6 0	140 6 0	1,645 12 0	2,530 8 0
		As Sanctioned ...	54 0 0	690 6 0	140 6 0	1,865 12 0	2,750 8 0
		As Announced ...	54 0 0	740 2 0	168 2 0	1,865 12 0	2,828 0 0
8	Dhanora	As Proposed ...	38 0 0	1,016 2 0	461 10 0	539 12 0	2,055 8 0
		As Sanctioned ...	38 0 0	1,016 2 0	461 10 0	539 12 0	2,055 8 0
		As Announced ...	38 0 0	1,170 1 0	475 0 0	539 12 0	2,222 13 0

*Estimated Enhanced Income.*

Compare as at last Settlement.

1866-68.				1888.			
Cash rental.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants with rate of valuation per acre.	Siwai receipts.	Total.	Cash rental.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants with rate of valuation per acre.	Siwai receipts.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>PURI TAHSIL.</b>							
890 10 5	59 0 11	156 6 3	1,106 1 7	...	...	420 0 0	1,524 0 0 420 0 0
1,271 15 11	47 15 5	283 13 8	1,603 13 0	...	...	2,909 0 0	2,547 0 0 2,909 0 0
2,000 9 8	219 5 5	448 4 5	2,668 3 6	...	...	4,624 0 0	340 0 0 4,624 0 0
255 4 0	18 1 6	57 0 0	330 5 6	...	...	700 0 0	431 0 0 700 0 0
28 12 0	6 2 4	178 8 0	213 6 4	...	...	400 0 0	284 0 0 400 0 0
20 4 0	5 0 7	17 1 6	42 6 1	...	...	1,259 0 0	215 0 0 1,259 0 0
70 5 8	11 8 0	72 8 0	154 5 8	...	...	1,080 0 0	242 0 0 1,080 0 0
116 13 11	35 8 0	15 0 0	247 5 11	...	...	225 0 0	755 0 0 225 0 0

NOTE.—Italic Figures indicate the assets of 1892.

TABLE X.—Total Estimated

Serial No.	Name of assessment group or zamindari.	Details of figures.	Payments of malik-makbuza.	Payments of tenants.	Annual value of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants.	Siwai receipts.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
							<b>BRAHMA-PURI</b>
9	Aondhi	As Proposed ...	127 0 0	98 0 0	71 8 0	529 8 0	826 0 0
		As Sanctioned ...	127 0 0	98 0 0	71 8 0	529 8 0	826 0 0
		As Announced ...	127 0 0	143 0 0	70 4 0	529 8 0	869 12 0
10	Dudhmala	As Proposed ...	...	170 8 0	58 4 0	200 0 0	428 12 0
		As Sanctioned ...	...	170 8 0	58 4 0	200 0 0	428 12 0
		As Announced ...	...	222 0 0	77 2 0	200 0 0	499 2 0
11	Rangi	As Proposed ...	30 0 0	1,159 12 0	643 8 0	1,059 12 0	2,893 0 0
		As Sanctioned ...	30 0 0	1,159 12 0	643 8 0	1,059 12 0	2,893 0 0
		As Announced ...	30 0 0	1,418 0 0	611 14 0	1,059 12 0	3,119 10 0
12	Panabaras	As Proposed ...	108 0 0	8,485 1 0	2,730 2 0	7,217 0 0	18,540 3 0
		As Sanctioned ...	108 0 0	8,485 1 0	2,730 2 0	7,217 0 0	18,540 3 0
		As Announced ...	149 8 0	10,003 11 0	2,922 9 0	7,648 8 0	20,724 4 0
13	Ambagarh Chaoki	As Proposed ...	917 0 0	13,550 10 0	3,863 2 0	7,702 0 0	26,032 12 0
		As Sanctioned ...	1,212 0 0	16,427 1 0	3,834 12 0	7,702 0 0	29,175 13 0
		As Announced ...	1,212 0 0	16,411 13 0	3,839 4 0	7,702 0 0	29,165 1 0
14	Jharapagra	As Proposed ...	...	381 14 0	267 14 0	460 0 0	1,109 12 0
		As Sanctioned ...	...	381 14 0	267 14 0	460 0 0	1,109 12 0
		As Announced ...	...	381 6 0	281 2 0	460 0 0	1,122 8 0
15	Khutgaon	As Proposed ...	189 8 0	461 6 0	407 10 0	1,500 0 0	2,558 8 0
		As Sanctioned ...	189 8 0	461 6 0	407 10 0	1,500 0 0	2,558 8 0
		As Announced ...	189 8 0	554 0 0	411 8 0	1,500 0 0	2,655 0 0
	Total for the Tahsil.	As Proposed ..	1,835 12 0	34,491 1 0	11,745 13 0	29,284 2 0	77,356 12 0
		As Sanctioned ..	2,130 12 0	37,367 8 0	11,717 7 0	30,004 2 0	81,219 13 0
		As Announced ...	2,172 4 0	41,228 8 0	12,161 14 0	30,475 10 0	86,038 4 0



## Enhanced Income.—(Contd.)

Compare as at last Settlement.							
1866-68.				1888.			
Cash rental.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants with rate of valuation per acre.	Siwai receipts.	Total.	Cash rental.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants with rate of valuation per acre.	Siwai receipts.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>PURI TAHSIL—</b> (Concl'd.)							
63 3 9	1 0 0	34 7 0	98 10 9	...	...	1,785 0 0	190 0 0 1,785 0 0
114 1 10	7 9 7	12 13 0	134 8 5	...	...	44 0 0	1 0 0 44 0 0
375 7 5	6 9 8	28 10 3	410 11 4	...	...	950 0 0	1,602 0 0 950 0 0
585 1 6	28 3 0	496 7 0	1,109 11 6	...	...	17,261 0 0	3,226 0 0 17,261 0 0
3,040 4 0	80 0 3	39 12 0	3,160 0 3	...	...	2,429 0 0	11,681 0 0 2,429 0 0
92 14 10	0 7 0	17 1 6	110 7 4	...	...	120 0 0	355 0 0 120 0 0
266 13	...	9 13 0	276 10 1	...	...	587 0 0	465 0 0 587 0 0
9,272 10 0	526 7 8	1,867 9 7	11,666 11 3	...	...	34,793 0 0	27,018 0 0 34,793 0 0

Note.—Italic figures indicate the assets of 1892.

TABLE X.—Total Estimated

Serial No.	Name of assessment group or zamindari.	Details of figures.	Payments of malik-makouza.	Payment of tenants.	Annual value of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants.	Siwai receipts.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
							<b>CHANDA</b>
1	Chandala	As proposed ...	...	140 4 0	186 0 0	221 6 0	547 10 0
		As sanctioned ...	...	140 4 0	186 0 0	221 6 0	547 10 0
		As announced ...	...	136 0 0	197 14 0	221 6 0	555 4 0
2	Gilgaon	As proposed ...	154 0 0	401 11 0	228 6 0	638 14 0	1,422 15 0
		As sanctioned ...	154 0 0	401 11 0	228 6 0	638 14 0	1,422 15 0
		As announced ...	137 0 0	383 1 0	252 4 0	638 14 0	1,411 3 0
3	Muranda	As proposed ...	70 0 0	1,085 2 0	264 12 0	901 10 0	2,321 8 0
		As sanctioned ...	70 0 0	1,085 2 0	264 12 0	901 10 0	2,321 8 0
		As announced ...	70 0 0	1,105 2 0	279 2 0	901 10 0	2,355 14 0
4	Potegaon	As proposed ...	...	246 0 0	223 10 0	267 8 0	737 2 0
		As sanctioned ...	...	246 0 0	223 10 0	279 8 0	749 2 0
		As announced ...	...	270 14 0	224 14 0	279 8 0	775 4 0
5	Aheri	As proposed ...	135 6 0	7,866 1 0	440 4 0	20,758 0 0	29,199 11 0
		As sanctioned ...	135 6 0	7,866 1 0	440 4 0	20,758 0 0	29,199 11 0
		As announced ...	132 14 0	8,799 11 0	481 12 0	20,758 0 0	30,172 5 0
	Total for the Tahsil.	As proposed ...	359 6 0	9,739 2 0	1,343 0 0	22,787 6 0	34,228 14 0
		As sanctioned ...	359 6 0	9,739 2 0	1,343 0 0	22,799 6 0	34,240 14 0
		As announced ...	339 14 0	10,694 12 0	1,435 14 0	22,799 6 0	35,269 14 0
	Total for the District.	As proposed ...	2,195 2 0	44,230 3 0	13,088 13 0	52,071 8 0	1,11,585 10 0
		As sanctioned ...	2,490 2 0	47,106 10 0	13,060 7 0	52,803 8 0	1,15,460 11 0
		As announced ...	2,512 2 0	51,923 4 0	13,597 12 0	53,275 0 0	1,21,308 2 0

## Enhanced Income.—(Concl'd.)

Compare as at last Settlement.							
1866-68.				1888.			
Cash rental.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants with rate of valuation per acre.	Siwai receipts.	Total.	Cash rental.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants with rate of valuation per acre.	Siwai receipts.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
TAHSIL,							
70 1 11	2 10 2	...	72 12 1	...	...	120 0 0	260 0 0 120 0 0
245 13 3	48 5 7	24 12 7	318 15 5	...	...	896 0 0	642 0 0 896 0 0
560 11 9	17 12 6	30 12 2	609 4 5	...	...	725 0 0	893 0 0 725 0 0
83 6 8	5 2 2	10 7 4	99 0 2	...	...	106 0 0	161 0 0 106 0 0
3,044 9 11	172 4 8	164 0 0	3,380 14 7	...	...	10,000 0 0	7,238 0 0 10,000 0 0
4,004 11 6	246 3 1	230 0 1	4,480 14 8	...	...	11,847 0 0	9,194 0 0 11,847 0 2
13,277 5 6	772 10 9	2,097 9 8	16,147 9 11	...	...	46,640 0 0	36,212 0 0 46,640 0 0

Note.—Italic figures indicate the assets of 1892.

TABLE XI.—Assessment proposals

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group or Zamindari.	Details of figures.	Present revenue.	Proposed sanctioned and announced revenue.	Percentage of present revenue on total estimated income of former Settlement.	Percentage of revised revenue on total estimated enhanced income.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	BRAHMAPURI.	
1	Sonsari	<div> <div>As proposed</div> <div>As sanctioned</div> <div>As announced</div> </div>	<div> <div>1,050 0 0</div> <div>(a) 210 0 0</div> <div>...</div> </div>	<div> <div>760 0 0</div> <div>770 0 0</div> <div>770 0 0</div> </div>	<div> <div>69</div> <div>69</div> <div>69</div> </div>	<div> <div>54</div> <div>55</div> <div>50</div> </div>
2	Gewarda	<div> <div>As proposed</div> <div>As sanctioned</div> <div>As announced</div> </div>	<div> <div>1,600 0 0</div> <div>(a) 1,455 0 0</div> <div>...</div> </div>	<div> <div>4,000 0 0</div> <div>4,200 0 0</div> <div>4,500 0 0</div> </div>	<div> <div>63</div> <div>63</div> <div>63</div> </div>	<div> <div>53</div> <div>53</div> <div>53</div> </div>
3	Palasgarh	<div> <div>As proposed</div> <div>As sanctioned</div> <div>As announced</div> </div>	<div> <div>2,000 0 0</div> <div>(a) 2,310 0 0</div> <div>...</div> </div>	<div> <div>3,560 0 0</div> <div>3,665 0 0</div> <div>4,000 0 0</div> </div>	<div> <div>59</div> <div>59</div> <div>59</div> </div>	<div> <div>53</div> <div>53</div> <div>51</div> </div>
4	Sirsundi	<div> <div>As proposed</div> <div>As sanctioned</div> <div>As announced</div> </div>	<div> <div>290 0 0</div> <div>(a) 350 0 0</div> <div>...</div> </div>	<div> <div>510 0 0</div> <div>500 0 0</div> <div>500 0 0</div> </div>	<div> <div>67</div> <div>67</div> <div>67</div> </div>	<div> <div>53</div> <div>52</div> <div>52</div> </div>
5	Kotgul	<div> <div>As proposed</div> <div>As sanctioned</div> <div>As announced</div> </div>	<div> <div>180 0 0</div> <div>(a) 200 0 0</div> <div>...</div> </div>	<div> <div>1,200 0 0</div> <div>1,200 0 0</div> <div>1,200 0 0</div> </div>	<div> <div>63</div> <div>63</div> <div>63</div> </div>	<div> <div>52</div> <div>52</div> <div>52</div> </div>
6	Murumgaon	<div> <div>As proposed</div> <div>As sanctioned</div> <div>As announced</div> </div>	<div> <div>150 0 0</div> <div>(a) 630 0 0</div> <div>...</div> </div>	<div> <div>725 0 0</div> <div>725 0 0</div> <div>730 0 0</div> </div>	<div> <div>70</div> <div>70</div> <div>70</div> </div>	<div> <div>51</div> <div>51</div> <div>49</div> </div>
7	Koracha	<div> <div>As proposed</div> <div>As sanctioned</div> <div>As announced</div> </div>	<div> <div>180 0 0</div> <div>(a) 540 0 0</div> <div>...</div> </div>	<div> <div>1,315 0 0</div> <div>1,410 0 0</div> <div>1,450 0 0</div> </div>	<div> <div>74</div> <div>74</div> <div>74</div> </div>	<div> <div>52</div> <div>51</div> <div>51</div> </div>
8	Dhanora	<div> <div>As proposed</div> <div>As sanctioned</div> <div>As announced</div> </div>	<div> <div>400 0 0</div> <div>(a) 112 0 0</div> <div>...</div> </div>	<div> <div>1,100 0 0</div> <div>1,100 0 0</div> <div>1,100 0 0</div> </div>	<div> <div>53</div> <div>53</div> <div>53</div> </div>	<div> <div>54</div> <div>54</div> <div>54</div> </div>

(a) These figures show the revenue of 1892 at 50 per cent of Forest income.

and comparisons.

Analysis of income on which assessment based.					
Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VII and columns 2 and 5 of Table IX.)	Estimated siwai receipts.	Resulting from valuation.			Remarks.
		Rental valuation of sir and Khudkasht excluding actual cash receipts.	Rental value of land held by privileged tenants excluding cash receipts.	Rent enhancements revised (difference between line 5 and line 3 columns 2 and 6 of Table VII).	
8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>TAHSIL.</b>					
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
076 2 4	193 8 0	296 4 0	19 8 0	219 8 8	
676 2 4	193 8 0	296 4 0	19 8 0	219 8 8	
676 2 4	193 8 0	318 2 0		342 7 8	
2,844 8 9	3,206 0 0	1,109 11 0	34 14 0	363 3 3	
2,844 8 9	3,506 0 0	1,109 11 0	34 14 0	363 3 3	
2,844 8 9	3,466 0 0	1,278 5 0		917 2 3	
2,917 13 6	2,427 4 0	781 0 0	268 8 0	338 2 6	
2,917 13 6	2,627 4 0	781 0 0	268 8 0	338 2 6	
2,917 13 6	2,627 4 0	1,101 8 0		1,129 0 6	
405 0 6	299 4 0	148 12 0	56 10 0	55 8 6	
405 0 6	299 4 0	148 12 0	56 10 0	55 8 6	
405 0 6	299 4 0	193 10 0		117 5 6	
642 4 0	1,155 4 0	145 14 0	164 0 0	193 2 0	
642 4 0	1,155 4 0	145 14 0	164 0 0	193 2 0	
642 4 0	1,155 4 0	329 4 0		318 14 0	
125 8 0	1,149 2 0	17 12 0	59 0 0	68 12 0	
125 8 0	1,149 2 0	17 12 0	59 0 0	68 12 0	
125 8 0	1,149 2 0	84 4 0		120 8 0	
639 12 0	1,645 12 0	34 4 0	106 2 0	104 10 0	
639 12 0	1,865 12 0	34 4 0	106 2 0	104 10 0	
639 12 0	1,865 12 0	168 2 0		154 6 0	
939 8 1	539 12 0	384 14 0	76 12 0	114 9 11	
939 8 1	539 12 0	384 14 0	76 12 0	114 9 11	
939 8 1	539 12 0	475 0 0		268 8 11	

TABLE XI.—Assessment proposals

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group or Zamindari.	Details of figures.	Present revenue.	Proposed sanctioned and announced revenue.	Percentage of present revenue on total estimated income of former settlement.	Percentage of revised revenue on total estimated enhanced income.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	BRAHMAPURI	
9	Aondhi	{ As proposed ... 140 0 0 (a) 890 0 0 As sanctioned ... As announced ...		420 0 0 450 0 0 450 0 0	74	51 54 54
10	Dudhmala	{ As proposed .. 80 0 0 (a) 22 0 0 As sanctioned ... As announced ...		225 0 0 225 0 0 240 0 0	80	52 52 48
11	Rangi	{ As proposed ... 750 0 0 (a) 475 0 0 As sanctioned ... As announced ...		1,530 0 0 1,510 0 0 1,510 0 0	47	53 52 48
12	Panabaras	{ As proposed ... 2,000 0 0 (a) 8,630 0 0 As sanctioned ... As announced ...		9,730 0 0 9,750 0 0 11,000 0 0	62	52 53 53
13	Ambagarh Chaoki	{ As proposed ... 7,400 0 0 (a) 1,215 0 0 As sanctioned ... As announced ...		14,000 0 0 15,800 0 0 15,800 0 0	63	54 54 54
14	Jharapapra	{ As proposed ... 190 0 0 (a) 60 0 0 As sanctioned ... As announced ...		600 0 0 600 0 0 600 0 0	54	54 54 53
15	Khutgaon	{ As proposed ... 270 0 0 (a) 294 0 0 As sanctioned ... As announced ...		1,345 0 0 1,375 0 0 1,375 0 0	58	53 54 52
	Total for the Tahsi'	{ As proposed ... 16,680 0 0 17,393 0 0 As sanctioned ... As announced ...		41,020 0 0 43,280 0 0 45,225 0 0	62	53 53 52

(a) Figures

## and comparisons.—(Contd.)

Analysis of income on which assessment based.					
Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VII and columns 2 and 5 of Table IX.),	Estimated Siwai receipts.	Resulting from valuation.			Remarks.
		Rental valuation of Sir and Khudkasht excluding actual cash receipts.	Rental value of land held by privileged tenants excluding cash receipts.	Rent enhancements revised.	
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
<b>TAHSIL.</b>					
91 12 0	529 8 0	51 12 0	19 12 0	133 4 0	
91 12 0	529 8 0	51 12 0	19 12 0	133 4 0	
91 12 0	529 8 0	70 4 0		178 4 0	
125 12 0	200 0 0	58 2 0	0 2 0	44 12 0	
125 12 0	200 0 0	58 2 0	0 2 0	44 12 0	
125 12 0	200 0 0	77 2 0		96 4 0	
1,123 1 6	1,059 12 0	556 8 0	87 0 0	66 10 6	
1,123 1 6	1,059 12 0	556 8 0	87 0 0	66 10 6	
1,123 1 6	1,059 12 0	611 14 0		324 14 6	
8,088 13 0	7,217 0 0	2,392 3 0	337 15 0	504 4 0	
8,088 13 0	7,217 0 0	2,392 3 0	337 15 0	504 4 0	
8,088 13 0	7,648 8 0	2,922 9 0		2,064 6 0	
12,877 3 0	7,702 0 0	3639 8 0	223 10 0	1,590 7 0	
12,877 3 0	7,702 0 0			4,751 14 0	
12,877 8 0	7,702 0 0	38 9 4 0		4,746 10 0	
305 11 0	460 0 0	194 2 0	76 12 0	73 3 0	
305 11 0	460 0 0	194 2 0	76 12 0	73 3 0	
305 11 0	460 0 0	281 2 0		75 11 0	
441 0 0	1,500 0 0	388 12 0	18 14 0	209 14 0	
441 0 0	1,500 0 0	388 12 0	18 14 0	209 14 0	
441 0 0	1,500 0 0	411 8 0		302 8 0	
32,243 13 8	29,284 2 0	10,199 6 0	1,546 7 0	4,082 15 4	
32,243 13 8	30,004 2 0	10,154 6 0	1,563 1 0	7,254 6 4	
32,243 13 8	30,475 10 0	12,161 14 0		11,156 14 4	

for survey y. ar.

TABLE XI.—Assessment proposals

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group or Zamindari.	Details of figures.	Present revenue.	Proposed, sanctioned and announced revenue.	Percentage of present revenue on total estimated income of former settlement.	Percentage of revised revenue on total estimated enhanced income.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		<b>CHANDA</b>
1	Chandala	... { As proposed As sanctioned As announced	... (a) 200 0 0 ... 60 0 0 ...	... 300 0 0 ... 300 0 0 ... 300 0 0	77 {	... 35 54
2	Gilgaon	... { As proposed As sanctioned As announced	... (a) 460 0 0 ... 450 0 0 ...	... 795 0 0 ... 795 0 0 ... 795 0 0	72 {	56 56 56
3	Muranda	... { As proposed As sanctioned As announced	... (a) 600 0 0 ... 363 0 0 ...	... 1,240 0 0 ... 1,255 0 0 ... 1,255 0 0	67 {	53 54 53
4	Potegaon	... { As proposed As sanctioned As announced	... (a) 120 0 0 ... 53 0 0 ...	... 400 0 0 ... 400 0 0 ... 400 0 0	75 {	54 53 52
5	Aheri	... { As proposed As sanctioned As announced	... (a) 3,800 0 0 ... 5,000 0 0 ...	... 15,065 0 0 ... 15,095 0 9 ... 15,100 0 0	53 {	52 52 50
	Total for the Tahsil	... { As proposed As sanctioned As announced	... (a) 5,180 0 0 ... 5,926 0 0 ...	... 17,800 0 0 ... 17,845 0 0 ... 17,850 0 0	56 {	52 52 51
	Total for the district	... { As proposed As sanctioned As announced	... (a) 21,860 0 0 ... 23,319 0 0 ...	... 58,820 0 0 ... 61,125 0 0 ... 63,075 0 0	60 {	53 53 52

(a) Figures for Survey year\*



and comparisons.

Analysis of income on which assessment based.					
Present rental receipts (line 3 of table VII and columns 2 and 5 of Table IX.)	Estimated siwai receipts.	Resulting from valuation.			Re
		Rental valuation of sir and Kh. d. kasht excluding actual cash receipts.	Rental valuation of land held by privileged tenants excluding cash receipts.	Rent enhancement revised.	
8	9	10	11	12	
TAHSIL.					
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
136 8 0	221 6 0	173 6 0	12 10 0	3 12 0	
136 8 0	221 6 0	173 6 0	12 10 0	3 12 0	
136 8 0	221 6 0	197	14 0	0 8 0	
397 11 0	638 14 0	204 10 0	23 12 0	158 0 0	
397 11 0	638 14 0	204 10 0	23 12 0	158 0 0	
397 11 0	638 14 0	252	4 0	122 6 0	
1,039 10 0	901 10 0	217 0 0	47 12 0	115 8 0	
1,039 10 0	901 10 0	217 0 0	47 12 0	115 8 0	
1,039 10 0	901 10 0	279	2 0	135 8 0	
209 14 0	267 8 0	213 2 0	10 8 0	36 2 0	
209 14 0	279 8 0	213 2 0	10 8 0	36 2 0	
209 14 0	279 8 0	224	14 0	61 0 0	
6,838 8 3	20,758 0 0	253 8 0	186 12 0	1,162 14 9	
6,838 8 3	20,758 0 0	253 8 0	186 12 0	1,162 14 9	
6,838 8 3	20,758 0 0	481	12 0	2,094 0 9	
8,622 3 3	22,787 6 0	1,061 10 0	281 6 0	1,476 4 9	
8,622 3 3	22,799 6 0	1,061 10 0	281 6 0	1,476 4 9	
8,622 3 3	22,799 6 0	1,435	14 0	2,412 6 9	
40,866 0 11	52,071 8 0	11,261 0 0	1,827 13 0	5,539 4 1	
40,866 0 11	52,803 8 0	11,261 0 0	1,844 7 0	8,730 11 1	
40,866 0 11	53,275 0 0	13,59	7 12 0	1369 5 1	

TABLE XII.—Increase in

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group or Zamindari	Details of figures.	Actual increase (+) or decrease (—) in revenue.	Compare	
				Cash rental,	In valuation of air and khudkasht and privileged land.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					<b>BRAHMAPURI</b>
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		As proposed ... ..	—290	+ 5 0 7	+ 256 11 1
2	Sonsari ... ..	As sanctioned ... ..	—280	+ 5 0 7	+ 256 11 1
		As announced ... ..	—280	+ 127 15 7	+ 259 1 1
		As proposed ... ..	+ 2,400	+ 1,935 12 1	+ 1,096 9 7
3	Gewardha ... ..	As sanctioned ... ..	+ 2,500	+ 1,935 12 1	+ 1,096 9 7
		As announced ... ..	+ 2,900	+ 2,489 11 1	+ 1,230 5 7
		As proposed ... ..	+ 1,560	+ 1,255 6 4	+ 830 2 7
3	Palasgarh ... ..	As sanctioned ... ..	+ 1,665	+ 1,255 6 4	+ 830 2 7
		As announced ... ..	+ 2,000	+ 2,046 4 4	+ 882 2 7
		As proposed ... ..	+ 220	+ 205 5 0	+ 187 4 6
4	Sirsundi ... ..	As sanctioned ... ..	+ 210	+ 205 5 0	+ 187 4 6
		As announced ... ..	+ 210	+ 267 2 0	+ 175 8 6
		As proposed ... ..	+ 1,020	+ 806 10 0	+ 303 11 8
		As sanctioned ... ..	+ 1,020	+ 806 10 0	+ 303 11 8
5	Kotgul ... ..	As announced ... ..	+ 1,020	+ 932 6 0	+ 323 1 8
		As proposed ... ..	+ 575	+ 174 0 0	+ 71 11 5
		As sanctioned ... ..	+ 575	+ 174 0 0	+ 71 11 5
6	Murumgaon ... ..	As announced ... ..	+ 580	+ 223 12 0	+ 79 3 5
		As proposed ... ..	+ 1,135	+ 674 0 4	+ 128,14 0
		As sanctioned ... ..	+ 1,230	+ 674 0 4	+ 128 14 0
7	Koracha ... ..	As announced ... ..	+ 1,270	+ 723 12 4	+ 156 10 0
		As proposed ... ..	+ 700	+ 857 4 1	+ 426 2 0
		As sanctioned ... ..	+ 700	+ 857 4 1	+ 426 2 0
8	Dhanora ... ..	As announced ... ..	+ 700	+ 1,011 3 1	+ 439 8 0

*Revenue and Assets, &c., over the present.*

Increase (+) or Decrease (—)			Compare increase (+) or decrease (—) percent in		Incidence per acre of cultivation of	
In siwai income.	Net increase or decrease.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) percent of revised revenue over present revenue.	Area in cultivation (Column 4 of Table V).	Estimated income.	Present revenue on area of former settlement.	Proposed, sanctioned and announced revenue on present area.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>TAHSIL.</b>						
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
+ 37 1 9	+ 298 13 5	— 28	— 36	+ 27	0 4 2	0 4 8
	— 119 1 0			— 8		
+ 37 1 9	+ 298 13 5	— 27	.....	+ 27	.....	0 4 9
	+ 112 1 0			— 8		
+ 37 1 9	+ 424 2 5	— 27	.....	+ 38	.....	0 4 9
	+ 6 4 0			.....		
+ 2,922 2 4	+ 5,954 8 0	+ 163	+ 110	+ 371	0 3 4	0 4 0
	+ 5,011 5 0			+ 197		
+ 3,222 2 4	+ 6,234 8 0	+ 163	.....	+ 390	.....	0 4 2
	+ 5,311 5 0			+ 209		
+ 3,182 2 4	+ 6,902 3 0	+ 181	.....	+ 430	.....	0 4 6
	+ 5,959 0 0			+ 234		
+ 978 15 7	+ 4,064 8 6	+ 79	+ 3	+ 153	0 3 5	0 5 12
	+ 3,331 12 0			+ 98		
+ 2,178 15 7	+ 4,264 8 6	+ 83	.....	+ 160	.....	0 6 1
	+ 3,531 12 0			+ 104		
+ 2,178 15 7	+ 5,107 6 6	+ 100	.....	+ 191	.....	0 6 8
	+ 4,374 10 0			+ 129		
+ 242 4 0	+ 634 13 6	+ 76	+ 4	+ 193	0 4 8	0 7 10
	+ 534 3 0			+ 124		
+ 242 4 0	+ 634 13 6	+ 72	.....	+ 193	.....	0 7 9
	+ 534 3 0			+ 124		
+ 242 4 0	+ 684 14 6	.....	सत्यमेव जयते	+ 207	.....	0 7 9
	+ 584 4 0			+ 136		
+ 976 12 0	+ 2,087 1 8	+ 567	+ 464	+ 978	0 3 11	0 4 8
	+ 2,016 8 0			+ 710		
+ 976 12 0	+ 2,087 1 8	+ 567	.....	+ 978	.....	0 4 8
	+ 2,016 8 0			+ 710		
+ 976 12 0	+ 2,232 3 8	+ 567	.....	+ 1,047	.....	0 4 8
	+ 2,161 10 0			+ 761		
+ 1,132 0 6	+ 1,777 11 11	+ 383	+ 105	+ 3,251	0 3 10	0 9 0
	+ 1,205 2 0			+ 561		
+ 1,132 0 6	+ 1,377 11 11	+ 383	.....	+ 3,251	.....	0 9
	+ 1,205 2 0			+ 561		
+ 1,132 0 6	+ 1,436 15 11	+ 387	.....	+ 3,391	.....	0 9 0
	+ 1,264 6 0			+ 588		
+ 1,573 4 0	+ 2,376 2 4	+ 631	+ 193	+ 1,539	0 2 3	1 0 8
	+ 2,288 8 0			+ 946		
+ 1,503 4 0	+ 2,596 2 4	+ 683	.....	+ 1,682	.....	0 6 1
	+ 2,508 8 0			+ 1,037		
+ 1,593 4 0	+ 2,673 10 4	+ 706	.....	+ 1,732	.....	0 6 3
	+ 2,586 0 0			+ 1,069		
+ 524 12 0	+ 1,808 2 1	+ 175	— 41	+ 731	0 2 0	0 9 3
	+ 1,300 8 0			+ 172		
+ 524 12 0	+ 1,808 2 1	+ 175	.....	+ 731	.....	0 9 3
	+ 1,300 8 0			+ 172		
+ 524 12 0	+ 1,975 7 1	+ 175	.....	+ 799	.....	0 9 3
	+ 1,467 13 0			+ 194		

TABLE

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group or Zamindari.	Details of figures.	Actual increase (+) or decrease (-) in revenue.	Compare	
				Cash rental.	In valuation of sir and khudkasht and privileged land.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
					<b>BRAHMAPUR.</b>
9	Aondhi	As proposed	+280	+161 12 3	+70 8 0
		As sanctioned	+310	+161 12 3	+70 8 0
		As announced	+310	+206 12 3	+69 4 0
10	Dudhmala	As proposed	+145	+56 6 3	+50 10 5
		As sanctioned	+145	+56 6 2	+50 10 5
		As announced	+160	+107 14 2	+69 8 5
11	Rangi	As proposed	+780	+814 4 7	+636 14 4
		As sanctioned	+760	+814 4 7	+636 14 4
		As announced	+760	+1,072 8 7	+605 4 4
12	Panabaras	As proposed	+7,750	+8,007 15 6	+2,701 15 0
		As sanctioned	+7,750	+8,007 15 6	+2,701 15 0
		As announced	+9,000	+9,263 1 6	+2,804 6 0
13	Ambagarh Chowki	As proposed	+6,600	+11,427 6 0	+3,783 1 9
		As sanctioned	+8,400	+14,539 13 0	+3,754 12 9
		As announced	+8,400	+14,533 9 0	+3,759 3 9
14	Jharapara	As proposed	+410	+288 15 2	+267 7 0
		As sanctioned	+410	+288 15 2	+267 7 0
		As announced	+410	+288 7 2	+280 13 0
15	Khutgaon	As proposed	+1,075	+384 0 11	+407 10 0
		As sanctioned	+1,105	+384 0 11	+407 10 0
		As announced	+1,105	+476 10 11	+411 8 0
		As proposed	+24,340	+27,054 3 0	+11,219 5 4
		As sanctioned	+26,600	+30,025 10 0	+11,190 15 4
		As announced	+28,545	+34,128 2 0	+11,635 6 4
	Total for the Tehsil				

## XII.—Increase in Revenue and Assets, &amp;c., over the present.—(Contd).

increase (+) or decrease (—)			Compare increase + or decrease (—) per cent in		Incidence per acre of cultivation of	
In siwai income.	Net increase (+) or decrease (—).	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per- cent of revised revenue over pre- sent revenue	Area in cultivation (Column 4 of Table V).	Estimated income.	Present revenue on area of former settlement.	Proposed, sanctioned and announced revenue on present area.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>TAHSIL.—(Concl'd.)</b>						
+495 1 0	+725 5 3	+230	—48	+735	0 1 7	0 9 5
...	+636 0 0	...	...	+335	...	...
+495 1 0	+725 5 3	+221	...	+735	...	0 10 1
...	+636 0 0	...	...	+335	...	...
+425 1 0	+771 1 3	+221	...	+782	...	0 10 1
...	+679 12 0	...	...	+358	...	...
+187 3 0	+294 3 7	+181	—41	+219	0 1 4	0 6 7
...	+328 12 0	...	...	+329	...	...
+187 3 0	+294 3 7	+181	...	+219	...	0 6 7
...	+328 12 0	...	...	+329	...	...
+187 3 0	+364 9 7	+200	...	+271	...	0 7 0
...	+399 2 0	...	...	+399	...	...
+1,031 1 9	+2,482 4 8	104	+17	+604	0 3 3	0 5 7
...	+1,291 0 0	...	...	+81	...	...
+1,031 1 9	+2,482 4 8	+101	...	+604	...	0 5 6
...	+1,291 0 0	...	...	+81	...	...
.031 1 9	+2,708 14 8	+101	...	+660	...	0 5 6
...	+1,517 10 0	...	...	+95	...	...
+6. 0	+15,430 7 6	+387	+459	+1,571	0 3 6	0 3 0
...	+15,314 3 0	...	...	+475	...	...
+6,720 9	+7,430 7 6	+387	...	1,571	...	0 3 0
...	314 3 0	...	...	+475	...	...
+7,152 1 0	+19,614 8 6	+450	...	+1,768	...	0 3 5
...	+17,499 4 0	...	...	+543	...	...
+7,662 4 0	+22,872 11 9	+89	+47	+724	0 3 3	0 4 2
...	+14,351 12 0	...	...	+123	...	...
+7,652 4 0	+26,015 12 9	+114	...	+823	...	0 4 8
...	+17,494 13 0	...	...	+150	...	...
+7,662 4 0	+26,005 0 9	+114	...	+823	...	0 4 8
...	+17,484 1 0	...	...	+150	...	...
442 14 6	+999 4 8	+216	+28	+905	0 3 1	0 7 5
...	+754 12 0	...	...	+213	...	...
+442 14 6	+999 4 8	+216	...	+905	...	0 7 8
...	+754 12 0	...	...	+213	...	...
+442 14 6	+1,012 0 8	+216	...	+916	...	0 7 8
...	767 8 0	...	...	+216	...	...
+1,490 3 0	+2,281 13 11	+398	—26	+825	0 1 4	0 9 1
...	+2,023 8 0	...	...	+450	...	...
+1,490 3 0	+2,281 13 11	+400	...	+825	...	0 9 4
...	+2,023 8 0	...	...	+450	...	...
+1,490 3 0	+2,378 5 11	+400	...	+850	...	0 9 4
...	+2,190 0 0	...	...	+471	...	...
+27,416 8 5	+65,690 0 9	+146	+84	+553	0 3 2	0 4 3
...	+50,338 12 0	...	...	+186	...	...
+28,126 8 5	+69,553 1 9	+150	...	+596	...	0 4 6
...	+54,201 13 0	...	...	+201	...	...
+28,608 0 5	+74,371 8 9	+171	...	+637	...	0 4 8
...	+59,020 4 0	...	...	+218	...	...

TABLE XII.—Increase in Revenue and

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group or Zamindari.	Details of figures.	Actual increase (+) or decrease (—) in revenue.	Compare	
				Cash rental.	In valuation of sir, and khud-kasht and privileged land.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
					<b>CHANDA</b>
		As proposed	+180 0 0	+70 2 1	+183 5 10
1	Chandala	As sanctioned	+100 0 0	+70 2 1	+183 5 10
		As announced	+100 0 0	+65 14 1	+195 3 10
		As proposed	+305 0 0	+309 13 9	+ 180 0 5
2	Gilgaon	As sanctioned	+ 335 0 0	+ 309 13 9	+ 180 0 5
		As announced	+ 335 0 0	+ 274 3 9	+ 203 14 5
		As proposed	+ 640 0 0	+ 594 6 3	+ 246 15 6
3	Muranda	As sanctioned	+ 655 0 0	+ 594 6 3	+ 246 15 6
		As announced	+ 655 0 0	+ 614 6 3	+ 261 5 6
		As proposed	+ 280 0 0	+ 162 9 4	+ 218 7 10
4	Potegaon	As sanctioned	+ 280 0 0	+ 162 9 4	+ 218 7 10
		As announced	+ 280 0 0	+ 187 7 4	+ 219 11 10
		As proposed	+11,265 0 0	+ 4,956 13 1	+ 267 15 4
5	Aheri	As sanctioned	+11,295 0 0	+ 4,956 13 1	+ 267 15 4
		As announced	+11,295 0 0	+ 5,887 15 1	+ 309 7 4
		As proposed	+ 12,620 0 0	+ 6,095 12 6	+ 1,096 12 11
6	Total for the Tahsil	As sanctioned	+ 12,665 0 0	+ 6,095 12 6	+ 1,096 12 11
		As announced	+ 12,670 0 0	+ 7,029 14 6	+ 1,189 10 11
		As proposed	+ 36,960 0 0	+ 33,147 15 6	+ 12,316 2 3
7	TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT	As sanctioned	+ 39,265 0 0	+ 36,319 6 6	+ 12,387 12 3
		As announced	+ 41,215 0 0	+ 41,158 0 6	+ 12,825 1 3

## Assets, &amp;c., over the present.—(Concl'd.)

Increase (+) or decrease (—)			Compare increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent in		Incidence per acre of cultivation of	
In siwai income,	Net increase (+) or decrease (—).	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of revised rev- enue over present revenue.	Area in cultivation (Column 4 of Table V).	Estimated income.	Present revenue on area of former settle- ment.	Proposed, sanctioned and announced revenue on present area.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	%			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>TAHSIL.</b>						
+221 6 0	+474 13 11	+50	—38	+653	0 4 5	0 19 8
	+287 10 0	...	...	+111	...	...
+221 6 0	+474 13 11	+50	...	+653	...	0 10 8
	+287 10 0	...	...	+111	...	...
+221 6 0	+482 7 12	+50	...	+663	...	0 10 8
	+295 4 0	...	...	+114	...	...
+614 1 5	+1,103 5 7	+66	+27	+346	0 8 9	0 11 5
	+730 15 0	...	...	+122	...	...
+614 1 5	+1,103 5 7	+73	...	+346	...	0 11 10
	+780 15 0	...	...	+122	...	...
+614 1 5	+1,092 3 7	+73	...	+342	...	0 11 10
	+769 3 0	...	...	+120	...	...
+870 13 10	+1,712 3 7	+107	+103	+281	0 9 6	0 9 8
	+1,428 8 0	...	...	+160	...	...
+870 13 10	+1,712 3 7	+109	...	+281	...	0 9 9
	+1,428 8 0	...	...	+160	...	...
+870 13 10	+1,746 9 2	+109	...	+287	...	0 9 9
	+1,462 14 0	...	...	+164	...	...
+257 0 8	+638 1 10	+233	+66	+644	0 5 11	0 11 10
	+576 2 0	...	...	+358	...	...
+269 0 8	+650 1 10	+233	...	+657	...	0 11 10
	+588 2 0	...	...	+365	...	...
+269 0 8	+676 3 10	+233	...	+683	...	0 11 10
	+614 4 0	...	...	+382	...	...
+20,594 0 0	+25,818 12 5	+296	+333	+764	0 9 6	0 8 8
	+21,961 11 0	...	...	+303	...	...
+20,594 0 0	+25,818 12 5	+297	...	+764	...	0 8 8
	+21,961 11 0	...	...	+303	...	...
+20,594 0 0	+26,791 6 5	+297	...	+792	...	0 8 8
	+22,934 5 0	...	...	+317	...	...
+22,557 5 11	+29,747 15 4	+244	+243	+664	0 8 11	0 8 11
	+25,031 14 0	...	...	+272	...	...
+22,569 5 11	+29,759 15 4	+244	...	+665	...	0 9 0
	+25,046 14 0	...	...	+272	...	...
22,569 5 11	+30,788 15 4	+245	...	+692	...	0 9 0
	+26,075 14 0	...	...	+282	...	...
+49,973 14 4	+95,438 0 1	+169	+100	+591	0 3 9	0 5 0
	+75,373 10 0	...	...	+208	...	...
+50,705 14 4	+99,313 1 1	+180	...	+615	...	0 5 3
	+79,248 11 0	...	...	+219	...	...
+51,177 6 4	+1,05,160 8 1	+189	...	+651	...	5 5
	+85,006 2 0	...	...	+235	...	...

TABLE XIII.—Distribution of Revised Revenue between Malik-makbuza and Malguzari lands.

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group or Zamindari.	Details of figures.	Revised payments on malik-makbuza lands.	Amount of revised payments taken as revenue payable to Government.	Amount of revised payments relinquished to malguzar as drawback.	Percent- age of drawback on revised payments.	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari lands.	Percent- age of balance on malguzari assets (column 5 of Table X, minus column 1).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<b>BRAHMAPURI TAHSIL.</b>								
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. a.	Rs. s. p.		Rs. a. p.	
1	Sonsari	As proposed ...	44 0 0	34 0 0	10 0 0	23	736 0 0	53
		As sanctioned ...	44 0 0	34 0 0	10 0 0	23	736 0 0	54
		As announced ...	44 0 0	34 0 0	10 0 0	23	736 0 0	50
2	Gewarda	As proposed ...	271 8 0	211 0 0	60 8 0	22	3,789 0 0	52
		As sanctioned ...	271 8 0	211 0 0	60 8 0	22	3,989 0 0	53
		As announced ...	271 8 0	211 0 0	60 8 0	22	4,289 0 0	52
3	Palasgarh	As proposed ...	25 0 0	18 0 0	7 0 0	28	3,542 0 0	53
		As sanctioned ...	25 0 0	18 0 0	7 0 0	28	3,647 0 0	53
		As announced ...	25 0 0	18 0 0	7 0 0	28	3,982 0 0	51
4	Sirsundi	As proposed ...	...	...	...	...	510 0 0	53
		As sanctioned ...	...	...	...	...	500 0 0	52
		As announced ...	...	...	...	...	500 0 0	52
5	Kotgul	As proposed ...	...	...	...	...	1,200 0 0	52
		As sanctioned ...	...	...	...	...	1,200 0 0	52
		As announced ...	...	...	...	...	1,200 0 0	52
6	Murungaon	As proposed ...	31 12 0	24 4 0	7 8 0	24	700 12 0	44
		As sanctioned ...	31 12 0	24 4 0	7 8 0	24	700 12 0	44
		As announced ...	31 12 0	24 4 0	7 8 0	24	705 12 0	49
7	Koracha	As proposed ...	54 0 0	43 8 0	10 8 0	19	1,271 8 0	51
		As sanctioned ...	54 0 0	43 8 0	10 8 0	19	1,366 8 0	51
		As announced ...	54 0 0	43 8 0	10 8 0	19	1,406 8 0	51
8	Dhanora	As proposed ...	38 0 0	30 0 0	8 0 0	21	1,070 0 0	53
		As sanctioned ...	38 0 0	30 0 0	8 0 0	21	1,070 0 0	53
		As announced ...	38 0 0	30 0 0	8 0 0	21	1,070 0 0	49
9	Aondhi	As proposed ...	127 0 0	99 0 0	28 0 0	22	321 0 0	46
		As sanctioned ...	127 0 0	99 0 0	28 0 0	22	351 0 0	50
		As announced ...	127 0 0	99 0 0	28 0 0	22	351 0 0	47
10	Dudhmala	As proposed ...	...	...	...	...	225 0 0	52
		As sanctioned ...	...	...	...	...	225 0 0	52
		As announced ...	...	...	...	...	240 0 0	48
11	Rangi	As proposed ...	30 0 0	23 12 0	6 4 0	21	1,506 4 0	53
		As sanctioned ...	30 0 0	23 12 0	6 4 0	21	1,486 4 0	52
		As announced ...	30 0 0	23 12 0	6 4 0	21	1,486 4 0	48
12	Panabaras	As proposed ...	108 0 0	70 0 0	38 0 0	35	9,660 0 0	52
		As sanctioned ...	103 0 0	70 0 0	38 0 0	35	9,680 0 0	53
		As announced ...	149 8 0	117 0 0	32 8 0	22	10,883 0 0	53



*XIII—Distribution of Revised Revenue between Malik-makbuza and Malguzari lands.*

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group or Zamindari.	Details of figures.	Revised payments on malik-makbuza lands.	Amount of revised payments taken as revenue payable to Government.	Amount of revised payments relinquished to malguzar as drawback.	Percentage of drawback on revised payments.	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari lands.	Percentage of balance on malguzari assets (column 5 of Table X minus column 1).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Brahmapuri Tahsil.—(Concl'd.)</i>								
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
13	Ambagarh Chaoki	As proposed ...	917 0 0	608 0 0	309 0 0	34	13,392 0 0	53
		As sanctioned ...	1,212 0 0	810 0 0	402 0 0	33	14,990 0 0	54
		As announced ...	1,212 0 0	810 0 0	402 0 0	33	14,990 0 0	54
14	Jharapapra	As proposed ...	...	...	...	...	600 0 0	54
		As sanctioned ...	...	...	...	...	600 0 0	54
		As announced ...	...	...	...	...	600 0 0	53
15	Khutgaon	As proposed ...	189 8 0	143 8 0	46 0 0	24	1,201 8 0	51
		As sanctioned ...	189 8 0	143 8 0	46 0 0	24	1,231 8 0	52
		As announced ...	189 8 0	143 8 0	46 0 0	24	1,231 8 0	50
	Total for the Tahsil	As proposed ...	1,835 12 0	1,305 0 0	530 12 0	29	39,715 0 0	53
		As sanctioned ...	2,130 12 0	1,507 0 0	623 12 0	29	41,773 0 0	53
		As announced ...	2,172 4 0	1,554 0 0	618 4 0	28	43,671 0 0	52
<i>Chanda Tahsil.</i>								
1	Chandala	As proposed ...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	55
		As sanctioned ...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	55
		As announced ...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	54
2	Gilgaon	As proposed ...	154 0 0	118 0 0	36 0 0	23	677 0 0	53
		As sanctioned ...	154 0 0	118 0 0	36 0 0	23	677 0 0	53
		As announced ...	137 0 0	109 0 0	28 0 0	20	686 0 0	54
3	Muranda	As proposed ...	70 0 0	55 0 0	15 0 0	21	1,185 0 0	53
		As sanctioned ...	70 0 0	55 0 0	15 0 0	21	1,200 0 0	53
		As announced ...	70 0 0	55 0 0	15 0 0	21	1,200 0 0	52
4	Potegaon	As proposed ...	...	...	...	...	400 0 0	54
		As sanctioned ...	...	...	...	...	400 0 0	53
		As announced ...	...	...	...	...	400 0 0	52
5	Aheri	As proposed ...	135 6 0	104 4 0	31 2 0	23	14,960 12 0	51
		As sanctioned ...	135 6 0	104 4 0	31 2 0	23	14,990 12 0	51
		As announced ...	132 14 0	103 4 0	29 10 0	22	14,996 12 0	50
	Total for the Tahsil	As proposed ...	359 6 0	277 4 0	82 2 0	23	17,522 12 0	52
		As sanctioned ...	359 6 0	277 4 0	82 2 0	23	17,567 12 0	52
		As announced ...	339 14 0	267 4 0	72 10 0	21	17,582 12 0	50
	Total for the District	As proposed ...	2,195 2 0	1,582 4 0	612 14 0	28	57,237 12 0	52
		As sanctioned ...	2,490 2 0	1,784 4 0	705 14 0	29	59,340 12 0	53
		As announced ...	2,512 2 0	1,821 4 0	690 14 0	28	61,253 12 0	52

Serial No.	Name.	Number of Survey Nos.	Already occupied.					
			Area.			Present payment.	Deduced assessment.	Sanctioned assessment.
			In cultivation.	Uncultivated.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	1st batch. 30 villages of Warora Tahsil.	1569	11,835'51	9,176'62	21,012'13	7,400 5 4	9,469 9 0	9,153 11 0
2	2nd batch. 43 villages of Sironcha Tahsil.	1589	2,420'57	1,639'63	4,060'20	1,146 15 0	1,511 5 0	1,485 8 0
3	3rd batch. 39 villages of Chanda Tahsil.	1521	10,475'48	5,431'44	15,906'92	3,725 15 2	4,965 8 0	4,737 2 0
4	4th batch. 32 villages of Chanda District.	1539	5,938'55	6,483'64	12,422'19	3,594 15 10	5,499 2 0	5,451 0 0
5	5th batch. 7 villages ...	188	2,401'40	546'06	2,947'46	2,313 5 4	3,183 12 0	3,024 2 0
	Total ...	6406	33,071'51	23,277'39	56,348'90	18,181 8 8	24,629 4 0	23,851 7 0
	Vichora ...	...	480'28	60'27	540'55	116 3 0	240 1 0	241 0 0
	GRAND TOTAL ...	6,406	33,551'79	23,337'66	56,889'45	18,297 11 8	24,869 5 0	24,092 7 0

## Form B.

Available for occupation.					Minhai.		Total area.	Total deduced assessment.	Total revised assessment.
Number of Survey Nos.	Area.		Deduced assessment.	Sanctioned assessment.	Number of Survey Nos.	Area.			
	Cultivable.	Total.							
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
409	6,969'35	6,969'35	2,047 3 0	2,005 14 0	599	7,721'51	35,702'99	11,516 12 0	11,159 9 0
686	3,106'81	3,106'81	1,004 7 0	1,001 0 0	789	8,916'33	16,083'34	2,515 12 0	2,486 8 0
619	10,195'46	10,195'46	2,143 15 0	2,104 0 0	1009	11,697'93	37,800'31	7,109 7 0	6,841 2 0
660	6,847'14	6,847'14	1,452 8 0	1,389 12 0	620	9,518'36	28,787'69	6,951 10 0	6,840 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,427'78	8,375'24	3,183 12 0	3,024 2 0
2374	27,118'76	27,118'76	6,648 1 0	6,500 10 0	3017	43,281'91	1,26,749'57	31,277 5 0	30,352 1 0
1	11'59	11'59	5 12 0	5 12 0	16	56'78	608'92	245 13 0	246 12 0
2375	27,130'35	27,130'35	6,653 13 0	6,506 6 0	3303	43,338'69	127,358'49	31,523 2 0	30,598 13 0

1st Batch. 30 villages

Soil class.	Wheat land.					
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kali	...	...	'45	...	...	17'68
Kanhar	6'00	5'14	18'15	1'30 kh.	...	741'83
Khari	...	...	...	...	2'00	9'90
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	15'40
Bersi Kanhar	7'05	157'21	40'13	16'73	2'80	1,338'53
Khari	...	3'80	'14	2'43	1'63	32'27
Ran	...	...	3'58	...	...	79'64
Morand	'67	186'50	4'59	...	...	297'12
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	4'45
Ran	...	...	'15	...	...	7'73
Khardi	...	2'00	...	...	...	8'25
Wardi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandhri	...	...	...	...	...	1'28
Occupied	13'72	354'65	67'19	20'46	6'43	2,554'08
Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bersi Kanhar	...	'55	...	...	...	5'05
Morand	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khardi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandhri	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unoccupied	...	'55	...	...	...	5'05
Total	13'72	355'20	67'19	20'46	6'43	2,559'13

## of Warora Tahsil.

Rice land.			Garden land.			Minor crops.	Total.
Tekar.	Warthemia Sawan.	Warthemia Jhilan.	Bari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Marhan Warpani.	Bari Haldi Walit.	Mutfarikat.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18'13
...	2'00	30'88	...	...	...	837'00	1,679'37
...	...	...	...	...	...	3'52	
...	...	25	...	...	...	6'00	
25	79'26	24'73	...	1'63	5'88	8,012'08	9,903'83
...	10'92	1'88	...	...	...	22'32	
...	2'80	54	...	...	...	55'60	
...	29'33	3'70	...	2'66	7'71	7,154'63	7,741'14
...	0'40	50	2'89	...	...	19'66	
...	4'70	...	...	...	...	13'75	
...	...	...	3'35 kh.	04	...	622'31 14'30 kh. 2'20 Ran.	652'45
...	25'95	11'52	...	...	...	922'54	999'81
...	2'30	...	...	...	...	26'40	
...	2'30	30	...	...	...	8'50	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1'00	1'00
...	...	...	...	...	...	3'62	3'62
...	...	...	1'52 3'43 kh.	...	...	98 5'58 kh.	12'78
25	159'26	74'30	11'18	4'33	13'59	17,731'99	21,012'13
...	...	...	...	...	...	95'33	95'33
...	2'25	...	...	...	...	1,148'95	1,156'80
...	1'00	...	...	...	1'39	3,859'93	3,898'32
...	...	...	...	...	...	411'13	411'13
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,314'81	1,314'81
...	...	...	...	...	...	88'89	88'89
...	...	...	...	...	...	2'68	2'68
...	...	...	...	...	...	1'39	1'39
...	3'25	...	...	...	1'39	6,959'11	6,960'35
25	163'21	74'30	11'18	4'33	14'98	24,691'10	27,981'48

Soil class.	Wheat land.			Rice	
	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Sadharan.	Warthemia Tekar.	Warthemia Sawan.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kanhar	1'17	...	33'81	...	2'28
Ran	...	...	3'98	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...
Bersi Kanhar	...	10	'73	...	5'83
Ran	...	...	5'00	...	2'60
Khari	...	...	...	...	...
Morand	...	...	...	12'18	142'23
Ran	...	...	...	4'47	82'04
Khari	...	...	...	1'64	0'40
Khardi	...	...	...	...	'50
Khari	...	...	...	...	...
Wardi	...	...	'14	4'21	110'32
Ran	...	...	...	5'00	72'01
Khari	...	...	...	...	2'86
Betari	...	...	...	...	65
Ran	...	...	...	...	...
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...
Kachar	...	...	'64	...	...
Ran	...	...	1'00	...	...
Total Occupied	1'17	'10	45'30	27'70	421'72
Kanhar	...	...	'38	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...
Bersi Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...
Morand	...	...	...	...	1'09
Ran	...	...	...	...	30
Khari	...	...	...	...	...
Khardi	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...
Wardi	...	...	...	...	9'54
Ran	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...
Betari	...	...	...	...	...
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...
Total Unoccupied	...	...	'38	...	10'93
GRAND TOTAL	1'17	'10	45'68	27'70	432'65

## of Sironcha Tahsil.

land.	Garden land.			Minor crops.	Total.
Warthemia Jhlan.	Pari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Marhan Warpani.	Bari Marhan Walit.	Mutfarikat.	
7	8	9	10	11	12
'99	...	...	...	157'20	...
'80	...	...	...	15'35	} 216'18
...	...	...	...	'60	
10'80	...	...	...	468'65	...
3'96	...	...	...	77'38	} 576'76
...	...	...	...	1'71	
121'16	'95	'36	'c6	749'05	...
43'76	...	...	...	133'31	} 1,323'38
6'09	14'79	2'00	...	8'89	
'10	'15	...	...	3'17	} 13'27
...	8'61	...	...	'74	
77'64	19'72	13'77	...	1,079'18	...
41'98	...	...	...	190'12	} 1,803'71
1'20	164'49	...	...	20'87	
...	...	...	...	12'86	} 16'72
...	...	...	...	3'21	
...	61	...	...	41'30	} 75'63
...	26'80	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	6'92	...
...	...	'56	5'02	27'16	} 34'55
...	...	...	...	'17	
3c8'48	236'12	16'69	5'08	2,997'84	4,060'20
...	...	...	...	34'02	} 35'10
...	...	...	...	'70	
...	...	...	...	86'49	} 102'93
...	...	...	...	16'44	
78	...	...	...	1,120'42	} 1,139'19
...	...	...	...	16'35	
...	...	...	...	'25	} 54'29
...	...	...	...	54'06	
...	'23	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1578'95	} 1,589'59
...	...	...	...	'50	
...	...	...	...	'60	} 4'84
...	...	...	...	4'84	
...	'49 Khari.	...	...	180'38	180'87
78	72	...	...	3,094'00	3,106'81
309'26	236'84	16'69	5'08	6,091'84	7,167'01

Soil class.	Wheat land.						Rice
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Warthemia Telar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanhar	5'44	7'89	1'75	...	...	31'65	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improvement	...	...	...	...	1'50	...	...
Bersi Kanhar	...	6'33	...	...	...	19'17	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari Improvement	...	...	...	...	1'20	...	...
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morand	...	6'17	...	...	...	12'36	11'66
Khari	...	...	...	20	...	30	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khardi	...	...	...	...	...	4'36	1'40
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	8'77
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandhri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Occupied	5'44	20'39	1'75	20	2'70	67'84	21'83
Bersi Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Unoccupied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	5'44	20'39	1'75	20	2'70	67'84	21'83



## of Chanda Tahsil.

land.		Garden land.					Minor crops.	Total.
Warthemia Lawan.	Warthemia Jilan.	Bari Santa Moas- thal.	Bari Abadi War- pani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Marhan War- pani.	Bari Marhan Walit.	Mutfarikat.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18'69	18'69
1'00	...	...	...	'50	1'55	...	660'18	17'21
...	...	...	'70	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'50	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,818'33
39'46	6'72	...	22'02	1'02	3'14	17'82	2,565'54	
'80	1'00	'70	31'49	...	...	'50	11'74	
1'50	...	...	...	...	'14	...	85'10	9,372'82
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'92	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
140'4	54'28	...	25'87	2'73	4'57	3'80	8,329'62	1,793'96
5'58	5'03	...	107'01	1'78	...	'20	15'71	
11'13	1'20	...	2'70	...	...	...	630'47	
10'39	1'47	...	...	...	...	'27	1,540'90	1,137'95
'50	1'00	...	7'56	...	...	...	1'00	
...	'20	...	...	...	...	...	2'4'51	
72'25	20'90	...	'58	...	'60	'85	829'40	1,137'95
5'58	'50	...	6'53	'17	...	...	8'80	
'32	...	...	...	...	...	...	182'20	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'50	1'87
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'87	
...	...	...	'62	...	...	...	33'46	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'25	37'65
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'25	
...	...	...	2'00	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	3'36	...	...	...	3'08	8'44
288'96	92'30	'70	210'91	6'21	10'00	23'44	15,154'26	15,906'92
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249'88	249'88
...	...	...	2'09	...	...	...	5,776'13	6,013'49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235'27	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,423'70	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16'00	2,439'70
1'80	...	...	...	...	...	...	958'36	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67'90	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	464'33	464'33
1'80	...	...	2'09	...	...	...	10,191'57	10,195'46
290'76	92'30	'70	213'00	6'20	10'00	23'44	25,345'83	26,102'38

Soil class.	Wheat land.						Rice	
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sacharan.	Warthemia Tekar.	Warthemia Sawan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kanhar	6'70	3'38	'70	10'70	8'00	309'84	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	12'50	...	...
Bersi Kanhar	2'00	7'56	'68	52'99	3'00	434'30	...	147'07
Khari	1'75	...	...	...	...	23'27	...	1'38
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'38
Morand	...	10'05	...	...	...	19'83	...	142'26
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	1'96	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'01
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'52	220'34
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6'20
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandhri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Occupied	10'45	20'99	1'38	63'69	11'00	801'63	5'52	523'64
Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bersi Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25'80
Morand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'05
Khardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44'39
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Unoccupied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74'24
GRAND TOTAL	10'45	20'99	1'38	63'69	11'00	801'63	5'52	597'88

## of Chanda District.

land.		Garden land.					Minor crops.	Total.
Warthenia Jhila.	Warsalang.	Bari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Marhan Warpani.	Bari Marhan Walit.	Bari Santa Motasthal.	Mutfarikat.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	5'48	...	'86	...	79'55	1,156'06
...	...	...	...	...	3'35	...	4'00	
48'60	...	...	8'34	...	1'61	...	39'10 13	4,765'59
...	...	1'00	5'84	1'00	2'93	...	76'43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33'40	3,735'67
175'18	...	'28	2'18	1'34	10'25	23'45	3,227'97	
4'00	...	5'61	6'00	1'34	3'71	...	80'67	4,237'8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19'59	
'71	...	...	...	2'54	1'00	...	400'71	2,224'06
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14'81	
401'29	...	1'88	1'56	96'32	34'97	2'57	1,274'80	97'85
14'12	...	18'54	...	'20	5'40	...	35'95	
16'01	...	...	...	...	...	...	88'39	16'37
1'50	...	...	...	7'61	...	...	80'88	
...	...	'91	...	...	...	...	4'00	2'81
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'95	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16'37	12,422'19
...	...	Khari 2'55	...	...	...	...	'26	
661'41	...	30'77	29'40	110'35	64'08	26'02	10,061'81	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63'55	63'55
3'28	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,179'72	1,208'80
24'88	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,244'66 Ran. 18'00	2,291'59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	494'29	494'29
16'50	...	Khari '30	...	12'90	...	4'28	2,431'02 Khari 1'00 Ran 71'53	2,581'92
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200'20 Khari '50	200'70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6'29	6'29
44'66	...	'30	...	12'90	...	4'28	6,710'76	6,847'14
706'07	...	31'07	29'40	123'25	64'08	30'30	16,772'62	19,269'33

Boil class.	Wheat land.						Rice		
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Warthemia Tekar.	Warthemia Sawan.	Warthemia Jhilan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kanhar	...	...	'22	'60	...	11'53	...	...	...
Bersi Kanhar	9'21	3'63	1'48	6'82	...	113'75	...	...	20'50
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	'80	...	...	...	...	...
Morand	3'90	2'00	1'00	...	...	21'46	...	14'67	95'30
Khari	5'00	...	...	...	...	2'00	...	4'65	4'50
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'00	...
Khadi	9'37	...	...	...	...	3'00	...	...	...
Khari	1'88	...	...	...	...	'50	...	...	...
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	'41	49'54	18'17
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'73	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13'32	1'83
Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	29'36	5'63	2'70	8'22	...	152'24	41	85'91	140'30

7 villages.

land.		Garden land.							Minor crops.	Total.
Warsalang.	Murkhand.	Bari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Adadi Walit.	Bari Marhan Warpani.	Bari Marhan Walit.	Bari Santa Motasthal.	Bari Santa Patasthal.	Bari Haldi Walit.	Mutfarikat.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12'35
11'10	184'42	...	...	1'45	5'85	...	...	...	264'82	631'93
...	1'00	...	...	1'35	...	...	...	...	5'75	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'00	
24'29	525'23	1'04	...	3'32	15'69	72	2'98	...	561'68	1364'30
1'96	35'21	...	...	...	...	...	2'80	...	...	
...	5'91	...	...	1'25	...	...	...	...	12'58	
...	3'92	...	...	1'88	...	...	...	...	889'41	216'89
...	1'25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6'68	
77	6'85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'41	
66'63	349'89	...	1'43	1'35	1'95	5'77	5'81	...	120'41	717'20
21'45	32'69	...	1'94	...	...	...	1'55	...	2'51	
5'70	8'74	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	6'18	
...	...	...	...	...	1'37	...	...	...	5'05	7'92
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'50	
131'90	1,155'11	1'04	1'37	6'60	24'86	6'69	13'14	...	1,181'98	2,947'46

Grand Total for 5 batches

Soil class.	Wheat land.						Rice		
	Lavan.	Pathar.	Waluri.	Bardha.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Warthemia Tekar.	Warthemia Sawan.	Warthemia Jhlan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kali	...	..	45	...	...	17'68	...	..	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanhar	18'14	17'41	20'82	11'30	8'00	1,128'66	...	5'28	31'87
Khari	...	...	...	1'30	2'00	22'40	...	...	...
					1'50	...			
					Impr.	...			
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	19'38	...	...	1'05
Bersi Kanhar	18'26	174'73	42'39	76'54	5'80	1,906'48	25	271'62	111'35
Khari	1'75	3'80	14	243	1'63	55'47	...	14'10	2'88
					1'20	...			
					Impr.	...			
Ran	...	...	3'58	80	...	84'64	...	9'28	4'50
Morand	4'57	204'72	5'59	20	...	350'77	23'84	468'04	449'62
Khari	5'00	...	...	...	...	8'71	1'64	11'03	20'12
Ran	...	...	15	...	...	7'73	4'47	98'87	44'96
Khordi	9'37	2'00	...	...	...	15'61	1'40	14'90	2'23
Khari	1'88	...	...	...	...	50	...	50	1'00
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Wardi	...	...	...	...	...	14	18'91	478'35	529'57
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19'67	15'82
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'20	87'95	60'12
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'50
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandhri	...	...	...	...	...	1'28	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	1'00	...	...	...
Total	58'97	402'66	73'12	02'57	20'13	3,621'09	55'71	1,481'14	1,276'84
Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...
Bersi Kanhar	...	55	...	...	...	5'05	...	28'05	3'48
Morand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6'14	25'66
								Ran 30	
Khordi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55'73	16'50
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandhri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	55	...	...	...	5'43	...	90'22	44'54

## of Ryotwari Report.

land.		Garden land.							Minor crops.	Total.
Warsang.	Murkhand.	Bari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Maikan Warpani.	Bari Marhan Walit.	Bari Santa Motasthal.	Bari Santa Patasthal.	Bari Haldi Walit.	Mutfarrikat.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18'69	36'82
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5'48	1'55	1'36	...	...	...	2,445'10	...
...	...	70	...	...	3'35	...	...	...	8'12	3,781'17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26'40	...
11'10	184'42	22'02	9'36	6'22	25'28	...	...	5'88	15,745'63	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'02	...
...	1'00	32'49	5'84	1'35	3'43	70	...	...	Bir.	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116'95	19,421'83
...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	252'48	...
24'29	525'23	27'10	4'01	12'25	29'00	24'17	2'08	7'71	20,038'11	...
1'96	35'21	13'34	7'78	3'34	3'91	...	2'80	...	124'93	23,537'31
...	5'91	2'70	...	25	...	...	...	...	809'70	...
...	3'92	19'92	...	3'46	1'27	...	...	...	2,756'50	3,100'35
...	1'25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37'53	...
66'63	349'89	22'61	1'56	111'04	37'77	8'34	5'81	...	226'71	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,226'33	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bir.	6,882'73
21'15	32'69	190'50	17	20	5'40	...	1'55	...	94'53	...
5'70	8'74	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	475'39	...
77	6'85	1'10	...	7'61	...	...	...	...	161'05	...
...	...	27'71	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'25	224'16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13'12	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39'77	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'71	45'13
...	...	3'52	...	...	1'37	...	...	...	4'32	...
...	...	9'33	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'58	25'40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	5'02	...	...	...	27'16	34'55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
131'90	1,155'11	491'80	35'10	147'41	117'96	33'41	13'14	13'59	47,668'65	56,889'45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192'90	193'98
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ran 70	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,673'63	2,727'00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ran 16'44	...
...	...	2'09	...	...	...	...	...	1'39	13,037'04	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khari 25	13,342'59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ran 269'72	...
...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,386'18	3402'41
...	...	Khari.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ran 16'00	...
...	...	30	...	12'90	...	4'28	...	...	62,83'14	...
...	...	Khari.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ran 139'93	6,524'38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khari 1'60	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	758'26	758'76
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khari 50	...
...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	189'35	189'84
...	...	Khari.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'39	1'39
...	...	3'11	...	12'90	...	4'28	...	1'39	26,966'13	2,7130'35

## Details of cropping of area in cultivation

		Wheat.	Linseed.	Sugarcane.	Rice.	Oil-seed.	Cotton.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1st batch. 30 villages of Warora Tahsil.	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	25'21	...	...
	Dry ...	473'11	1,342'80	...	153'93	1,650'18	2,155'71
	Total ..	473'11	1,342'80	...	179'14	1,650'18	2,155'71
2nd batch. 43 villages of Sironcha Tahsil.	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	56'48	...	...
	Dry ...	6'88	7'42	...	604'15	27'93	50'03
	Total ..	6'88	7'42	...	660'63	27'93	50'03
3rd batch. 39 villages of Chanda Tahsil.	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	189'07	...	...
	Dry ...	11'11	417'45	...	61'78	746'96	250'96
	Total ..	11'11	417'45	...	250'85	746'66	250'96
4th batch. 32 villages of Chanda District.	Irrigated ..	...	...	3'52	520'23	...	...
	Dry ...	250'85	478'10	...	217'16	649'71	191'32
	Total ...	250'85	478'10	3'52	737'39	649'71	191'32
5th batch. 6 villages	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	30'62	39'89	17'15	1,420'49	18'01	1'94
Total ...	...	772'57	2,285'66	20'67	3,248'50	3,092'79	2,649'96
Vichora ...	...	4'11	14'04	...	20'77	69'78	8'75
Grand Total ...	...	776'68	2,299'70	20'67	3,269'27	3,162'57	2,658'71



*in number already occupied.*

Tur.	Gram.	Maize.	Juari.	Others.	Total.	Double-cropped area.	Net cropped area.	New fallow.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	25'21	...	...	...	...
157'43	320'65	...	3,927'76	411'53	10,593'10	...	...	...	...
157'43	320'65	...	3,927'76	411'53	10,618'31	28'69	10,589'62	1,245'89	11,835'51
...	...	...	...	5'14	61'62	...	...	...	...
...	22'04	189'97	766'72	378'62	2,053'76	...	...	...	...
...	22'04	189'97	766'72	383'76	2,115'38	60'65	2,054'73	365'84	2,420'57
...	...	...	...	21'98	211'05	...	...	...	...
102'82	67'62	...	6,901'44	695'77	9,255'91	...	...	...	...
102'82	67'62	...	6,901'44	717'75	9,466'96	17'96	9,449'00	1,026'48	10,475'48
...	...	...	...	69'02	592'77	...	...	...	...
52'38	145'34	...	2,232'30	383'59	4,600'75	...	...	...	...
52'38	145'34	...	2,232'30	452'61	5,193'52	97'30	5,096'22	842'33	5,938'55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	29'23	...	583'20	374'64	2,515'17	298'54	2,216'63	184'77	2,401'40
312'63	584'88	189'97	14,411'42	2,340'29	29,909'34	503'14	29,406'20	3,665'31	33,071'51
56'28	9'02	...	254'82	47'20	484'77	13'06	471'71	8'57	480'28
368'91	593'90	188'97	14,666'44	2,387'49	30,394'11	516'20	29,877'91	3,673'88	33,551'79

[Sanctioned in Secretariat (Revenue Department) letter No. 5885, dated the 8th November 1901.]

## Form of Wajib-ul-arz sanctioned for the Chanda District, excluding Sironcha Tahsil

### *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 Tenants.*

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 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.

### *III.—Village Expenses.*

The village expenses will be defrayed under the general consent of the share-holders in proportion to their shares. The malguzars will keep these expenses as low as possible.

The ordinary expenses are at present as follows:—

### *IV.—Appointment of Lambardars.*

The right of appointing a lambardar from among the share-holders vests in the Deputy Commissioner.

### *V.—Appointment and Removal of Village Watchmen.*

[Number of watchmen to be stated and their names; then details of any rent-free service land held, to be followed by details of fees from malguzars and tenants fixed in accordance with the rules issued in Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner's No. 4670-S—74, dated the 28th October 1891.]

### *VI.—Local Remuneration of the Patwari.*

[Details of the rate at which the malguzari and ryoti patwari cess is leviable and of any rent-free land held by the patwari.]

### *VII.—Other Village Servants.*

[Details of servants in village and of rent-free service land, if any, held by them, with names of incumbents and remuneration.]

### *VIII.—Details of land held Revenue-free as against the Malguzar.*

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

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

[Serial No. 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.]

### *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. In respect to forest trees within the village limits, the malguzars will always observe the rules which may be issued from time to time by or under the authority of the Chief Commissioner regarding the use and preservation of malguzari forests. Agriculturists will be permitted to exercise, free of charge, or hindrance their rights of grazing agricultural cattle on the waste; of gathering dry wood, grass, leaves, thorns, roots of *pilas*, bushes, grass for rope-making; of cutting fire-wood and wood required for agricultural purposes; of exercising any other customary right of *nistar* and (when and to the extent warranted by custom) of cutting wood required for house construction and repairs. In the event of any dispute arising, the Deputy Commissioner will, on the application of either party, decide whether any demand is in accordance with custom or not. Fuel, etc., required for sugarcane and turmeric cultivation will also be allowed free of charge to

agriculturists, if there is sufficient after other *nistar* rights have been satisfied. 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 he sell the right to forest produce or grazing, so as to prejudice the use of the *ryots*. If the village waste lands have been apportioned between the *malguzar* and *ryots* by agreements ratified before the Deputy Commissioner or the Settlement Officer, the terms of such agreement shall, except it be modified by general consent, such modification being again ratified by the Deputy Commissioner, be observed by both parties during the period of Settlement.

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 purpose of this clause means cattle primarily and habitually used in the village—(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 forests, 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 Site.*

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 for ground 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 side will be granted; but reasonable conditions as to rent may be imposed by the proprietors. No one shall build on land other than the village site without their permission. The site of houses which are built on agricultural holdings appertain to such holdings and follow them on transfer. The sites of houses forming part of the village *abadi* devolve according to custom. Every person is at liberty to sell or mortgage the materials of his house on leaving the village or on any other occasion; but he cannot so dispose of his house-site, which belongs to the proprietors.

#### 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 and the rights of taking ploughs and plough-cattle along field boundaries shall not be interfered with.

#### XIII.—*Rights over Trees on Occupied Lands.*

Trees of spontaneous growth may be appropriated by the tenants in whose holdings they grow. 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. Tenants of other villages holding trees on *malguzari* waste land shall also pay one-fourth of the produce to the *malguzar* (in villages where this custom is in force). All 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. But if any tenant 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 village-site are the property of the person within whose boundary they are situated unless at the present their produce is enjoyed by other persons, and a house-holder, 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*.

*XV.—Disposal of Hides and Carcasses of Dead Cattle.*

The carcasses of cattle which die in the village, except those of the *malguzar*, are appropriated by the *kotwar* (or by the *kotwar* and the *mahar*), 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 any village or group of villages 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 or transport of the hides, or by any other means, 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 desire.

*XVI.—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.

*XVII.—Irrigation 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. Water can only be taken at such times as are agreed upon in accordance with village custom and under such precautions as are necessary to ensure fair distribution. 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 the owner of any source of irrigation fails to keep it in proper repair, any person interested in the water-supply may execute the necessary repairs; provided that by so doing he shall not acquire any right save that of water-supply according to custom. The owner shall not make or authorize any extension of cultivation in the bed of a tank or other source of irrigation if there is a risk of prejudicing thereby the rights of anybody to irrigation.

If any person desires 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.

*XVIII.—Akhars and Marghats.*

Plot No.        is the 'Akhár' (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*.

*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.)

1. Tank No.        has been made over to the tenants for irrigation purposes (or is required for drinking purposes) and the proprietors have agreed not to grow *singhara* therein.

*XXII.—Payments of inferior proprietors, on account of malikana and cesses. Protected thekadars and their payment.*

[Sanctioned in Secretariat (Revenue Department) letter No. 3773, dated the 25th June 1904].

## **Form of Wajib-ul-arz sanctioned for the Sironcha Tahsil of the Chanda District.**

### *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 rents will be instituted by the lambardar unless there has been a mutual partition of the tenants' lands among the shareholders.

### *II.—Relation of Malguzars with Tenants.*

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 the rules made under it, and shall not recover 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.

### *III.—Appointment of Lambardars.*

The power to appoint lambardars and sub-lambardars from amongst the holders of shares in the superior and inferior proprietary right vests in the Deputy Commissioner.

### *IV.—Appointment and removal of Village Watchmen.*

[Number of watchmen to be stated and their names, then details of any rent-free service land held, to be followed by details of fees from malguzars and tenants fixed in accordance with the rules issued in Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner's No. 4670-S-74, dated the 28th October 1891.]

### *V.—Local Remuneration of the Patwari.*

[Details of the rate at which the malguzari and ryoti patwari cess is leviable and of any rent-free land held by the patwari. Also in any circle where a watandar-patwari still remains, his name, and special remunerations, if any, from the proprietor to be entered.]

### *VI.—Other Village Servants.*

[Details of servants in village and rent-free service land, if any, held by them, with names of incumbents and remuneration.]

### *VII.—Details of Land held Revenue-free as against the Malguzar.*

[Serial No. of holding, area and revenue assessed to be stated, with name of present holder and right in which he holds, whether as malik-makbuza or sharer.]

### *VIII.—Details of land other than service land held free of rent or at privileged rent with particulars of Conditions*

[Serial No. of holding, area and rental to be stated, with name of the present holder, conditions on which or terms for which he holds, and details of rent, if any, to be paid by him.]

### *IX.—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. In respect to forest trees within the village limits, the malguzars will always observe the rules which may be issued from time to time by or under the authority of the Chief Commissioner regarding the use and preservation of malguzari forests. Agriculturists will be permitted to exercise, free of charge or hindrance, their rights of grazing agricultural cattle on the waste; of gathering dry wood, grass, leaves, thorns, roots of *palas*, bushes, grass for rope-making; of cutting firewood and wood required for agricultural purposes; of exercising any other customary right of nistar, and (when and to the extent warranted by custom) of cutting wood required for house construction and repairs. In the event of any dispute arising, the Deputy Commissioner will on the application of either party, decide whether any demand is in accordance with custom or not. Fuel, etc., required for sugarcane and turmeric cultivation will also be allowed free of charge to agriculturists, if there is sufficient after other nistar rights have been satisfied. 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 he sell the right to forest produce or grazing so as to prejudice the use of the ryots. If the village waste lands have been apportioned between the malguzar and ryots by agreement ratified before the Deputy Commissioner or the Settlement Officer, the terms of such agreement shall, except it be modified by general consent, such modification being again ratified by the Deputy Commissioner, be observed by both parties during the period of settlement.

The term "agriculturists" 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 purpose of this clause means cattle primarily and habitually used in the village (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 forests, 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 twenty feet on their side of the boundary line.)

#### *X.—The Village Site.*

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 for ground 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. No one shall build on land other than the village site without their permission. The sites of houses which are built on agricultural holdings appertain to such holdings and follow them on transfer. The sites of houses forming part of the village abadi devolve according to custom. Every person is at liberty to sell or mortgage the materials of his house on leaving the village or on any other occasion, provided that the materials of which it is constructed have not been taken from the malguzari forest under the rule of free nistar; if they have been so taken the house materials shall be deemed to belong to the proprietor. The house-site belongs to the proprietor, and cannot be disposed of by sale or mortgage.

#### *XI.—Encroachments of the River on Tenants' Holdings.*

When the culturable area of a holding is permanently diminished by the action of the Godavari or Pranhita rivers, either through erosion, submersion, or deposit by sand, the tenant is entitled to remission of the rent fixed on the area by which the culturable area of the holding is diminished.

Wherever the Godavari or Pranhita lies on the boundary between this village and Hyderabad territory, the boundary runs on the near edge of the main stream as it runs in the hot weather. (The malguzar is allowed to lease out and take the profits from the sandy bed of the river or any alluvial deposits in the bed within the village limits.)

In the case of waste land plots, the following will be substituted for the last paragraph enclosed in brackets:—

[“The malguzar has no right to profits from cultivation in the river bed.”]

#### *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 and the rights of taking ploughs and plough-cattle along field boundaries shall not be interfered with.

#### *XIII.—Rights over Trees on Occupied Lands.*

Trees of spontaneous growth may be appropriated by the tenants in whose holdings they grow. 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. Tenants of other villages holding trees on malguzari waste land shall also pay one-fourth of the produce to the malguzar in villages where this custom is in force. All 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. But if any tenant leaves 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 shall 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 IX, but all tenants will be allowed to cut down babul trees on their holdings free of charge. Trees growing within the limits of village-site are the property of the person within whose boundaries they are situated, 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. Cattle-dung found on regular comping-grounds belongs to the malguzar.

#### *XV.—Disposal of Hides and Carcasses of Dead Cattle.*

The carcasses of cattle which die in the village, except those of the malguzar, are appropriated by the Madgis (or "kotwar" according to existing custom), who take their hides without payment and in consideration thereof are bound to see that the carcasses are disposed of in such a way that they may not be a source of danger to health, and in return for this privilege the Madgis (or kotwar) supply the owners of the dead cattle with leather ropes and shoes. In any village or group of villages 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 or transport of the hides, or by any other means, 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.—Irrigation 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. Water can only be taken at such times as are agreed upon in accordance with village custom and under such precautions as are necessary to ensure fair distribution. The malguzar (or inferior proprietor) is responsible for the proper repair and maintenance of all tanks entered in his name.

If the owner of any source of irrigation fails to keep it in proper repair, any person interested in the water-supply may execute the necessary repairs, provided that by so doing he shall not acquire any right, save that of water-supply according to custom. The owner shall not make or authorize any cultivation in the bed of a tank.

If any person desires 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.

#### *XVII.—Rights of the Village over Land belonging to other Villages.*

#### *XVIII.—Rights of other Villages over Land belonging to the Village.*

Special clauses for the villages in the Nugur Estate.

I.—The sub-lambardar will be responsible for performing all the duties of the lambardar specified in the general Wajib-ul-arz and for enforcing all the terms of that Wajib-ul-arz.

II.—The sub-lambardar will credit the revenue and cesses fixed on this village direct to Government, and will pay the malikana direct to the superior proprietor.

[Sanctioned in Secretariat (Revenue Department) letter No. 3733, dated the 23rd June 1904.]

### **Form of Wajib-ul-arz sanctioned for the Zamindaris of the Chanda District.**

## **PART I.—OF THE RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF THE ZAMINDAR AS AGAINST GOVERNMENT**

### **1.—Tenure.**

The tenure of the Zamindar is impartible and non-transferable save to the nearest male heir, and each such transfer shall be subject to the approval of the Chief Commissioner. The Zamindari is held by one person, the Zamindar for the time being, and is held on condition of loyalty, proper management, and the improvement and cultivation of the estate.

The privileges of the Zamindar are personal, and should at any time the estate be transferred, otherwise than in accordance with this clause, the Government will be at liberty to impose a full land revenue and forest assessment and to resume all special Zamindari privileges.

### **2.—Succession.**

On the death of the Zamindar the estate devolves upon his eldest legitimate son. In default of a son either born to him or adopted, the estate devolves upon the nearest male kinsman. In the event of any dispute arising as to the legitimacy of any claimant to the succession, the case shall be decided according to the custom of the family.

In the event of the first in order of succession being in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner unfit to carry out the conditions of clause I, the Zamindari devolves upon the nearest male heir who possesses the requisite qualifications.

### **3.—Removal of Zamindar and Forfeiture of Privileges.**

The Zamindar in the case of gross misconduct or maladministration is liable to removal by the Chief Commissioner. Such removal may be temporary (in which case the Deputy Commissioner will manage the estate on behalf of the Zamindar), or it may be permanent. If permanent removal be ordered, the succession shall take place as if the Zamindar had died.

### **4.—Maintenance of Relatives.**

The members of the Zamindar's family have a right to suitable maintenance from the Zamindar, but no member of the Zamindar's family or any other person is entitled to hold or enjoy any portion of the Zamindari in proprietary right or any assignment of revenue free by reason of such portion of the Zamindari or such assignment having at any time been made over to, or continued in the possession of, such person for his maintenance or any other purpose.

### **5.—Village Management.**

The villages of the Zamindari are managed according to the conditions of Part II of this Wajib-ul-arz and in accordance with such provisions as may from time to time be laid down by law or by order having the force of law.

### **6.—Forests.**

The forests or forest lands of the estate shall be managed in accordance with rules prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

### **7.—Dues on Traders.**

No transit dues are levied by the Zamindar. But the Zamindar, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, may levy bazar dues in selected towns at such rates and under such rules as may be approved, provided that the income from such dues be in every case spent on the improvement of the town in which they are levied.

### **8.—Miscellaneous Dues.**

No dues not authorized by this Wajib-ul-arz shall be levied by the Zamindar without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

### **9.—Minerals.**

All minerals are the property of Government, which has a right of free access and egress thereto and therefrom so long as seems good to it. The Government will not levy royalty on stone or iron ore extracted by the Zamindar by country methods for use within the Zamindari.



## PART II.—OF THE RELATIONS OF THE ZAMINDAR WITH THEKADARS, PATELS, AND RYOTS.

### 1.—*Thekadars, Patels, and their Co-sharers.*

Except where the contrary is stated, the term "patel" as used in this *Wajib-ul-arz* includes all inferior proprietors, village muafidars, and thekadars, whether protected or not.

In villages held by muafidars and thekadars having protected status, co-sharers cannot claim partition.

### 2.—*Nasarana.*

The Zamindar will not levy *nasarana* when granting or renewing leases.

### 3.—*Protected Thekadars.*

Name of village.	Name of thekadar.	The thekadars of the villages noted on the margin are granted protected status under Section 65-A of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act.
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### 4.—*Cesses.*

The levy from ryots by either Zamindar, thekadar, or patel, or cesses in money, kind, or labour, which are not authorized by law or by the Chief Commissioner, is prohibited.

### 5.—*Patwari Cess.*

The ryots will pay patwari cess at the rate of \_\_\_\_\_ in the rupee of rental direct to the patwari; the payment of merhkuros will now cease.

The Zamindar is entitled to levy patwari cess at the following rates:—

				Rs.	a.	p.
From thekadars	...	...	...	...	...	...
From inferior proprietors and malik-makbuzas	...	...	...	...	...	...
From muafidars	...	...	...	...	...	...

### 6.—*Village Watchmen and their Remuneration.*

The appointment, suspension, and removal of village watchmen are governed by the rules framed under Section 147-A of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act.

The kotwar is remunerated by contributions from ryots, and, in future, thekadars and patels will contribute at the rates paid by ryots in their several villages.

### 7.—*The Village Bhumia.*

The office of Bhumia in one of religious service and carries with it no special rights over the village lands. He is remunerated by dues contributed by the tenants according to the usual village customs.

The office is heritable but not transferable. The original appointment of Bhumia to a waste village rests with the Zamindar. The village community has the right to nominate a successor in the absence of an heir willing to take up the office and in the case referred to below. On failure of the village community to exercise this right the Zamindar will nominate a successor.

If the Bhumia absents himself from the village for one year or more, his right to the office thereby lapses; the village community have in this case the right to appoint a successor to the vacancy. If the village community fail to exercise the rights of appointment given them by this clause, the Zamindar shall have the power to appoint a Bhumia.

is Bhumia of this village.

### 8.—*Other Village Servants.*

The village barber, blacksmith, herdsman, and bhumak will be appointed by the patels and will be paid by them and their ryots according to the present custom and practice.

9.—*Village Site.*

Every ryot is entitled to a site for his house rent free and for his threshing-floor and *nistar-bari*.

If a cultivator abandons his holding and leaves the village, he loses all right to any house-site he may have held in the village. If a cultivator leaves the village, having been ejected from his holding, he is entitled to sell or remove the materials of his house, provided that he does so within a month. A cultivator who has built a house does not, so long as he remains in the village, lose his right to occupy such house if he loses his land. Non-agricultural traders can build houses only on such terms as may be agreed upon with the patel. In the absence of any such terms to the contrary, any such person who has built a house may, on leaving the village, dispose of it or the materials thereof, as he thinks best.

10.—*Village Roads and Thoroughfares.*

The ordinary country cart roads, footpaths, and thoroughfares shall be kept open and passable during all seasons of the year, and it shall be the duty of the patel and kotwar to see that no encroachment is made on them by anyone, and to report, if necessary, to the Zamindar. The ryots shall repair them annually.

11.—*Village Waste.*

1. Forest lands in the estate will be managed in accordance with any rules which may be made by the Chief Commissioner.

2. Waste land may not be enclosed by other patels or tenants except for purposes of cultivation, and provided there has been no express prohibition on the part of the Zamindar. An enclosed plot which is not cultivated within six months of its enclosure reverts to the village waste. But patels may enclose waste land for the planting of groves or the formation of fodder reserves or grass birs with the approval of the Zamindar; and tenants may do so with the permission of the patel, subject to the veto of the Zamindar if the patel does not hold the village as inferior proprietor.

3. Any patel or ryot wishing to construct a tank in the village waste may do so, provided that if substantial progress is not made with the construction of the tank within six months of its commencement, the land reverts to the village waste :

Provided also that the Zamindar may prohibit the making of a tank by either patel or ryot, in the waste land of villages which are not held by inferior proprietors or protected thekadars, and that a patel who is inferior proprietor may prohibit the making of a tank by a ryot on the waste land of his village.

4. The fruit of trees planted by ryots in the village waste may be taken by the persons who planted them, as long as such persons remain in the village, but if they leave the village they have no future claim to the trees.

5. The fruit of mahua trees on the village waste shall be enjoyed by the Zamindar, patels and ryots according to the custom of the village.

6. All patels, ryots, and other members of the agricultural class are entitled to graze their cattle in the waste of the village where they hold land and to take ordinary nistar free of any charge.

The patel is responsible for conserving and regulating the enjoyment of this right. The privilege of free grazing does not, however, apply to large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep and goats kept by any person for trade in stock and ghi, nor is the free grant of timber conceded to merchants, traders, and others desirous of building large establishments with a view to settle themselves in the Zamindari.

12.—*Trees and Grass Land included in Holdings.*

No assessment shall be levied on groves so long as they continue to be maintained for public benefit and the area in which they stand remains uncultivated. The fruit of trees planted by ryots in their holdings and the wood of the trees when they are cut shall belong to those who planted them so long as they set in their holdings, and at their death the same right shall pass to their successors. But if a ryot abandons his holdings he has no right to trees growing on it. Cultivators may cut trees of spontaneous growth on land included in their holdings with the permission of the Zamindar. Grass growing on field banks belongs to the cultivators of the fields.

### 13.—*Tanks and Embankments.*

1. Ryots can make tanks in their holdings and patels in their *sir* lands without obtaining permission from the Zamindar.

2. If the construction of a tank or embankment is opposed by others on the ground that their lands will be submerged or in any way injuriously affected by such tank or embankment, the person desirous of making the improvement shall refer the matter to the Zamindar.

3. *Record in detail of customary method of managing any irrigation work now existing in the village of which the water is used by two or more cultivators.*

### 11.—*Joint Sugarcane Cultivation.*

In villages where it is the custom to take up *sir* land or tenants' holdings in rotation for joint sugarcane cultivation, the allotment of land within the plot rests with the Zamindar or his representative; when the plot ceases to grow cane, the right of cultivating it passes to the original cultivator of the plot.

### 15.—*Taxes.*

The taxes known as Bandhor and Gharkari have now been included in rents. Taxes similar to those formerly levied under these names may not in future be taken in addition to rents now fixed. Poll taxes on artisans, such as those known as Mangthapatti, Ghanapatti, and Pohakhandi, and taxes other than such as are paid in commutation of forest dues, may not in future be demanded by the Zamindar.

### 16.—*Disposal of Hides and Carcases.*

The hides and carcases of dead cattle are appropriated by the Zamindar or by the kotwar according as the existing custom may be in the estate.

### 17.—*Maintenance of Forest Boundaries.*

When the village lands adjoin blocks of Government forest or Zamindari forest, the patels and ryots will contribute towards the maintenance of the boundary by annually clearing a line to the width of twenty feet on their side of the boundary line.

### 18.—*Payments of Inferior Proprietors, Malik-makbuzoas, Maktadars, and Mokasdars.*

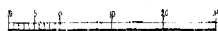
### 19.—*Rights of Inferior Proprietors, Maktadars, and Mokasdars over the village waste and forest profits.*

# District

## CHANDA

Showing newly formed boundaries in different Colours.

Scale 1 Inch = 16 Miles



### REFERENCES.

Chief Town.....	○ CHANDA
Tahsil.....	□ WARORA
Town.....	• Tumurgunda
Main Road.....	—————
District Boundary.....	-----
Tahsil do. ....	-----
Zamindari do. ....	-----
Railway.....	—————
Sonsari.....	1
Gewardha.....	2
Padi Muranda.....	3
Warora Tahsil.....	-----
Chanda do.....	-----
Brahmapuri do.....	-----
Garhchitoli do.....	-----
Sironcha do.....	-----
New Tahsil Boundary.....	-----



