

FINAL REPORT
ON THE
RE-SETTLEMENT
OF THE
THREE CIS-WAINGANGA TAHSILS
OF THE

CHANDA DISTRICT
IN THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES

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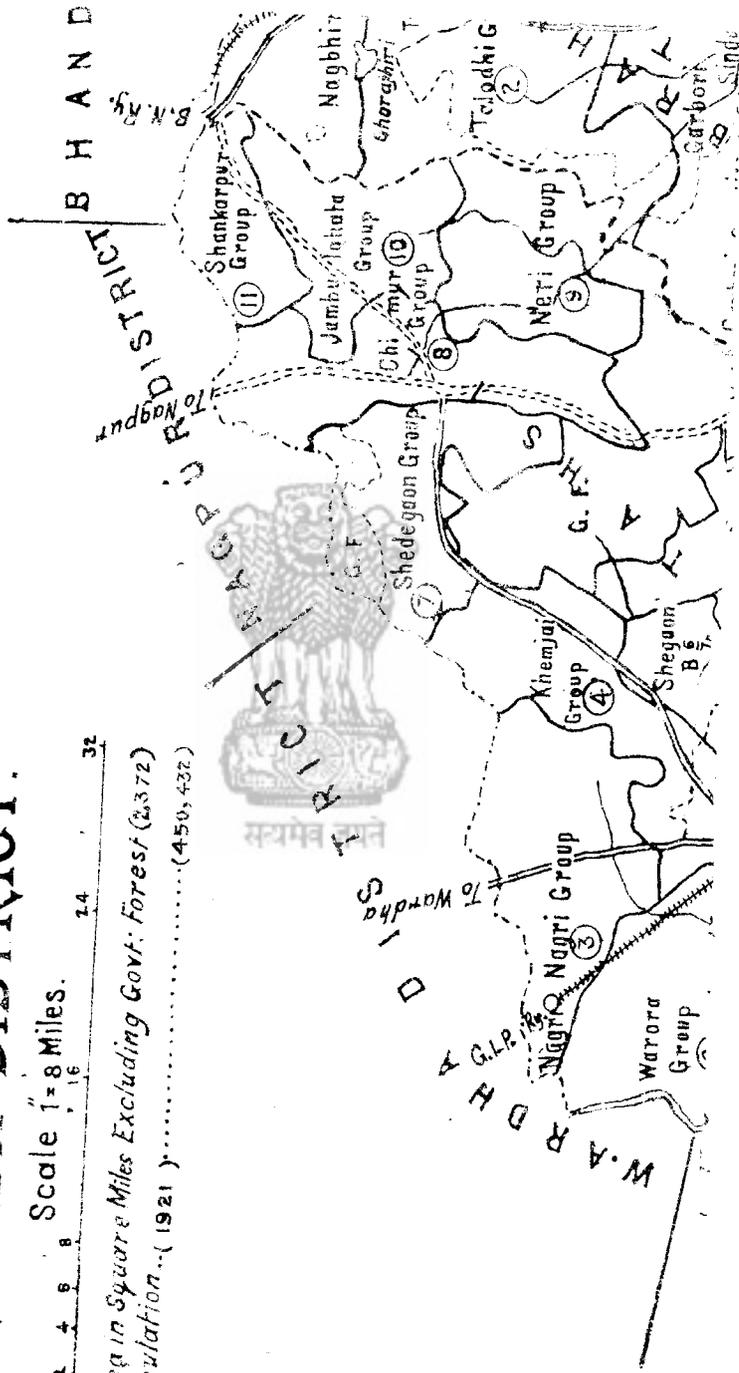
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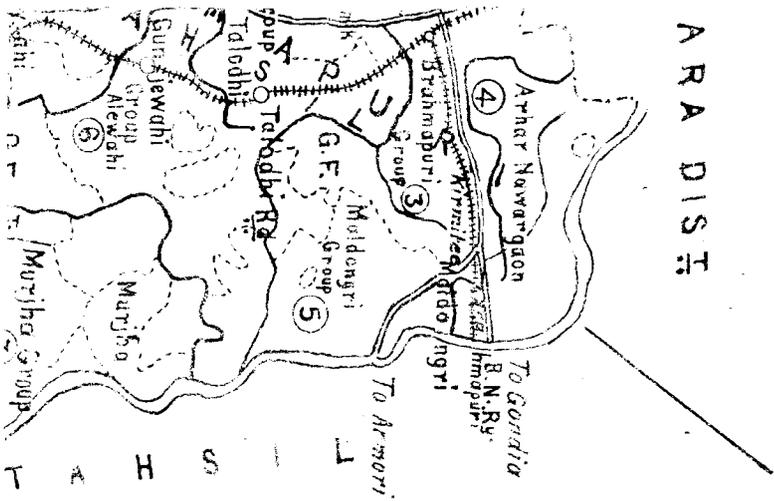
THREE CIS-WAINGANGA TAHSILS
CHANDA DISTRICT.

Scale 1" = 8 Miles.

Area in Square Miles Excluding Govt. Forest (2,372)
Population--(1921).....(450,432)



ARA DIST.



REFERENCES.

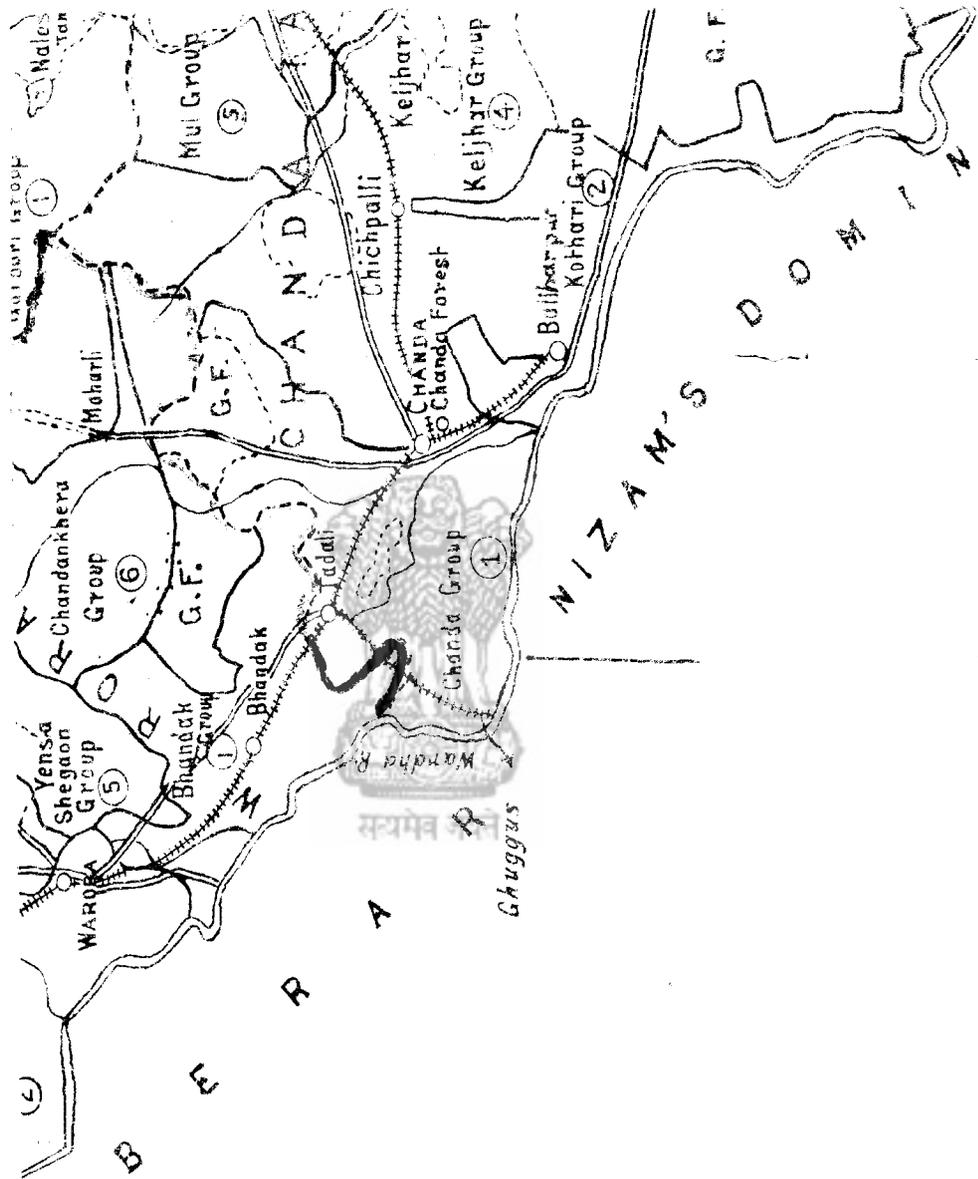
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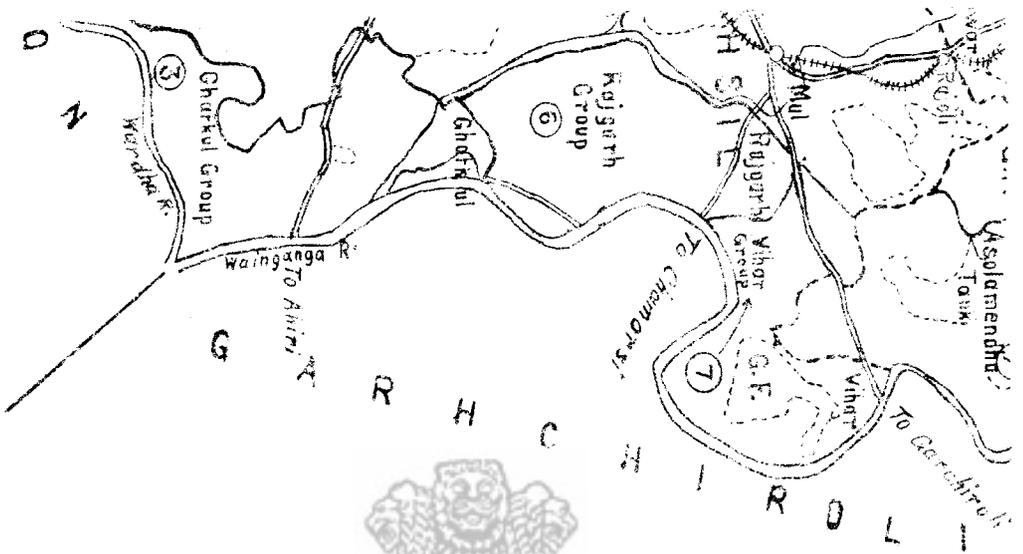


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- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|------------------|
| 1 Bhantak | 1 Chunda | 1 Garbori |
| 2 Barora | 2 Kohari | 2 Talochi |
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| 5 Yana Sheyga | 5 Mui | 5 Maldangri |
| 6 Chankhera | 6 Rajgarh | 6 Ganjwaki |
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FINAL REPORT ON THE RE-SETTLEMENT OF THE THREE CIS-WAINGANGA TAHSILS OF THE CHANDA DISTRICT.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL.

1. **Preliminary.**—Major Lucie Smith's first settlement report (1869), Mr. P. Hemingway's last report (1905) and the gazetteer of the Chanda district contain a full description of its geography, history, land revenue and general administration, agriculture, etc., and as nothing is to be gained by repeating the same in a different language, I do not propose to encumber this report with more details than are necessary to set forth clearly the data on which the new settlement of the three cis-Wainganga tahsils, *viz.*, Warora, Chanda and Brahmपुरi, is based and the fiscal effect of revision.

2. **Description of the cis-Wainganga tahsils.**—These three tahsils form the western portion of the Chanda district in the Nagpur division and lie in the doab of the Wardha and Wainganga rivers, which join at Seoni, the south-eastern village of the Ghatkul group in the Chanda tahsil, and form the Pranhita, the chief tributary of the Godawari.

This portion is bounded on the north by parts of the Wardha, Nagpur and Bhandara districts, on the east by the Garhchiroli tahsil, on the south by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's dominions and on the west by Berar. It covers about one-third of the total area of the district (3,353 out of 9,318 square miles) but constitutes a comparatively highly developed tract, which the Wainganga river separates from the backward tracts of the Garhchiroli tahsil and in which the summary and simplified procedures mostly adopted in the trans-Wainganga tahsils could not be tried—the circumstances being very different. The western portion of the Warora and Chanda tahsils lies in the valley of the Wardha river and the rest of them and the whole of the Brahmपुरi tahsil in that of the Wainganga river—the two valleys being separated by the watershed formed by the two main ranges of elevations named the Chimur and the Mul hills. The tract is well drained by various streams and nalas which directly or ultimately run into the two main rivers and are mostly dry in hot months, though they overflow their banks and are rapid in floods in the rains.

The northern, western and eastern portions of the tract lying in the open in belts along the rivers contain soils of disintegrated trap, growing cotton, wheat, linseed and jowar pre-eminently, and the central portions along and about the Chimur and Mul hills are partly of trap but mostly of soft sandstone very suited, with adequate irrigation facilities, to rice, sugarcane and garden crops.

The Wardha valley is a fairly level open tract of very deep and fertile soils drained by the Potra, the Wana, the Dahiwal, the Sirnai and the Irai rivers and their tributaries and comprises the Warora, Bhandak and Haweli parganas of the first settlement. It contains large rolling plains of black, yellow and brown loam with isolated sandstone hills, about which the soil is chiefly the coarse sandy variety known as wardi, which is either reddish or yellowish in colour. This open portion is a continuation of the Hinganghat tract, which resembles the bare and uninteresting Nagpur country, having occasional strips of jungle in it. The Wardha river itself is comparatively narrow and sluggish with high banks generally on either side, which, as described in the Ghatkul group report, grow luxuriant crops of jowar, castor, chillies, brinjals, papat and cotton.

The Wainganga valley on the other hand is far more interesting, having extensive hills and jungles alternating with cultivation. It comprises the old Chimur, Brahmपुरi, Rajgarh, Garburi and Ghatkul parganas. The Kholia or Chimur nala flowing through the Chimur pargana joins the Bokardoh nala of the Garburi pargana to form the Huma or the Mul river, which after the Cheondha nala joins it near Akapur Tukum flows into the Andhari river, which with its

tributaries drains the Rajgarh and Ghatkul parganas and joins the Wainganga river near Ghatkul. The northern portions of the Chimur and the Brahmapuri parganas contain stretches of black and brown loam, which, though not reaching the Wardha riverain soils in colour, depth and quality, grow when embanked quite good rabi crops of all kinds after light rice is reaped. The southern and eastern portions of the Chimur pargana and the Rajgarh and Garbori parganas drained by the branches of the Andhari river and its tributaries have several forest-clad hills and patches of jungles dotted over them and contain reddish or yellowish sandy soil with stretches of brown and yellowish loam. There are excellent malguzari tanks in these parganas which mostly owe their existence to the efforts of Kohli proprietors, who took an amount of interest in making rice secure and extending sugarcane cultivation. The Garbori pargana is so well studded with magnificent tanks that it is likened to a lake pargana. In paragraph 384 of his report Major Lucie Smith had made mention of the existence of the remains of fine tanks in the forest and recommended their systematic repair. The Irrigation department have since the last settlement repaired or constructed the minor tanks at Chindhi, Khairi, Kachepar, Tekri, Paonpar, Marhegaon, Rudrapur, Paona, Ghorpeth, Janala, Junona and Itoli. The Kosarla tank is under construction in the Brahmapuri group and should, when completed, irrigate large areas in that and the Talodhi groups. The Garmausi tank of the Agricultural department burst in the monsoon of 1921 and has since been transferred to the Irrigation department. The three major irrigation works of Asolamendha, Ghorajhari and Naleshwar have been constructed by damming the Cheondha, Bokardoh and Naleshwar nalas. The first tank commands 145,000 acres in 77 villages lying between the Cheondha nala and the Mul and Andhari rivers on one side and the Wainganga river on the other (the southern portion of the Murjha group of the Brahmapuri tahsil and practically the entire groups of Rajgarh and Vihar of the Chanda tahsil), the second 53,727 acres in 60 villages of the Talodhi and Garbori groups enclosed by the Huma river and the Bokardoh nala and the third 23,794 acres in 23 villages of the southern portion of the Garbori group and the northern portion of the Mul group lying between the Huma river and the Mul hills. These hills contain perennial springs, the water of which is diverted into channels for irrigating rice and sugarcane in several places. The areas actually irrigated in 1920-21 by the Asolamendha, Ghorajhari and Naleshwar tanks were 14,305, 7,767 and 2,165 acres and the irrigation revenue from them was Rs. 23,495, Rs. 16,124 and Rs. 5,220 respectively. The natural resources of West Chanda, as distinguished from the two trans-Wainganga tahsils of East Chanda, are great and are being gradually explored and developed. The district contains valuable malguzari and Government forests. The former in the north supply a good deal of grass, small timber and firewood to the markets of the Nagpur and Wardha districts: the latter is divided into two independent forest divisions called the North and South Chanda divisions. The latter, which covers also the forest of East Chanda, is more important from the forestry point of view, having in it the Kothari range and large well known Allapalli and Sironcha teak forests and controlling the Ahiri Zamindari jungle taken by the Government on long lease. The former, however, which extends over most of the cis-Wainaganga tract, has far greater potentialities, being full not only of bamboos, fuel and timber but of mineral wealth. The Warora colliery, for which the Wardha-Warora section of Great Indian Peninsula Railway was opened in 1877 was closed down on the 30th April 1906 and most of its staff went to the newly opened Ballarpur colliery. The Government sold this colliery to the late Sir Kasturchand Daga and the Hon'ble Mr. (now Sir) Manakji Dadabhoy for Rs. 7,50,000 in 1913. The Wardha-Warora section of the railway was extended to it in 1917. Next in importance is their Ghugus colliery, which has been linked with the Tadali station on this extension since 1918. The Lalpeth, Durgapur and Mahakali coal mines are yet small beginnings. Concessionaires hold the following leases or licenses:—

- (a) Clay or ochre leases covering 767 acres.
- (b) Prospecting licenses for clay covering 357 acres.
- (c) Leases for iron ore covering 351 acres.
- (d) Leases for coal covering 12,164 acres.
- (e) Prospecting licenses for coal covering 6,855 acres.

3. **Changes since settlement.**—The following table compares the number of villages of three tahsils as they stood at the last settlement and after revision :—

Tahsil.	At last settlement.					After revision				
	Mal-guzari.	Theka-dari.	In-ferior pro-prietary.	Raiyat-wari.	Total.	Mal-guzari.	Theka-dari.	In-ferior pro-prietary.	Raiyat-wari.	Total.
Warora ...	533	7	2	28	570	529	5	2	55	591
Chanda ...	558	...	...	52	420	317	...	...	112	429
Bramhapuri ...	382	...	...	11	393	365	...	...	62	427
Total ...	1,283	7	2	91	1,383	1,211	5	2	229	1,447

On the formation of the Garhchiroli tahsil the Wainganga river was taken as the boundary between the three cis-Wainganga and the two trans-Wainganga tahsils. The Warora tahsil boundary remained untouched, 47 villages, of the Chanda tahsil—44 malguzari and 3 raiyatwari—were transferred to the Brahmapuri tahsil, from which 57 villages—56 malguzari and 1 raiyatwari—lying on the left bank of the river were included in the Garhchiroli tahsil.

The table above gives a decrease of 72 in the number of malguzari and of two in that of thekadari villages, while raiyatwari villages have increased by 138.

Of the thekadari villages two, *viz.*, Seoni-majra and Wasanvihira, were made raiyatwari at the announcement of the last settlement. The decrease of 72 in malguzari villages is due to—

- the transfer of 56 villages from the Brahmapuri to the Garhchiroli tahsil ;
- the amalgamation of four villages, *viz.*, Rantala, Ballharpur, Dewulpur and Saongi, with Viloda, Khadsingi, Bhansuli *alias* Amarpuri and Peth-Bhansuli respectively in the Warora tahsil and of two others, *viz.*, Bir Mokasa and Bhaigaon with Datala and Nagpur respectively in the Chanda tahsil (*vide* details in statement attached) ;
- the afforestation of eight villages—five, *viz.*, Kanhalgaon, Bhatala, Ganpur, Kunala and Cheondha of the Chanda tahsil, and three, *viz.*, Karwa, Pipalheti and Pangarjhari of the Brahmapuri tahsil, and
- the net result of the formation of one malguzari village, *viz.*, Gunjewahi, mahal II, and of the transformation of three villages, *viz.*, Paonpar, Asolamendha and Garmausi, from malguzari into raiyatwari.

There has been an increase of 27 raiyatwari villages in the Warora tahsil and a net increase of 60 and 52 such villages respectively in the Chanda and Brahmapuri tahsils as explained below : —

<i>Chanda tahsil.</i> —Raiyatwari villages at settlement	...	52
Newly formed villages	...	67
	Total	119
Four villages, <i>viz.</i> , Chak Dubharpeth, Chak Pargaon, Chak Bapur and Chak Wadegaon, have been amalgamated with the raiyatwari villages of Dubharpeth, Pargaon, Bapur and Wadegaon.		—4
Three villages, <i>viz.</i> , Chak Pandharsarar, Mowad and Rajoli raiyatwari, have gone to the Brahmapuri tahsil	...	—3
	Balance	112

<i>Brahmapuri tahsil.</i> —Raiyatwari villages at settlement	...	11
Newly formed villages	...	+ 48
Three malguzari villages, <i>viz.</i> , Paonpar, Asola-mendha and Garmausi, made raiyatwari	...	+ 3
Three villages transferred from the Chanda tahsil	...	+ 3
		65
Total	...	65
One village, <i>viz.</i> , Uchli Chak no. II, included in Uchli malguzari	...	— 1
One village, <i>viz.</i> , Chakwari, transferred to the Garhchiroli tahsil	...	— 1
One village, <i>viz.</i> , Chak Saongi, submerged in the Asola tank	...	— 1
		62
Balance	...	62

4. **Area.**—The present areas of the three tahsils, excluding Government forest, is 1,518,113 acres or 2,372 square miles, the details being—

Tahsils.	Malguzari area.	Raiyatwari area.	Total area in acres.	Total area in square miles.
	Acres.	Acres.		
Warora	560,156	55,616	615,772	962
Chanda	394,256	106,401	500,657	782
Brahmapuri	358,467	43,217	401,684	628
Total	1,312,879	205,234	1,518,113	2,372

5. **Assessment groups.**—The cis-Wainganga tahsils have for assessment purposes been divided into the following 25 groups :—

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|---|--|
| (a) | <i>Warora tahsil</i> (11).— | { | 1. Bhandak.
2. Warora.
3. Nagri.
4. Khemjai.
5. Yensa-Shegaon.
6. Chandankhera.
7. Shedegaon.
8. Chimur.
9. Neri.
10. Jambulghata.
11. Shankarpur. |
| (b) | <i>Chanda tahsil</i> (7).— | { | 1. Chanda.
2. Kothari.
3. Ghatkul.
4. Keljhar.
5. Mul.
6. Rajgarh.
7. Vihar. |
| (c) | <i>Brahmapuri tahsil</i> (7).— | { | 1. Garbori.
2. Talodhi.
3. Brahmapuri.
4. Arhar-Nawargaon.
5. Maldongri.
6. Gunjewahi.
7. Murjha. |

The groups of the Warora and Brahmapuri tahsils are, with a few minor alterations explained in the group reports, much the same as at the last settlement. The name of the Kurul group of the Brahmapuri tahsil had to be changed into the Maldongri group, as Kurul is now in the Garhchiroli tahsil. The Chanda tahsil has 7 groups instead of 10, as the Ghot, Garhchiroli and Amgaon groups now form part of the Garhchiroli tahsil.

(A) *Warora tahsil*.—The Warora, Nagri, Khemjai and Yensa-Shegaon groups have large plains of black and yellowish soil with a few isolated hills scattered here and there. The richest soil is in the belts along the courses of the Wardha, Wana and Potra rivers. Poorer soil is in the north, where there are extensive jungles, but the Khemjai group though jungly has mostly good black cotton soil. The Bhandak and Chandankheda groups are more picturesque than any others in the district. The portions of them adjoining or close to the Warora and Yensa-Shegaon groups are well cleared and cultivated, containing mostly trap soil, while the northern portions about the jungle and the forest-clad hills have sandy or yellowish soil generally with stretches of brownish and stony bersi and morand. The remaining five groups forming the old Chimur tract lie between the Chimur hills containing the well-known Taroba lake and sanctuary and the Pherjagarh or Satbahini hills separating the Warora from the Brahmapuri tahsil. The upper half of the Chimur tract too contains large plains of fairly cultivated land, which though not quite so good as that in the western portion of the Warora tract is very deep and fertile. There are forest-clad hills in the east and south and the western portion is jungly. Soil in the southern half is sandy, being either reddish or yellowish in colour with occasional blocks of black or brown loam. There exist several beautiful tanks about the slopes of the western and eastern hills—those at Talodhi Tukum, Baradgata, Kitadi, Chorti Tukum, Madangarh, Dongargaon, Palasgaon, Pipardoh and Kajalsara being important. There is no real rice group in the tahsil: the Bhandak, Warora, Nagri and Shankarpur groups are open field ones growing *bani* cotton, *lawi* jowar, tur, wheat, linseed and til and the remaining ones devoted also mostly to open field crops, though rice is important in them. The best groups in the tahsil are (1) Warora, (2) Shankarpur, (3) Nagri, (4) Khemjai and (5) Bhandak: then come Chimur, Yensa-Shegaon, and Jambulghata in order, and Shedegaon, Chandankhera and Neri rank last.

(B) *Chanda tahsil*.—The Chanda and Kothari groups formed the old haveli tract. The soil in the portion lying along the Wardha river is deep and productive—being black or brown in colour. The land has been well cleared and cultivated. Inland to the north are dense malguzari and Government forests alternating with cultivation, which lies mostly in wardi soil close to sandstone hills and partly in stretches of brown bersi and morand. The soil in these two groups approaches that in the Warora group, though a little lighter in colour and perhaps a little less productive. The Ghatkul group lies between the Government forest and the two rivers which meet each other at Seoni—the belt along the Wardha being narrow and that along the Wainganga wide. The soil near these rivers is mostly black and stony and further inland it is mostly sandy and reddish. This group resembles the Rajgarh and Vihar groups, and a number of raiyatwari villages exist in the western portion, which is hilly and from which several nalas flow across to join the Andhari and the two rivers.

The Keljhar and Mul groups, drained by the Andhari and Mul rivers and the Cheondha nala, are the real rice groups of the Chanda tahsil. The soil is mostly sandy and poor in the former group, and tenants migrate almost every year to the cotton and jowar-growing tracts along the Wardha river, as they have no work to keep them engaged in their villages after the rice crop is harvested. The latter group has better soil and tenantry. The perennial springs of the Somnath hills, the Naleshwar main channel and its branches and the Janala tank in the Mul hills irrigate practically all the western portion of this group. The Rajgarh and Vihar groups lie almost entirely between the Cheondha nala and the Mul and the Andhari rivers on the west and the Wainganga river on the east. Since the last settlement they have had constructed in the n a network of the Asolamendha main channels and distributaries: consequently rice has much increased, displacing rabi jowar. They were depressed at the last settlement, but have made remarkable progress since and are now well protected. Rice has already become important and is likely further to displace jowar considerably. Kothari and Rajgarh are the best groups in the tahsil, Chanda, Vihar, Mul and Ghatkul rank next and Keljhar comes last.

(C) *Brahmapuri tahsil*.—The Brahmapuri, Arhar-Nawargzon, Maldongri and Murjha groups lie along the Wainganga river, and though the soil in them is light in colour and not so deep and fertile as in the groups along the Wardha

river, it is a bit better than that found in the Chimur, Neri and Jambulghata groups of the Warora tahsil on the other side of the Pherjagarh hills. It is decidedly superior to and deeper than the soil of the rice groups of the Chanda tahsil. Much of the cultivation in the old Brahmapuri pargana, which consisted of these four groups, is, as in the Chimur, Neri and Jambulghata groups, of the *Chauras* type. Land of good class is highly embanked and regularly double-cropped, light rice being followed by wheat, linseed, gram and lakh or lakhori. Though rice covers a large area in these groups, they are chiefly rabi growing ones. The Kosarla Government tank under construction will command several villages of the Brahmapuri group. More interesting than the Brahmapuri pargana is the old Garbori pargana comprising the three present rice groups of Gunjewahi, Garbori and Talodhi, which are full of Government and malguzari forests and are drained by several streams rivulets and contain numerous malguzari tanks of various sizes. The soil is mostly sandy with occasional stretches of brownish bersi and morand. Rice and sugarcane are the principal kharif crops and among rabi crops, rabi jowar receives attention. These three groups constitute the heavy rice tract of the district, being a continuation of the Rajgarh rice pargana of the Chanda tahsil.

The Arhar-Nawargaon, Brahmapuri, Garbori and Talodhi groups are the strong ones of the tahsil, and Gunjewahi, Maldongri and Murjha rank after them.

CHAPTER II.—POPULATION.

6. **Census figures and density.**—The population of the cis-Wainganga tahsils is mainly agricultural. The figures of the last four enumerations are compared below :—

Year.	Warora.	Chanda.	Brahmapuri.	Total.	Plus or Minus.
1891	141,750	111,072	139,402	392,224	
1901	132,760	98,106	112,981	344,147	—48,077 —12%
1911	151,474	122,565	146,757	420,795	+76,649 +22%
1921	148,827	127,100	132,085	408,012	—12,783 —3%

In 1891 the population of the three tahsils fell at 191 persons per square mile. The distress of 1897 and the famine of 1900, when some families moved to Berar, caused a drop in the 1901 figures but there was substantial recovery soon after, and the population in 1911 showed a density of 205 per square mile. The density stood at 173 per square mile in the Warora tahsil, 109 in the Chanda tahsil and 262 in the Brahmapuri tahsil in 1911 as compared with 152, 160 and 202, respectively, at the last settlement. The onward progress was, however, retarded by plague, cholera and influenza in the decade ending 1921, when the Chanda tahsil alone showed a slight increase over the 1911 figure. A statement XVIII is attached comparing the density by groups for the occupied and total areas at the last settlement and at revision. The density in all the groups of the tract except three, *viz*, Warora, Chanda and Ghatkul, has increased since the settlement, and it is now 231, 336 and 517 per occupied square mile in the Warora, Chanda and Brahmapuri tahsils, respectively, as against 219, 317 and 459 at the settlement. The decrease in density in the Warora group is due to the closure of the Warora colliery, and in the Ghatkul group to a large number of families having shifted from malguzari villages to take up residence in neighbouring raiyatwari villages. The decrease in the Chanda group is trifling. Rice-country always supports a much larger population than open field country. The whole of the Warora tahsil is practically an open field tract with a little rice in and about the Chimur country. The Chanda tahsil cultivation is practically half rice and half open field. In Brahmapuri tahsil though four out of seven groups are open field ones, they have got innumerable *gatas* in them which grow

rice as a catch crop before rabi crops are sown in them. Thus practically, all the groups grow rice, a fact which accounts for the heavy density of 517 in the tahsil.

7. **Towns and villages.**—Chanda and Warora are the largest towns. They lie on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line and are under the Municipal Act. Chimur of the Warora tahsil, Mul of the Chanda tahsil and Nagbhir, Brahmapuri, Nawargaon and Sindewahi of the Brahmapuri tahsil are under the Sanitation Act. The other villages with a population of over 2,000 persons and under the mukaddam rules are:—

- (a) Bhandak, Nagri, Bhis, Neri and Shankarpur of the Warora tahsil, and
(b) Ballarpur, Saoli and Dhaba of the Chanda tahsil.

Of the 1,211 malguzari villages 220 are *rith* or uninhabited, and of the rest 743 and 180 villages respectively have below 500 and between 500 and 1,000 persons in them and 58 contain over 1,000 persons, the details being:—

Tahsil.	Total number of villages.	Rith.	Below 500.	Over 500 and below 1,000.	Over 1,000.
Warora	529	132	317	66	14
Chanda	317	43	198	51	25
Brahmapuri	365	45	228	63	29
Total	1,211	220	743	180	68

The population of Warora town has decreased considerably since the closure of the colliery there. It is the biggest trading centre in the district next to Chanda, both of which however also support a large number of agriculturists. In large villages like Chimur, Bhis, Bhandak, Nagri, Dhaba, Pombhurna, Mul, Maroda, Saoli Buzurg, Vihar Buzurg, Nawargaon, Sindewahi, Garburi, Talodhi, Nagbhir, etc., cultivators and agricultural labourers have for certain conveniences congregated and they carry on their operations in the country round about from these central places.

8. **Castes.**—The subjoined table gives the classification of tenants according to caste and status:—

Serial No.	Caste.	A	B	C	D	E	Total.	Percentage.
1	Kurbi	469	3,034	2,739	791	1,456	14,429	33
2	Mahar	70	512	2,927	190	752	4,451	10
3	Mana	30	588	2,087	188	353	3,246	7
4	Teli	59	501	1,568	148	312	2,988	7
5	Gond	10	200	1,842	147	584	2,783	6
6	Brahmin	557	624	915	30	43	2,169	5
7	Kohli	55	226	651	75	141	1,148	3
8	Marar	3	89	541	65	162	860	2
9	Others	639	1,491	7,252	553	1,543	11,478	26
	Total	1,802	7,265	26,922	2,187	5,346	43,612	...
		4%	17%	62%	5%	12%	...	...

The eight castes mentioned in the table are, with the exception of the Brahmins, the main cultivating classes of the tract. Most of the Brahmin cultivators

however take as much interest in their agricultural work as the Kunbis or Manas, keeping a number of plough and extra cattle and looking after the cultivation of their lands and the improvement thereof themselves.

Kunbis are strong in all groups except Neri, Jambulghata, Mul and Keljhar. They are mostly *Dhanojas* in the Warora and Bhandak parganas, *Tirelas* in the Chimur pargana, *Khairas* in the Haweli, Ghatkul and Rajgarh parganas and *Khedulas* in the Brahmapuri pargana. Mahars are as good cultivators as Kunbis, Manas or Telis, and there are many substantial men among them. They are conspicuous in all groups except Nagri, Yensa-Shegaon and Rajgarh. They have mustered strong particularly in the Arhar-Nawargaon, Talodhi, Brahmapuri and Maldongri groups. Many deal in cotton and chillies and there are many more again who carry on grain and money-lending business. Manas are rare in the Chanda tahsil but are found generally in all the groups of the Warora tahsil except Warora and Bhandak and in the whole of Brahmapuri tahsil. They are particularly numerous in the Chandankhera, Jambulghata and Garbori groups. They are very fond of keeping good plough animals and large stock of extra cattle.

Telis—*Saotlis* are found in all groups, being conspicuous in the Arhar-Nawargaon, Nagri, Kothari, Keljhar and Vihar groups. Many of them prepare *poha* or parched rice, and there are many who work at their oil mills or carry on lending business in cash and grain.

Gonds are met with scattered in the Warora and Bhandak parganas but mostly in Ghatkul, Keljhar, Mul, Talodhi, Garbori, Gunjewahi and Murjha groups.

Brahmins are numerous in the Warora, Bhandak and Haweli parganas and in portions of the Brahmapuri and Garbori parganas. They are generally very substantial men—most of them being non-resident malik-makbuzas, mal-guzars, co-sharers or saukars. More than half the number of tenants (including malik-makbuzas) fall into the first two classes (A and B).

Kohlis are peculiar to Garbori, Talodhi, Arhar-Nawargaon, Gunjewahi and Neri groups. They appear to have an instinct for growing sugarcane and constructing tanks. Besides rice and cane they grow little else. Many of them suffered heavy losses in cane cultivation in the past and are in reduced circumstances.

Marars are rare in the Warora tahsil, Neri group excepted. They are numerous in the Keljhar, Mul, Talodhi, Garbori, Gunjewahi and Murjha groups. They also keep fairly good herds of cattle and concentrate their energies mostly on intensive cultivation—growing vegetables, including chillies, garlic and onions, which appreciably supplement their income from their other cultivation. Many of them deal in cash and grain.

“Others” include (a) Dhangars, who keep flocks of sheep and goats in the Bhandak, Brahmapuri, Garbori and Rajgarh parganas, which they picket in rice and cane fields in the country round about for manuring purposes, (b) *Usreti Kurmis* of the Chimur pargana, who are traditional cultivators, (c) the Telegu classes of Gurdis, Gandlis and Kapewars, who are mostly good and substantial agriculturists and (d) Barais, most of whom carry on their traditional pan cultivation described in the Bhandak group report.

The definitions of the A, B, C, D and E classes are given in the Settlement Code and repeated in paragraph 30 of the last settlement report. The rich tenantry falling into the first two classes exceed the indebted and poor falling in the last two by about 20 per cent and the middle class people called the C class tenants, who form, as it were, the backbone of the agricultural population of the three tahsils contribute about 62 per cent to the total number. Some of these are small men with low payments and little or no debt, a pair of cattle and a few acres of land, but most of them are financially better, having fairly good stock of plough and other cattle, more land and more credit. The bulk of tenantry is of good cultivating castes. The classification is characterised by moderation and wherever a tenant bordered on any two classes he was invariably given the lower class. There are thus several tenants in the C class who are fairly on the B class border line. The number of tenants in the D class, which is meant

strictly for people who have fallen in the world, having become deeply indebted or having their land mortgaged, is very small, being 5 per cent of the total. The E class tenants, who are about one-eighth of the total, are mostly of the status of day labourers who have never risen in the world and are necessary and useful assets in the agricultural economy of the tract. People holding less than two acres in the Warora and Chanda tahsils, where holdings are comparatively large, and less than one acre in the Brahmapuri tahsil, have not been classed.

CHAPTER III.—COMMUNICATIONS, TRADE AND PRICES.

9. **Communications.**—A large portion of the cis-Wainganga tract lacked good roads at the last settlement. Chanda was connected with Warora by a metalled road 29 miles long and the Wardha-Warora section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway covered 17 miles only in the western corner. That section was extended through to Ballarpur in 1907 and now covers a length of 56 miles in the district. A feeder line of about 11 miles from the Tadali station to connect the Ghugus colliery with this section was opened in 1918, and another feeder line of about 13 miles to connect the Rajura coal mines in the Wun tahsil of the Yeotmal district is under construction from the Majri station.

The narrow gauge line of the Bengal-Nagpur system opened in 1908 runs through about 90 miles of jungle and rice tract of the Brahmapuri and Chanda tahsils, and Nagbhir station on it is the junction of the Gondia-Nagbhir and Nagpur-Nagbhir sections. This line has not only opened up an inaccessible tract but has placed the Chimur, Brahmapuri, Garburi, Rajgarh and Haweli parganas in close communication with outside markets and has stimulated trade. The two lines run through eleven groups and one or the other of them is within easy reach of the remaining fourteen. The broad and narrow gauge lines serve respectively the tract lying to the west and east of the Chimur hills. The construction of the Ballarpur-Warangal line, which was taken up two years ago, has been suspended for the present by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government. The Wadsa-Nagbhir and the Chanda-Umrer roads, which have been metalled since the last settlement, run almost parallel to the narrow gauge line. The Warora-Chimur-Kanpa road has been made second class from Warora to Chimur, a distance of 33 miles—and bridged from Chimur to Kanpa—a distance of 21 miles. It has linked the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on the south-west with Bengal-Nagpur Railway on the north-east. The Chanda-Vithalwara and the Chanda-Vihar sections of the Sironcha and Garhchiroli roads have also been metalled since the settlement, the lengths of the two sections being 42 and 44 miles respectively. The Brahmapuri-Gangalwari road has been metalled and the Mul-Chamorsi and Talodhi-Gangalwari roads have been *muramed*. Much of the forest and agricultural produce passes on the Chanda-Warora road, a distance of 29 miles, which before the extension of the Wardha-Warora railway section to Ballarpur was the chief artery of traffic. The Chanda-Nagpur and the Warora-Wun- roads, of which about 78 and 10 miles lie in the district, carry grain and cotton traffic to the Nagpur and Yeotmal districts. Communications have thus immensely improved, and the three tahsils have now 158 miles of railway and 406 miles of road, rendering the passage of traffic easy at all times of the year. The following unmetalled roads also carry much traffic :—

- Nagri-Berar road.
- Old Warora-Hinganghat road (*via* Yensa).
- Warora-Mandheri road.
- Chargaon-Hinganghat road.
- Chimur-Umrer road (*via* Bhis).
- Chimur-Samundrapur road (*via* Shedegaon).
- Chimur-Nawargaon road (*via* Neri).
- Chimur-Chanda road (*via* Moharli).
- Warora-Nawargaon road (*via* Karwa).
- Old Mul-Brahmapuri road (*via* Gunjewahi and Maldongri).

Besides there are fair weather cart tracks linking up important villages. A metalled road is necessary to connect Warora with Sindewahi (on the Chanda-Nagpur road) *via* Chandankhera and Moharli, and another to connect Karanji on the Chanda-Vithalwara road with

Mahadwari (on the Chanda-Mul road) *via* Pombhurna and Keljhar. These, when made, will make things easier still for the people of Yensa-Shegaon, Chandankhera, Garbori, Keljhar and Ghatkul groups.

10. **Trade.**—The main trade route in pre-railway days was the old Nagpur Umrer-Chimur-Chanda road, and the masonry telegraph pillars along it still speak of its former importance, but the Wardha-Warora section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, opened primarily for taking away the coal of the Warora colliery, diverted trade and made the Warora-Chanda road the chief route. This route too lost much of its importance since the broad and narrow guage lines reached Chanda. These have had their own influence on different aspects of the development in the three tahsils. All the coal goes to Bombay from the Ballarpur, Chanda and Ghugus railway stations. Chanda, Warora and Brahmपुरi are the most important trading centres in the district, having various shops or firms dealing in cotton, grain, oilseed, cloth, hardware and other articles of merchandise or lending grain or cash or both. Karba (jowar stalks) and grass are sold in large quantities in them, either by head-loads or by cart-loads and fetch good prices: they are largely exported by rail too. The district had no oil factory, cotton press or ginning factory at the last settlement. Two printing presses have been set up during the last few years in Chanda, which now boasts of one oil and flour mill, one saw mill, and two ginning factories. There are a saw mill and a Government timber depôt at Ballarpur, the terminus of the broad guage section, from which most of the logs, rafters, planks and scantlings from the South Chanda Forest division are railed to Nagpur, Bombay and other places. Industrial enterprise is brisker in Warora than in Chanda. It has one oil and flour mill, three cotton presses and five ginning factories. Although a large proportion of the agricultural and forest produce of the Warora and Bhandak parganas goes to Warora, yet most of the tenants in the northern portions thereof take considerable quantities of grass, fuel, cotton, jowar, wheat, til and linseed to the more important market of Hinganghat, where they get better prices for their commodities than at Warora. Bamboos and timber of the Chimur pargana and the surrounding tract go partly to Warora, Madheri and Wun markets and partly to Samundarpur and Hinganghat. *Tattas* (bamboo mattings) and *dholas* (large receptacles made of bamboo for storing grain and chaff in) are largely prepared by Gonds, Pardhans or Burads in the villages lying close to the Government forests and they find a ready market in Berar and His Exalted Highness the Nizam's dominions. Cotton, oilseeds and parched rice of the Chimur pargana are mostly taken to Warora, and rice and jowar find their way either there or to Umrer, while the Nagpur and Umrer traders flock to the tract to make purchases from agriculturists direct. Barais of Bhandak, Chanda, Chimur, Bhis, Rajgarh and Brahmपुरi grow pan, which is mostly disposed of in the markets of the district but is partly taken to the Hinganghat, Wun and Umrer tahsils. Dhangars and Kurmars of the Bhandak, Ghatkul and Rajgarh groups and of the Garbori and Brahmपुरi parganas carry on a brisk trade in sheep, goat, wool and blankets. Fowls are taken by hundreds every day to Berar where they fetch from Rs. 2 upwards each. Koshtis prepare silk bordered fine cloth in Nagri, Chanda, Brahmपुरi, Nagbhir, Nawargaon, while Mahars prepare *dhotis*, *khadis* and other coarse cloth, which are mostly taken out by rail. The narrow guage line takes enormous quantities of mattings, bamboos, timber, fuel and grain from the Keljhar, Sindewahi, Talodhi road and Alewahi stations chiefly to Nagpur. Nawargaon is the most important grain market in the district, where considerable quantities of food-stuffs are taken for disposal and large transactions are carried on there. People of the Brahmपुरi, Garbori, Rajgarh, Chimur and Bhandak parganas attend it to barter their goods. Some of the produce of the Brahmपुरi pargana and of the Talodhi group goes to the Lakhandur and Paoni markets in the Bhandara district, and some finds its way to Umrer and Nagpur by the metalled road. Food-grains, timber and bamboos from the southern half of the Garhchiroli khalsa and zamindaris find their way to Chanda by the Chanda-Vihar and the Chanda-Vithalwara roads, which bring to it also the agricultural produce of the Murjha, Mul, Vihar, Rajgarh, Ghatkul and Keljhar groups. Some Dhimars rear silk worms on *yen* trees in the Vihar group and portions of the Brahmपुरi pargana and furnish raw silk to the Koskatis (a caste different

from the Koshtis) of Nagbhir, Armori and Nagpur, who prepares *kosa* or yellowish silk for the weavers. Some of them grow turmeric and water nut in the Bhandak, Chimur and Chanda groups, while others make an income from the sale of fish from the Bhandak, Rajoli, Sindewahi, Alewahi and other good tanks, which at times they take to the Warora, Wun, Hinganghat, Umrer and Nagpur markets. There is a little trade in (a) cups, pestles, mortars, etc., made of soap-stone and black serpentine in Jambulghata, (b) troughs made of stone of the Gaimukh hills near Wasala, (c) Brahmपुरi slippers which are known for their soft wearing in the Nagpur country, (d) *rajais* (quilt covers) and *jajams* (carpets) prepared of *khadi* by Mahars and dyed by Rangaris mostly of the Rajgarh, Chanda and Brahmपुरi parganas and (e) lacquered wooden toys, fan-handles, chessmen, etc., prepared in the Chanda tahsil.

A large number of families in Neri worked in copper and brassware before the last settlement, but they gradually dwindled and the industry is in a moribund state now.

11. Exports and imports.—Warora, Brahmपुरi and Chanda serve as-collecting and forwarding stations for large areas round about them and send most of their collections by rail.

A considerable proportion of the produce of the three tahsils, however, goes by country tracks or roads to His Exalted Highness the Nizam's dominions, Berar and the adjoining districts of Wardha, Nagpur and Bhandara. The exports are coal, cotton, oilseeds, food-grains, *mirchi* (chillies), *poha* (parched rice), *tatta* (matting), *gur* (molasses) tendu leaves, bamboos, fuel and timber. Owing to the improvement of communications trade has been on the onward march since the last settlement, as is evidenced by the growth in size and importance of markets, the increase in competition of local people with Kachhis, Marwaris and other outsiders for leases of malguzari and Government forest produce, the expansion of grain, cloth and other shops of grocery and merchandise, the growth of area under cotton by 133 per cent, the appearance of saw and oil mills, cotton presses and ginning factories and the improvement in the standard of living and comforts of people in general. Salt, tobacco, sugar, yarn, cloth, articles of grocery, metal hardware and other necessaries of life not locally produced are the chief imports.

12. Markets and fairs.—Weekly markets are held in 55 places—the following 16 being important :—

(1) Warora,	}	In Warora tahsil with 22 markets.
(2) Chimur,		
(3) Madheri,		
(4) Jambulghata,		
(5) Bhandak,		
(1) Chanda,	}	In Chanda tahsil with 18 markets.
(2) Mul,		
(3) Ballharpur,		
(4) Rajgarh,		
(5) Dhaba,		
(1) Brahmपुरi,	}	In Brahmपुरi tahsil with 15 markets.
(2) Nawargaon,		
(3) Nagbhir,		
(4) Talodhi-Balapur,		
(5) Mendki,		
(6) Gunjewahi.		

Some of the grain collected at Dhaba, Talodhi and Ballharpur is taken by people of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's dominions and much of it goes to Chanda, where the agricultural produce of the Mul and Garhchiroli country also is collected. A portion of the agricultural and forest produce of outside groups passes through Chanda on its way to the Bhandak, Warora, and Wun markets.

People from the Nagpur and Wardha districts carry grain from Nawargaon market by cart-tracks, and the Madheri market supplies grain, bamboos and rafters to the people of the Wun taluk and His Exalted Highness the Nizam's dominions. Cattle markets are held at Warora, Madheri, Jambulghata, Chanda, Rajgarh, Talodhi, Bhangaram and Nawargaon. Heavy bullocks of the Berar breed fit for the deep black soil of the Nagpur country are taken to the first two markets and small ones of hardy breed suitable for the rice country which come from the eastern jungles called *Jhadi*, go to the last three, while cattle of both varieties go to the remaining two markets. Weavers of fine and coarse cloth get their supplies of yarn and silk from the tahsil towns and important trading places like Chimur, Mul, Nagbhir, Nawargaon, Sindewahi, Mendki, etc., where Komtis, Gandlis, Marwaris, Bhatias, Kachhis and others, who keep miscellaneous goods of every day use, are flourishing.

Fairs are held annually at Chanda, Chimur, Nagbhir, Satgaon and Taroba. The Chanda fair is ordinarily known as the Mahakali fair and is held on Chaitra-Purnima (fullmoon day) in honour of goddess Mahakali outside the Achleshwar gate. It lasts for one month and is well attended. The Chimur fair takes place on Magh Purnima and lasts for 15 days. It is held in honour of god Balaji in whose honour the *rath* (chariot) procession known as *ghoda* (horse) is taken round the village. These two fairs, besides being religious, have a considerable commercial importance, and shop-keepers from distant places like Umrer, Paoni, Bhandara, Hinganghat and Nagpur bring their usual merchandise for sale. Considerable transactions are carried out and numerous cattle are also sold at them. Advantage is generally taken of holding the meeting of the district agricultural association at the Mahakali fair, when a small exhibition of agricultural produce is also made. A show on a large scale is held almost every year at the Sindewahi agricultural farm, and that held in December last was a great success. Such shows have really an educative effect on the agricultural population. The remaining three fairs are purely of a religious nature in honour of the gods Mahadeo, Dattatraya and Baradeo and attended, respectively, by Hindus, Mahars and Gonds.

13. **Prices.**—Jowar, cotton and rice are the main crops of the Warora and Chanda tahsils, covering, respectively, about two-thirds and three-quarters of the cropped areas, and rice and jowar contribute about 78 per cent to the total cropping in the Brahmपुरi tahsil. Wheat, linseed and til cover considerable areas in Warora, and til and wheat are much in evidence in Chanda and Brahmपुरi respectively. In the forecast report it was written—

" 16. At the time of last settlement, 20 years ago, it was accepted that prices of grain had risen during the currency of the settlement cent per cent in Chanda, 70 per cent in Warora and 30 per cent in Brahmपुरi; in Brahmपुरi a very lenient estimate was taken, for at that time the official returns were incomplete and the shop prices in both periods were difficult to obtain, because it is a dull bazar, and tenants cart their grain further to better markets. In order to estimate the rise during the last 20 years, averages for 3 years have been struck of the prices ruling at the beginning of the period and at the end, excluding so far as is possible rates that may be abnormally high on account of the present war. The prices have also been selected for the months during which tenants themselves place their crops on the market, and these are generally somewhat lower than the prices obtained in other months of the year. The estimated approximate normal rise since last settlement, in the sale prices of the principal grains, is exhibited below :—

Tahsils.	Wheat.	Jowar.	Rice.
1	2	3	4
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Warora	33	47	47
Chanda	40	45	33
Brahmपुरi	10	47	30

In Brahmapuri the returns are still incomplete. The truth is that the bulk of the trade goes elsewhere by cart, some of it as far as Nagpur, and the transactions are more for local consumption than for export. In order to be on the safe side, wholesale prices only have been quoted.

17. For oilseeds it is impossible to quote reliable figures, for they have fluctuated in the most extraordinary manner; but if we take an average over longer terms of years, ten maunds of linseed has been selling at the end of the period for Rs. 56, against Rs. 47 in Chanda 15 years ago, while in Warora it has fetched Rs. 58 as compared with Rs. 45. Cotton, also, has fluctuated violently in value. Excluding the present abnormal prices, the average rise appears to be between 30 and 40 per cent; but here again the tenant often finds his best market outside the district, at Hinganghat, and even inside the district the prices occasionally run as high as 60 per cent above the settlement figures, when the outside demand is at all abnormal. Forest produce has similarly increased in value, though for heavy timber there is still a long lead to the railway; the price of mohua and other minor produce has risen rapidly, and minor items such as firewood and grass, for which there was previously no outside demand at all, now find a good market."

With the permission of some of the leading saukars and shop-keepers I have had figures of prices extracted from their account books and the averages struck for the following four periods:—

- (1) Two years of 1904 and 1905, being the normal period between the famine of 1900 and the partial scarcity of 1908.
- (2) Five years (1909—1913), the pre-war period following the scarcity year of 1908.
- (3) Four years (1914—1918) representing the war period.
- (4) Three years (1919—1921) or the post-war period.

The average prices in rupees noted for the six principal crops in the table below give a fair idea of their upward trend. They are for a khandi of 200 seers for every crop except cotton, the khandi measure of which is 480 seers. They were checked with those deduced from the figures of official returns and found to approximate fairly to them. The account books contain figures for wholesale transactions, which are a bit lower than those for the retail ones reported from tahsil head-quarters:—

Tahsil.	Period.	Cotton.	Wheat.	Rice (Bagad).	Jowar.	Linseed.	Til.
Warora	1904 & 1905	66	12	16	8	16	20
	1909—1913	89	19	19	12	30	31
	1914—1918	116	23	21	14	24	29
	1919—1921	138	44	39	31	52	56
Chanda	1904 & 1905	...	13	14	8	21	22
	1909—1913	...	19	19	13	28	30
	1914—1918	..	22	21	14	25	29
	1919—1921	..	131	43	42	29	52
Brahmapuri	1904 & 1905	...	12	13	9	17	21
	1909—1913	...	17	18	13	26	29
	1914—1918	...	21	19	13	29	29
	1919—1921	...	39	18	29	52	52

It will thus appear that the estimate of percentage rise in prices given in the forecast report was a moderate one when it was made in 1918. The prices in the post-war period were abnormally high, and they are no guide for settlement purposes, but they have considerably eased down lately.

CHAPTER IV.—AGRICULTURE.

14. **Rainfall.**—Warora, Chanda, Brahmapuri, Chimur and Mul are the old rainfall recording stations, and since 1907 gauges have been fitted up also at the Ghorajhari, Asolamendha and Khairi tanks. Brahmapuri, Chimur, Asolamendha, Ghorajhari and Khairi record more than 50 inches. The average distribution of rainfall of these 8 stations over the early and late monsoon and the dry period is shown in the table below :—

Serial No.	Rain gauge stations.	In June, July and August.	In September and October.	In other remaining months.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Warora	33'42	9'70	3'95	47'07	Average for 17 years.
2	Chanda	33'82	9'98	4'17	47'87	
3	Brahmapuri	41'76	10'17	3'75	55'60	
4	Chimur	36'36	9'64	4'35	50'35	
5	Mul	34'76	8'60	4'72	47'08	
6	Ghorajhari	38'05	8'60	4'35	51'00	Average for 13 years.
7	Asolamendha	42'19	8'38	3'49	54'06	
8	Khairi	42'40	7'70	4'80	54'90	

The rainfall has been above the average in 10 out of 17 years in the first five principal stations, and owing to the generally undulating nature of the country cultivation suffers less from heavy than from short rainfall. The excess water is easily drained off and the only level portions which suffer from water-logging are those having very rich and deep soils and lying along the Wardha river in the Warora and Chanda tahsils and in the proximity of Arhar-Nawargaon and Shankarpur. The outturns of wheat, rice, jowar and cotton, the principal crops, during the 17 years after 1905 are given below in the American notation :—

Crop.	Above 100.	At 100.	Between 80 and 100.	Below 80.
Wheat	...	3	7	7
Rice broadcast	...	8	2	4
Rice transplanted	...	7	4	2
Jowar	...	5	6	5
Cotton	...	4	3	7

There was unusual shortage in the outturn in two years of very scanty rainfall, *viz.*, 1918 and 1920, but the high prices which ruled then counter-balanced the loss. Both varieties of jowar and cotton are grown in the open field tracts of the Warora and the Chanda tahsils. In years of heavy rainfall, which affects *lawi* jowar and *bani* cotton, stunting the growth of their plants, much area is put under jari cotton and rabi jowar, and rice grows very well indeed. The sowing of cotton commences with the monsoon, and with heavy rainfall in the months of July and August light rice comes to maturity, while transplantation operations are carried on successfully. September rains are necessary for heavy rice, and when these fail the crop suffers considerably. The highest fall in Warora was 63'99" in 1916, in Chanda 61'62" in 1904 and in Brahmapuri 75'87" in 1917. 1920 was an year of abnormally short rainfall, as will be seen from the figures quoted against each tahsil station below.

Warora—22'65" (5'89" September and nothing afterwards).

Chanda—29'80" (3'84" September and nothing afterwards).

Brahmapuri—35'43" (3'16" September and nothing afterwards).

1908 was an year of partial scarcity, because in September Warora had only 3'97", Chanda 2'90" and Brahmपुरi 1'96" of rainfall and nothing afterwards. In 1918 too, the Warora, Chanda and Brahmपुरi tahsils suffered, because they received only 1'01", 2'46" and 4'86" of rainfall in September and practically nothing afterwards. A few heavy showers at the sowing season in October and also about Christmas time assure the rabi crops. The whole tract requires a fair and seasonal distribution of rainfall. Excepting the rice parganas all other tracts have mixed cropping, and short rainfall in the early part of the rains upsets the agriculturists in the former more than those in the latter, who have more staying power and can better stand the freaks of nature. The figures noted in the table are based on the information furnished by the land record staff, who have more often than not a tendency to underestimate outturns. Even so, the figures show that since 1905-06, there were 5 bad years out of 17, *viz.*, 1907-08, 1908-09, 1917-18, 1918-19, and 1920-21. All the three tahsils have thus had many more propitious years than bad, and this fact accounts for their general well being.

15. Occupied area.—A general assessment statement and twelve statements comparing by groups the figures of revision with those of the last settlement are appended to this report. The former shows that the occupied and cropped areas have increased since the settlement as below :—

	Occupied area.	Kharif area.	Rabi area.	Total cropped area.	Net cropped area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At settlement	743,507	261,254	276,014	537,268	513,652
At present	834,734	262,281	313,874	576,155	563,211
Increase	91,227	1,027	37,860	38,887	49,559
Percentage	12%	...	14%	7%	10%

The occupied area covers about two-thirds of the total area and about three-quarters of the balance is under malguzari jungle. The cropped area declined considerably in the scarcity year of 1908, but as explained in the village notes there was a complete recovery within two years, and after that cropping figures showed a continuous and steady expansion till 1915-16. The "at present" figures are those of the Warora tahsil for 1918-19, of the Chanda tahsil for 1919-20 and of the Brahmपुरi tahsil for 1920-21, when they were respectively attested. Of these years the first and the third were of short rainfall, and the second had a fairly average fall: yet the kharif area, of which I will say more later on, advanced slightly, and there is an increase of 14 per cent in rabi area and of 7 per cent in the total cropped area, and if it were not for the abnormal conditions of 1918-19, and 1920-21, much more land in the Warora and Brahmपुरi tahsils would have been put under both the kharif and rabi crops. The occupied areas have increased 8, 18 and 16 per cent, respectively, in the Warora, Chanda and Brahmपुरi tahsils, the cultivated areas by 10, 17 and 23 per cent, and the cropped areas by 7, 14 and 11 per cent. Old fallow areas are about normal in Brahmपुरi, covering 14 per cent of the occupied area and rather high in Warora and Chanda tahsils, being 21 per cent in the former and 23 per cent in the latter. The increase in the new fallow areas of the three tahsils is purely temporary, being due to the recent unfavourable seasons and lies mostly in the open field cultivation. The occupied area falls at 25 acres per individual in Warora, 22 acres in Chanda, and 11 acres in Brahmपुरi, and the high fallows in the first two tahsils are due not to any depression anywhere in them but to various other causes. In Warora particularly the soil is generally good, and I noticed fallows in bersikanhar and morand and in some places in kanhar too. Both the tahsils are lightly assessed and were respectively paying before revision Re. 0-8-0 and Re. 0-8-8 an acre as all round rental rate. In not a few cases fallows are due to carelessness, as the tenants concerned have either more land than they care to cultivate or are non-residents who habitually sublet their holdings, which the subtenants do not fully crop to save expenditure involved in extending cultivation. Fallows are, however, mainly in holdings close to malguzari jungles and Government forests from which wild animals, particularly pig, emerge and damage the crops. Some fallows in the Chanda tahsil are also due to poverty of soil. The period 1916-17 preceding the settlement operations was

one of heavy rainfall, when Warora, Chanda and Brahmपुरi recorded 64", 57" and 59" respectively, and as explained above there have been several years of heavy rainfall when cultivators were prevented from cropping their holdings better. It has been noticed that cultivators holding lands in malguzari and newly formed raiyatwari villages have neglected their rabi land in the former and paid more attention to those in the latter, as the virgin soil there gives them much better outturn than their old land. Lastly in groups growing rice and rabi jowar cultivators concentrate their energies on the former, which is far more paying and requires much labour and watching, consequently their rabi jowar lands are to a certain extent neglected.

The "at settlement" figures in table VI of the general assessment statement pertain to the year of attestation and in table VII to the year of announcement. The percentages of occupied areas held by malguzars, malik-makbuza and tenants are compared in the table below, which shows that the increase has been among occupancy tenants alone.

			Held by malguzars and their servants.	Held by malik-makbuza and revenue free grantess.	Held by absolute-occupancy tenants.	Held by occupancy tenants.
			Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
At settlement	...	...	15	10	13	62
At present	..	...	13	9	12	66

The total occupied area of 834,734 acres is distributed as follows :—

Embanked land 178,260 (embanked for rabi 28,472 and for rice 149,788)

Open field land 639,935.

Garden land 5,124.

Gairmumkin land 11,415.

16 Cropping.—Kharif and rabi crops covered 49 and 51 per cent of the cropped area at the settlement: the proportion has now undergone a change, as will be seen from the table of percentages given below :—

		Kharif.							
		Bani cotton and mixture.	Jowar and mixture.	Rice.		Til.	Sugar-cane.	Other.	Total kharif.
				Broad-cast.	Trans-planted.				
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.			Per cent.	Per cent.
Percentage at settlement.	at	6	20	4	14	...	...	4	49
Percentage at present	at	8	12	5	18	...	...	2	46

		Rabi.								
		Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.	Rabi Jowar.	Jari cotton.	Til.	Others.	Total rabi.	Remarks.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Percentage at settlement.	at	4	2	6	15	2	12	10	51	Vide table V of general assessment statement.
Percentage at present.	at	7	1	5	19	9	6	7	54	

Bani cotton is grown in the Brahmapuri and Haveli parganas mostly, and the area under it has expanded 38 per cent since the settlement—the expansion being conspicuous in the Bhandak, Khemjai, Chanda, Kothari and Ghatkul groups. On account of its fine fibre it fetches better value than jari cotton but requires more labour and outlay for weeding and suffers in years of heavy rainfall. The jari variety, a drought-resisting crop which was quite unknown at the 30 years settlement and was introduced a few years before the last settlement, has found more favour with the cultivators. It has already made headway and is extensively grown over the whole of the Warora tahsil and in the Haveli pargana. Cotton used to go to Hinganghat at the settlement, and the establishment of ginning factories and presses at Chanda and Warora and the high prices ruling for some years have stimulated the cultivators to put as much land as possible under this crop.

Lawi jowar and til were important crops at the settlement, but the areas under them have contracted since, both having yielded considerable areas to jari cotton and rabi jowar which thrive well in bersi kanhar and morand. Rabi jowar covered 7,155 acres only at the 30 years settlement and its present area is 110,478 acres. Wild animals and particularly pig are fond of kharif jowar on which they feed freely and the cultivators therefore discourage it. The area under it has gone down in all groups, and the drop is conspicuous in the Chandankhera, Shedegaon, Chimur, Neri and Maldongri groups. Til, another favourite crop of the nilgai, sambar and pig, has for some years been a declining crop, and as it is susceptible to extraneous influences and the cultivators suffered losses on it in some years owing to heavy rainfall and in others to fluctuations in the demand from foreign markets which usually control the prices, the area under it has been almost halved since settlement. It flourishes in a year of short rainfall and gave an ideal outturn in 1918, but the area sown then was unusually short. The areas yielded by it and *lawi* jowar are put under wheat, rabi jowar or jari cotton, all of which are stable crops. Rice is the most important of all crops. It is grown broadcast mostly in embanked rabi land, much of which lies in the Brahmapuri pargana and in portions of the Rajgarh and Chimur parganas where people make *gatas* of the "*Chauras*" type in rich soil every year in their ordinary course of agriculture. Light rice is sown in them as a catch crop and is followed by wheat, lakh, urad, linseed and gram. Rice land has grown 34 per cent since settlement, *i. e.*, from 111,619 acres to 149,788 acres, of which 104,822 acres or about 70 per cent is irrigable from various sources. This figure of irrigable area takes no account of areas irrigated from Government tanks, for which water rates are charged separately by the Government and which are therefore treated as dry for assessment purposes. Irrigation wells and tanks, including ponds known as *mundas* and *boris*, have increased about 47 per cent, being respectively 1085 and 5138 in number, and in some places irrigation is from perennial spring water or from bunded naals and the area actually irrigated from private sources is 37 per cent ahead of the settlement figure. A few villages below the Mul hills grow the rabi variety of rice called "*ghirmsar dhan*." Brahmapuri grows more rice than the other two tahsils put together. About four-fifths of the rice grown in the attestation years was transplanted and this type of cropping has made remarkable progress in the Chandankhera, Rajgarh and Vihar groups, of which the last two were somewhat depressed at the last settlement but have come on very well since, having been much benefitted by the Asolamendha tank water. In the real rice groups lands are well prepared, manured and irrigated. Large flocks of sheep and goats are picketed on them on grain payment. Sugarcane cultivation is peculiar to the Rajgarh and Garbori parganas, and the custom for malguzars concerned to take tenants' land for cane in rotation is a time honoured one. It has been described in paragraph 60 of the last settlement report and need not be repeated here. The area under cane was highest at the 30 years settlement. It dwindled to about a quarter of its then area by the last settlement, but the Rajgarh, Vihar, Garbori and Talodhi groups have made much advance since in cane area, which is now about double the last settlement figure. Tur, mung and maize cover small area.

Wheat grows mostly in the Warora, Nagri, Bhandak, Khemjai, Chimur, Shankarapur, Chanda and Arhar-Nawargaon groups. It is sown in open fields of rich soils and in *parthi* land (embanked rabi land growing wheat as a sole crop).

The area under this crop has expanded much. Gram is not much in favour and is losing ground. Linseed and til fluctuate very much with the seasons and the foreign markets which govern their price. The former failed signally in 1918 when germination was defective and insects ate up all the plants that grew. There were extensive areas under it from 1912—1915. It is grown mostly in all the groups of the Warora tahsil, in the Chanda, Ghatkul and Rajgarh groups of the Chanda tahsil and in the Brahmपुरi and Arhar-Nawargaon groups of Brahmपुरi. Rabi jowar is next in importance to rice. It does not flourish in the first three groups of the Warora tahsil and in the Chanda group. Like jari cotton, it requires little weeding. It is conspicuous in the Chimur, Shankarpur, Ghatkul, Rajgarh, Murjha and Brahmपुरi groups. Rice has in places displaced rabi jowar. 'Others' of rabi include lakh, urad, lakhori, mirchi, watana, yerandi, popat, brinjals, garlic and onions. Much money is made by people growing garden crops. Lakh and urad are grown as a second crop in rabi embanked land and lakhori grows as such in rice land. The double cropped area was only 12,944 acres in the attestation years (two of which had short rainfall) as against the settlement figure of 23,616. An examination of the figures of double cropped areas in previous years for the 12 groups where double cropping is appreciable showed that the normal double cropping in them was 32,432 acres or much ahead of the settlement area. In a normal or average year therefore rabi areas and double cropping should be considerably more than what they appear in the statement. The three tahsils thus contain varied cropping and all the groups have done well more or less.

17. Outturn of principal crops.—Jowar and rice are the commonly consumed food stuffs. Cotton is exported and wheat mostly consumed locally.

The areas under these crops in acres are:—

	Warora.	Chanda.	Brahmapuri.
Jowar	85,188	67,125	29,694
Rice	28,223	32,351	70,342
Cotton	73,878	20,163	2,904
Wheat	32,904	3,525	3,927

The standard outturns of these crops for the Chanda district are:—

650 lbs. for jowar,
1,600 lbs. for transplanted irrigated rice,
270 lbs. for cotton,
and 600 lbs. for wheat.

Some crop experiments were performed by my assistants and by the assistants on the district staff, none of whom was an expert, and they gave varying results from which no definite deductions of much value can be made. The results are therefore not quoted.

The three demonstration farms, all of which get water from Government irrigation tanks, grow mostly rice and ground nut, and the outturn of the former is usually between 1,600 and 2,000 pounds per acre and of the latter between 500 and 600 pounds in case of the small Japan variety and between 800 and 1,000 of the bigger variety.

18. Improvements.—Improvements are conspicuous in the Arhar-Nawargaon, Maldongri, Brahmपुरi, Rajgarh, Chimur, Neri and Vihar groups. Embanked rabi land in the whole tract has grown from 23,709 to 28,472 acres and the number of tanks and ponds from 3,496 to 6,503 and of lined and unlined wells from 663 to 1,085. About Rs. 80,000 has been expended by cultivators on improvements since the settlement, of which about a quarter

accounts for repairs and the balance was spent on original works, and necessary exemptions have been allowed to them under the rules in force. The cultivators in the Brahmapuri and Rajgarh parganas and in the Mul and Gunjewahi groups are a particularly industrious lot who manure their lands heavily and realise the value of embanking them. A Brahmin tenant at Gunjewahi told me that he invariably gets between 35 and 40 khandis per kuro of *dhan* sown or seven hundred to eight hundred fold in a small piece of his morand land which is fully manured and irrigated. In the Rajgarh group the rabi jowar land is being gradually converted into rice land since the advent of the Asolamendha channels, and in the cane growing tracts iron crushers have largely displaced the crude wooden mills. The staff of the Government agricultural farm at Sindewahi are doing useful work by explaining to people of the district the improved methods of agriculture at their annual show.

19. Labour.—Labour is plentiful in the rice groups, which support a much heavier population than the open field ones, to which people from the former migrate at harvest time. The intermediate groups too get labour at hand. Big villages generally have a large labouring population in them who serve the country round about and dictate their own terms at times. The mines, presses, factories and the irrigation road and forest works attract a certain number of labourers on account of the high wages paid there, and one frequently hears agriculturists living in the neighbourhood of these concerns complain of the scarcity of labour and difficulty in getting agricultural servants. There is hardly any difference since the settlement in daily wage paid in grain, as a labourer still gets three pails of *dhan* or two pails of jowar, but the cash wage has almost doubled, ranging now from Re. 0-4-0 to Re. 0-6-0 according to tracts. Similarly the cash monthly pay of a farm servant has gone up from Rs. 4 to Rs. 8, while the monthly grain payment continues to be 8 kuro of *dhan* and 6 of jowar in the rice and open field tracts respectively. The custom of engaging farm servants by the year does not prevail. Labour required for sowing, weeding and harvesting operations is generally paid for in cash and for watching in kind.

20. Cattle.—Plough cattle and she buffaloes have increased 20 and 11 per cent respectively since the settlement and are 114,251 and 22,435 in number. If it were not for two epidemics amongst cattle during the last 6 years and for two unfavourable seasons prior to revision the number of cattle in general would have increased still more. Bullocks of small breed are met with generally in the Shedegaon, Chandankhera, Ghatkul, Keljhar, Mul, Gunjewahi, Garbori and Talodhi groups, while the fine Berar breed is seen in the Warora and part of the Bhandak parganas and in the Arhar-Nawargaon group—the remaining portions having both varieties. In paragraph 12 above I have already mentioned the market places where bullocks are taken for sale. A pair of smaller variety, which used to be had for Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 at the settlement, now costs Rs. 65 or Rs. 70 and a bigger pair costing Rs. 80 or Rs. 90 then cannot now be had for less than Rs. 140 or Rs. 150. There is a Government cattle breeding farm at Garmausi, at which a certain number of bull calves are annually sold. Grazing facilities are adequate all over, except in the Arhar-Nawargaon, Warora, Brahmapuri and Nagri groups, where cultivation being close the cattle have to be stall-fed on *karbi* (jowar stalks) *lakh-bhusa* (chaff of lakh) and *tanas* (rice straw). There are large areas of jungles in the malguzari villages of other groups which adjoin Government forest open to grazing. Cultivators of the surrounding country make large profits by the sale of fodder in towns and important villages. Extra cattle including cows and goats are sufficient and a considerable income is made by cultivators from milk and ghee. The increase in the number of plough cattle is remarkable, particularly in view of previous epidemics and there is now a pair of plough cattle for every 15 acres of occupied area as against 16 acres at the settlement.

21. Cost and profits of cultivation.—It is difficult to get accurate figures of the cost and profits of cultivation at settlement, but cultivators generally agree in saying that while cash wages have almost doubled, the profits of cultivation have considerably increased since the settlement owing to the rise in the price of the agricultural produce. This is so because about three-quarters of wages of labour continue to be paid in kind at the settlement rate.

I have obtained figures for certain holdings for the year 1921-22 and selected three of them for mention—one being an open field land, the other a rice holding and the third a mixed holding. The detailed account of them is given in Appendix I and I will deal briefly with them here.

The open field holding is in Aondha raiyatwari in the Warora tahsil and its area 134.79 acres (bersi karhar 109.44, morand 25.00, gairmumkin '35). The holder is Arjun Kunbi, who cultivates it himself assisted by his two sons. He grew jowar, wheat, linseed, gram, til, tur and cotton in it. He got 40 khandis of jowar but had to expend 41 khandis and 10 kuros of it in sowing and on wages paid in kind. His income in cash from other produce was Rs. 2,686. He paid Rs. 42 as the price of one khandi and 10 kuros of jowar, Rs. 100 as the price of cotton seed, Rs. 150 as the price of a pair of bullocks purchased, Rs. 233 as wages for weeding, harvesting, etc., and Rs. 86 as revenue or Rs. 620 in all. His net income on cropped area was thus Rs. 2,066 or Rs. 16 an acre.

The rice holding is of 6.20 acres (morand irrigation III 5.44, morand saman 0.76) of malik-makbuza right in Maldongri in the Brahmपुरi tahsil and held by Govind Rao and his brothers. Two khandis and 5 kuros of dhan and 10 kuros of lakh were sown in the total area. The net produce, after taking into consideration the quantity sown and the quantity paid for watching, harvesting and threshing, was 18 khandis and 7 kuros of dhan and 10 kuros of lakh worth in all Rs. 283. His bullocks were fed on rice straw. Cash payment for transplantation and weeding and to a servant amounted to Rs. 137. The revenue of the holding being Rs. 11-8-0, the net profits in cash came to Rs. 134 or Rs. 22 an acre.

The mixed holding is of 56.09 acres bersi 26.51 (irrigated 7.31) morand 20.70 (irrigated 9.86) wardi 7.33 (irrigated 5.84) gairmumkin 1.55 of sir right of Laxman Narain, Brahmin, malguzar of Walwat in the Chanda tahsil. He sowed 8 khandis and 4 kuros of rice in 21 acres, 4 kuros of jowar in 9 acres and 3 kuros of linseed in 6 acres and his gross outturn was 95 khandis of dhan, 4 khandis 10 kuros of jowar and 1 khandi 16 kuros of linseed. He had to expend 30 khandis and 8 kuros of dhan, 14 kuros of jowar and 3 kuros of linseed on seed, harvesting and payment of grain wages and cash payments for transplantation, sowing, weeding, harvesting, oil cakes, manuring and purchase of bullocks amounted to Rs. 359. The assessment on the holding being Rs. 92 the net profits in cash came to Rs. 711 or Rs. 20 an acre on the cropped area.

The instances quoted are not very convincing but go roughly to show that the net profits from rice land are usually higher than those from open field land. This is the chief reason why rice land is more valued than the other, and the sale prices of the Brahmपुरi and Warora tahsils for the decade subsequent to 1909, being significant, are compared below:—

Tahsil.	Malik-makbuza.			Absolute occupancy.				All round rate.	Home-farm sub-lease rate.	Tenancy sub-lease rate.
	Area.	Revenue.	Price.	Area.	Rent.	Price.	Consent money.			
	Acre.	Rs.	Rs.	Acre.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brahmपुरi	1,165	1,042	80,049	2,286	2,079	1,16,539	6,705	0 15 9	3 14 2	3 8 6
Ratio	...	...	77	...	...	56	3	...	...	...
Warora	2,869	1,294	90,327	4,203	1,929	1,40,086	4,128	0 8 0	2 10 11	1 6 10
Ratio	...	...	70	...	...	73	2	...	...	...

It will be seen from the table above that the malik-makbuza and absolute occupancy lands fetched respectively Rs. 69 and Rs. 51 an acre in the Brahmपुरi tahsil representing rice against Rs. 31 and 33 an acre respectively in the Warora tahsil representing open field cultivation. The consent money in case

of absolute occupancy land of Brahmapuri falls at about Rs. 3 an acre against Re. 1 an acre in Warora. The figures of sub-leases need no explanation.

The malik sarkar plots of the Chanda, Warora, Kothari and Bhandak groups had superior soils and special advantages: they therefore fetched at the sales held at announcement prices which were on an average 78, 60, 55 and 54 times their respective revised *jamas*. In the groups of the Brahmapuri tahsil on the other hand they were mostly on poor soil which greatly lacked the advantage of irrigation too: the prices fetched by those in the Murjha and Arhar-Nawargaon groups gave multiples of 45 and 44 and the multiples in other groups ranged between 24 and 29. Barring these special cases the multiples of prices obtained for them in the rice groups of Rajgarh, Keljhar, Vihar and Mul are considerably higher than those for the remaining open field or intermediate groups being respectively 67, 66, 59 and 45.

CHAPTER V.—MARKET VALUE OF LAND.

22 **Transfers.**—Transfers of villages show that the prices paid over the tract as a whole average 21 times the revenue assessed. Prices were in some cases 30, 26 and 17 times the assessed jama in the Brahmapuri, Warora and Chanda tahsils respectively. Transfers have been mainly from agriculturists to agriculturists but some times from agriculturists to saukars. The following table compares the prices of malik-makbuza and tenancy lands for the periods prior and subsequent to 1909 and gives a clear idea of the upward trend of prices:—

	Malik-makbuza.			Absolute-occupancy.				Occupancy.				Remarks.
	Area.	Revenue.	Price.	Area.	Rent.	Price.	Consent money.	Area.	Rent.	Consideration.	Consent money.	
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
• Before 1909 ...	1,710	976	41,359	2,598	1,581	49,339	1,761	2,018	1,288	26,699	7,028	
Ratio ...	...	...	42	...	...	31	...	..	...	21	...	
After 1909 ...	6,139	3,713	2,38,197	7,504	4,815	2,84,969	12,036	9,610	5,481	2,23,884	41,990	
Ratio ...	..	..	64	..	...	59	...	...	..	41	...	

The figures given above are eloquent and need no explanation. It may be mentioned that these transactions too are mostly between people of cultivating classes and transfers to money-lenders have been comparatively few. The sales of 458 malik sarkar plots fetched Rs. 1,02,314 giving a multiple of 47. About half of the land is in the Chanda tahsil and the ratio of price to the jama assessed on it comes to 66.

23 **Sub-leases.**—The sub-leases of sir, which is generally the best land in the village, fetch more money than those of tenancy land, and in the tract as a whole 10,047 acres of home-farm sub-let for cash amounting to Rs. 29,478 gave an acreage rate of Rs. 2-14-11 and 104,148 acres of tenancy land sub-let for Rs. 1,73,669, an acreage rate of Rs. 1-10-8 against the all round rate of Re. 0-9-10. About 20 per cent of the sir land is sub-let, and it is mostly the non-resident malguzars and particularly Brahmins who sub-let it for profit. Most of the malik-makbuza proprietors are also non-residents who habitually sub-let their holdings, and the area sub-let is included in the tenancy figure of 104,148. About 31,000 acres of tenancy land is sub-let on the batai system under which, after the usual expenses incidental to cultivation are defrayed, the produce is divided half and half between the tenants and the sub-lessees, the former being responsible for rents and occasionally for seed grain and the latter for bullocks, labour and actual cultivation.

24 **Nazaranas.**—Rs. 13,797 and Rs. 49,018 are the amounts of nazaranas received by malguzars when 10,102 and 11,628 acres respectively of

absolute-occupancy and occupancy areas changed hands, and they got Rs. 2,79,513 also by leasing out since the settlement 49,049 acres mostly of new land at a total rental of Rs. 28,581. The total nazarana received by them thus comes to Rs. 3,42,328 which is about 21 per cent over the unrevised revenue demand of the tract. The system of charging nazaranas or *premia* in giving out lands is in vogue all over the tract, and I found at my inquiries that they are seldom if ever concealed. This is so mostly because proprietors are aware of their exemption from assessment. The sums merely represent the comparative value of lands in different parts based on the quality and situation of and demand for land. For good land Rs. 24 an acre has been paid in the Warora group. Nazarana paid in Talodhi, Keljhar, Ghatkul, Rajgarh, Mul, Vihar, Khemjai and Kothari groups, where the extension of cultivation has been mostly to poorish land, was about Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 per acre, while in other groups it ranged between Rs. 4 and Rs. 11 an acre.

CHAPTER VI.—SOIL CLASSIFICATION AND FACTOR SCALE.

25. **Changes from settlement.**—The settlement soil classification embraced nine principal kinds of soil, *viz.*, kali, kanhar, bersi-kanhar, morand, khardi, wardi, retari, bardi and pandhri, and as these soils have been fully described in paragraph 43 of the last settlement report I pass on to other details.

Pandhri has been deleted, as it is not a soil in itself, and retari was dropped for the Chanda and Brahmapuri tahsils and put into the bardi class wherever it appeared—both being poor and of equal value. Thus the first eight classes have been maintained for the Warora tahsil and the first seven for the other two tahsils. Land were classed at the last settlement according to the crops grown in them. Some grew wheat and others rice, and while some were devoted to garden crops; there were others again in which miscellaneous crops were grown: these lands were therefore classed as gohari (wheat) land, dhanari (rice) land, bagaiti (garden) land and mutafarkat (miscellaneous crop) land. To simplify classification wheat and miscellaneous crops lands have been amalgamated under the name of open field land.

(a) For *open field land*. Only four out of six position classes of the last settlement, *viz.*, bandhan, bandhia, sadaran and wahuri (not for morand) for the first four superior classes have been retained, lawan and pathar being discarded. Sadharan is the only position class given to the remaining inferior soils.

(b) The three settlement positions for *unirrigated rice land*, *viz.*, tikra, saman and jhilan, have been maintained, but for *irrigated rice land* the two settlement positions known as 'murkhand' (central sluice) and 'warsalang' (side channel) have been replaced by three classes I, II and III, as it was found difficult with two classes only to distinguish properly the advantages conferred by water from different sources—big, medium and small tanks, boris or mundas. 'Murkhand' was identical with first class and warsalang with second class irrigation mostly. It so happens however that water is taken from the centre of the embankments (murkhand) of the smallest tanks and ponds and from the side channels (warsalang) of the really large tanks. The two terms were not found to be truly significant in such cases: their replacement by three classes was therefore considered necessary. First class irrigation tanks are of large size and considerable catchment area, which can secure the rice land below them against more than an ordinary failure of rainfall, second class ones are of fairly good size and catchment area, which hold sufficient water in all seasons in normal years, and the third class ones include small tanks, boris and mundhas.

(c) For garden land the positions are (1) dry (wadi warpani) and (2) irrigated (wadi walit) irrespective of their situation in or out of the village.

In addition to these positions the settlement ones of *khari* (getting village drainage and valuable manure), *ran* (exposed to damage from wild animals) and *kachhar* (getting alluvial deposits) have been maintained.

The bandhan position has been amalgamated with bhandhia (embanked) in the Chanda and Brahmapuri tahsils, neither of which has really good *bandhans* in it.

26. **Soil classification.**—Statement II attached to this report gives details of soil classification by groups for the three tahsils. The percentages of soils in each is as follows :—

	Kali.	Kanhar.	Bersi-kanhar.	Morand.	Khardi.	Wardi.	Bardi.	Retari.	Gairamumkin.	
				WARORA TAHSIL.						
At settlement	1%	11%	46%	33%	3%	5%	...	...	...
At present	1%	8%	45%	35%	4%	5%	...	...	1%
				CHANDA TAHSIL.						
At settlement	...	4%	21%	52%	10%	12%	1%	...	...
At present	...	3%	19%	50%	12%	13%	1%	...	1%	
				BRAHMAPURI TAHSIL.						
At settlement	...	10%	22%	46%	2%	20%	...	...	...
At present	...	7%	18%	49%	1%	22%	1%	...	1%	
				FOR THE THREE TAHSILS TOGETHER.						
At settlement	1%	9%	34%	41%	5%	10%	...	...	...
At present	1%	6%	32%	42%	6%	11%	1%	...	1%	

Morand is the prevailing soil of the tract, and the really rich soil is found in the western and north-eastern portions. The classification of old fallow, which was not classed at the last settlement, and the extension of cultivation mainly to morand, khardi and wardi lands have affected the percentages of kanhar and bersi-kanhar, though these along with areas under other soils have actually increased since settlement.

The bulk of the kali is in the Warora group, but the Yensa-Shegaon, Bhandak, Chanda and Kothari groups contain a little. It is a very heavy soil of the Wardha riverain tract, gritless and of great depth and fertility, but being retentive of moisture it gets water-logged in years of heavy and even normal rainfall. Lakh is then grown in it as a second crop after light broadcast rice. Though the best soil, it is almost useless for kharif crops and requires stronger bullocks to plough it than the average tenant possesses. It covers 3,562 acres in the Warora group; wheat and linseed are grown in it in years of short rainfall. Kanhar is also a deep black soil of great productive capacity, which contains an admixture of small particles of limestone and small black pebbles. Large stretches of it are found in all the groups of the Warora tahsil, except Chandankhera, Neri and Jamulghata, in the Chanda and Kothari groups of the Chanda tahsil, and in the Wainganga riverain groups of the Brahmapuri tahsil. Cotton and jowar are occasionally grown in it in the Warora and Chanda tahsils. It is mostly embanked in the Brahmapuri pargana, where light broadcast rice is as a rule grown in it as a first crop. All the rabi crops, and especially wheat, grow well in it. It covers 12,926 acres in the Warora group. Bersi-kanhar is the ideal black soil for both kharif and rabi crops. In the riverain groups there is little difference between it and kanhar. There are large stretches of it in the Warora tahsil, particularly in the Warora, Khemjai and Chimur groups, in the Chanda and Rajgarh groups, and in the Brahmapuri and Arhar-Nawargaon groups. It drains rapidly, and both varieties of jowar and of cotton, wheat, til and linseed are successfully grown in it. In the embanked position in the Brahmapuri pargana light broadcast rice is followed by all kinds of rabi crops, and when embanked for rice it is generally double cropped with lakhori.

Morand, the prevailing soil of the tract, is of lighter colour and has a greater admixture of sand, grit and stones in it than bersi-kanhar. It grows

both kharif and rabi crops and drains more rapidly than bersi-kanhar. It grows jowar, jari cotton and til, and when embanked and irrigated gives a good outturn of rice. The area under it is particularly large in the Chanda, Ghatkul and Rajgarh groups. Rabi jowar grows well in it.

Khardi is a poor light-coloured soil containing large quantities of grit, lime-kankars and stones mixed up with it. The area under it is appreciable in the Rajgarh, Chanda, Vihar, Brahmapuri and Ghatkul groups, where jowar and til are grown in it. The areas falling in flood zones give a heavy crop of jowar.

Wardi is the principal rice soil and gives, when well manured and irrigated, a good outturn of rice, cane and garden crops. There are large areas under it in the Chinur, Neri, Keljhar, Mul, Rajgarh, Vihar, Garbori, Talodhi, Brahmapuri, Gunjewahi and Murjha groups. In its unembanked and unirrigated position it grows little but popat, til, kultha and mot.

Bardi is the poorest gravelly soil. It is found in small patches in the Rajgarh, Arhar-Nawargaon, Talodhi, Garbori, Mul and Chanda groups. It grows til in the open position and some rice when embanked, manured and irrigated. The Rajgarh group has about 2,000 acres of it mostly about the hillocks. It requires occasional resting.

Land irrigable from Government tanks has been classed as "dry" for assessment purposes because the Irrigation department levies water rates on it.

27. Factor scale.—Five scales of factors sanctioned for use in the three tahsils are attached (as statements XIII, XIV, XV, XVI and XVII). Statement XIII has been used in the Warora tahsil, XIV in the Chanda and Kothari groups, XV in the remaining five groups of the Chanda tahsil, XVI in the Garbori, Talodhi and Gunjewahi groups, and XVII in the remaining four riverain groups of the Brahmapuri tahsil. These scales are, with a few minor alterations here and there, the same as at the last settlement. Then there were separate factors for murkhand and warsalang irrigation, ranging between 65 and 40. For facility of working in office three uniform factors of 65, 55 and 48 have been adopted respectively for first, second and third classes for the three superior soils, *viz.*, kannar, bersi-kanhar and morand, and of 60, 45 and 35 for lighter soils.

28. Field work.—The spade work is done by the additional revenue inspectors and the importance of it cannot be overrated. Any time, therefore, spent in the earlier part of each season in training this very useful body of men is not wasted. Written instructions regarding the classing of soils and irrigation were given and explained in office, and I took out all the field staff to a couple of villages to explain things to be done on the spot. Particular attention was drawn to accuracy and uniformity of procedure. No fresh arrival, whether an Assistant Settlement Officer or an Assistant Settlement Superintendent or an additional revenue inspector, was given independent work until he had been trained with an official having good experience of the procedure followed in the district. An additional revenue inspector took about a week on an average to do the work of an average village. He was at times assisted by the circle patwari. He had the advantage of consulting in case of difficulty other additional revenue inspectors who worked in the neighbourhood or the Assistant Settlement Superintendent of his party who kept on the move to supervise and guide them. Soil chaks have been carefully formed. This was a comparatively easy task in the open field tracts but the rice tracts, in which soil chaks are chequered and irrigated areas marked according to classes, took more time and gave some trouble. Mr. Hemingway checked the field work in the Warora tahsil in the first season and Mr. Trench in the Chanda and Brahmapuri tahsils in the two following seasons.

29. Attitude of villagers.—Villagers often accompanied the attesting additional revenue inspectors or Assistant Settlement Officers and gave generally the information asked of them. Their attitude was of hearty co-operation, even in 1920-21, when non-co-operation was being constantly preached. The villagers are mostly backward and seldom care to know what is happening in the world. They are all the same anxious to see that their assessment is not enhanced. Asked about their own lands, they try to underrate them, but their estimate about the lands in which they are not interested is fairly accurate.

The malguzars and tenants would follow me at my inspections, and I generally got all the information I wanted from them.

30. General observations.—At the last settlement the wahuri area was 2,032 acres, but as this figure did not truly represent the affected area, the wahuri zone has been more liberally fixed resulting in the increase of this area by about 17,400 acres. The soil chaks have been marked in distinctive colours on the attestation traces which have been preserved and are likely to prove useful not only at the next settlement but in the land acquisition and partition cases. The number of the last settlement khasra have been noted in the attestation khasra to enable the revenue and civil courts to identify fields easily.

CHAPTER VII.—LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

31. Landlords.—There are in all 3,464 malguzars in the tract, of whom only 1,378 are resident. They are of 50 different castes holding 1,252 mahals. Brahmins, Kunbis, Marathas, Kohlis, Komtis, Marwaris, Kurmis and Telis hold more than 20 mahals apiece, the first six possessing about 511, 203, 66, 62, 51 and 44 mahals respectively.

Kunbis are numerically the strongest, being 1,005 in number (540 resident and 465 non-resident). They are kind and sympathetic landlords, who help their tenants in many ways. They are generally thrifty and with a few exceptions in a fairly prosperous condition. They do not, however, reach the Brahmins in wealth. Of the latter 70 are resident and 703 non-resident. They are considerate malguzars but not quite so helpful as the Kunbis. Only two wealthy Brahmins residing in the Hinganghat tahsil were known for their land-grabbing habits, but one of them died after attestation and the other is very old. A few of them are indebted and their villages mortgaged. Marwaris and Komtis are the richest classes. They are not bad landlords but cannot dissociate themselves from their innate money-making propensities in their dealings with tenants. They lend seldom to help but generally to exploit tenants. Kurmis, Manas, Kalars, Marars and Telis are almost as good as Kunbis. Lambardars are as a rule in affluent circumstances amongst Kohlis, but most of the other co-sharers of this caste are in reduced circumstances. Of the total number of co-sharers 2,041 or 59 per cent are free from debt and 584 or 17 per cent more owe sums below Rs. 300 each, 264 or 8 per cent have to pay sums between Rs. 300 and Rs. 750 and 379 or 11 per cent are heavily involved, some of their shares being mortgaged. The grain debts of indebted malguzars average 13 khandis per head. The Butis and the Chitnavis brothers, Rao Sahib Ramkrishnapuri Gosai, Rao Bahadur M. G. Deshpande, Madhorao Ghatate, Asaram Lala, Govind Balaji Tamhan, Mr. Vithal Rao Kalikar, a retired Munsiff, the Naik brothers and Dalals, of Umrer all very wealthy land-holders of the Nagpur district, and Diwan Bahadur Seth Ballabhdas of Jubbulpore holds several villages in the tract. The proprietary body as a whole is in a prosperous condition, and the relations between them and tenants have, except in three cases, been of a cordial nature all over.

32. Indebtedness.—The total debt of 1,423 indebted malguzars who contribute 41 per cent to the total number of the proprietary body is returned at Rs. 40,95,190 cash and 19,000 khandis of grain, but some portion here of is purely nominal, being due by money lending malguzars. The number of malguzars with debts over Rs. 1,000 is 379. They are responsible for about Rs. 37½ lakhs cash and 10,300 khandis of grain—the most heavily indebted ones being (1) the Deshmukh of Wadnair, whose estate of 32 villages including Madheri has been leased out to Diwan Bahadur Seth Ballabhdas of Jubbulpore for 80 years for Rs. 98,000, (2) Bhagwant Rao, malguzar of Dhaba, who owes about Rs. 40,000 and has mortgaged 7 of his villages to Ganpat Rao Pande and other saukars, (3) Waman Rao Deshmukh of Shankarpur, who owes about Rs. 25,000, (4) the Janis of Brahmapuri, who owe about Rs. 45,000 and have mortgaged a few villages to Gopi Mahar and the Naiks, (5) Nilkanth Rao Deshmukh of Wasalamendha, whose villages are mortgaged for a debt of

about Rs. 20,000 to the Naiks of Umrer, (6) Vithal Rao Khalatkar of Chandankhera, who owes about Rs. 50,000 and has mortgaged his estate of 13 villages to different saukars. (7) the Vidur malguzar of Kawarsi-Singru, who owes about Rs. 20,000. These big debtors have property which is worth considerably more than the amounts of their debts, which they should be able to clear off by the sale of only a few villages. They are more guilty of omission than of commission because they have had these legacies from their ancestors. They have large families and being thriftless live in a high style, spending a lot on marriages, festivities and other social functions. The result is that their annual expenses exceed their income, and as interest on loans knows no halt, their debts increase. They have become inured to debt and do not realise the value of being free from it. I have had opportunities of speaking to some of them, when I advised them to sell a few villages and clear off their debts. They appreciated the suggestion but have been slow to act on it. It is mostly the malguzars of non-cultivating classes who are heavily involved, and the indebted malguzars of cultivating classes, with the exception of a few like the Kunbis of Yeoti, the Telis of Wagnakh and the Kunbis of Panjurni, are not so badly off. In the tract as a whole villages and shares aggregating 108 mahals, paying a revenue of Rs. 27,547 are mortgaged for Rs. 6,38,363 cash and 1,032 khandis of grain.

33. Leading families.—The late Rai Bahadur Chandi Prasad's property consisting of over 40 villages and large cultivation, is now in possession of his three grand-nephews of whom Mr. Girjashankar is manager. The Shastri and Saraf families own Naleshwar and Ballarpur, Bhagwant Rao, son of Anand Rao of Dhaba, who owns 12 villages is indebted and a hopeless manager, and Hanmant Rao Hastak, the malguzar of Dongargaon, who was once his kamdar, is flourishing. The Fadnavis and Bhokare families of Mul are in good condition. The leading families of the Warora and Brahmmapuri tahsils are of—

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Shrihari Deorao Deshpande, Warora. Rai Saheb Seth Rautmal, Warora. The Patels of Warora. „ Kunbi malguzar of Mangli. „ „ „ Bhewkund. „ „ „ Yeoti. 	} Very affluent.
<i>Warora</i> ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Kunbi malguzar of Panjurni „ Maratha „ Waigaon. „ Vidur malguzar of Kawarsi. 	} Indebted.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Begreys of Chimur and Neri. The late Motiram Jamdar Usreti Kurmi of Pipalneri. Sikhandarkhan of Chimur. Ramchandra Birewar Komti of Neri. The Kohlis of Piparda, and Sitaram Kalar of Lohara. 	} Very rich.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Janis at Brahmmapuri. „ Bhais of Minthur. 	} Indebted.
<i>Brahmmapuri.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bhusaris of Brahmmapuri. Buchappa Wani of Nagbhir. Tulsiram Kunbi of Bonde. The Kunbi of Awalgaon. Jankiram and Ragu Gurdi of Bothli. Adku Kohlis of Walnimendha. Paikaraddi Gandli of Kinbi. Motiram Raj Gond of Gunjewahi. Shamrao and Anand Rao of Bamhni. Ban Patel Kohli of Tambegarhimendha. 	} Rich.

34. Changes since the last settlement.—The estate of the Nagpur saukars has increased a little. Pleaders are investing money in landed property. Messrs. Dewaikar, Deo and Bhusari have either entire villages or shares in them in the district, and Mr. Balwant Rao Deshmukh, who purchased Karanji on the Chanda-Vithalwara road for Rs. 10,000 a few years back, has since repaired the two old tanks there at a considerable cost. There is a growing tendency to pay more attention to agriculture these days, and several persons of non-agricultural classes are found to be as good agriculturists as Kunbis, Telis or Kohlis.

35. Tenants.—The chief cultivating classes of tenants of the tract have been adverted to in paragraph 8 above, which also contains a table giving their status. It will be seen from it that out of 43,612 tenants 9,157 fall in the first two classes, *viz.*, A and B, 26,922 in the middle or the C class, and 7,533 in the last two classes, *viz.*, D and E—meant for the heavily indebted and people without resources. The E class tenants are mostly in the rice and intermediate groups and furnish most of the labour there. As A class tenants are above average in all the groups of the Warora tahsil except Shedegaon and Neri, in all groups of the Chanda tahsil except Ghatkul and Keljhar, and in all the groups of the Brahmāpuri tahsil except Garbori, Talodhi and Maldongri, and in these excepted groups even they are of average type, save in the Keljhar group. For the tract as a whole therefore the tenantry may be described as a fairly strong and industrious body.

36. Tenants' debts.—Of the total number of tenants in the tract 18,360, representing 42 per cent, are free from debt and 16,449 or 38 per cent more owe below Rs. 200 and about three khandis of grain on an average. Of the balance, 3,571 or 8 per cent owe pure grain debts averaging five khandis per head and 5,232 or 12 per cent over Rs. 200. Indebtedness is thus moderate on the whole. The average grain debt is nominal, being 4 khandis per head: it is three khandis per head in the Warora tahsil, four khandis in Chanda and six in Brahmāpuri. Cash indebtedness, where it exists, is a bit heavier in the Warora and Brahmāpuri tahsils, where the standard of living is higher than in the Chanda tahsil owing to their proximity to the more advanced tracts of the Hinganghat and Umrer tahsils. People have much resource and credit in those two tahsils: advances are therefore easily available from various sources. Though some of the debts have been incurred for agricultural purposes, my inquiries showed that the bulk of indebtedness was due to *pats*, widow marriages and ordinary marriages, on which some tenants spend wrecklessly, borrowing large amounts under the expectation of repaying them from one good crop. They find themselves embarrassed when an unfavourable year belies their expectations, and a repetition of such a season makes their case worse. The figures of debt were collected mostly before the produce was on the market, and I noticed at my inspections in the Warora tahsil in May and June 1919 that several tenants had substantially reduced if not actually cleared off, from their cotton crop, the debts noted in the *fard mazariyan*. It would thus appear that the real indebtedness should be less than the figures show. I noticed also that indebtedness is more in villages where malguzars lend cash or grain or both.

37. Loans.—Substantial tenants generally use their own seed grain, but average people or small men dispose of all their produce and usually keep a running account with saukars or other lenders of grain and repay their advances first to insure future advances. Seed grain is had on the *sawai* system and cash borrowed ordinarily at rates varying from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2 per cent. The Buti and the Chitnavis brothers of Nagpur, Mr. Kalikar, the Patels of Warora, the Naiks of Chimur and Umrer and several others have their granaries and shops in the Warora and Brahmāpuri tahsils, from which grain and cash are advanced. These tahsils have, respectively, 63 co-operative societies with 741 members and 90 societies with 1,555 members. Co-operative operations have not extended to the Chanda tahsil yet. Advances under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Act are usually made. The Chanda tahsil tenants take advances from the saukars of the Chanda town, which is a long way off from several of the groups. There are petty local saukars in Mul, Vihar and Dhaba, but the saukars of Nagpur have not tapped this tahsil so far.

38. **Changes in tenures.**—The changes in areas held by landlords and tenants are exhibited in the table below :—

Right.	Area.		Increase or decrease per cent since settlement.	Percentage on total occupied area.	Remarks.
	At settlement.	At present.			
Sir	69,559	84,055	+ 21	10	} 9 per cent.
Khudkasht	32,253	17,131	(-) 47	2	
Total	101,812	101,186	(-) 1	12	
Malik-makbuza	68,687	70,569	+ 3	8	
Revenue-free grantees	4,627	3,096	(-) 33	...	
Absolute-occupancy	100,653	97,864	(-) 3	12	
Occupancy	473,252	554,352	+ 17	66	
Total of tenants	573,905	652,216	+ 14	78	
Servants' land	15,285	7,667	(-) 50	1	
Total occupied area	764,316	834,734	+ 9	...	

CHAPTER VIII.—REVENUE HISTORY.

39. **Early settlement.**—Chapter VIII of the Chanda district gazetteer and chapter VII of the last settlement report, which contains a reference to chapter VIII of Major Lucie Smith's report on the first settlement of the district, gave a description of the land revenue administration of Gond and Marathas and show (a) how the yearly raiyatwari system of the former deteriorated on the passing of the country to the latter into a lease system for slightly longer periods, (b) how attempts were made to remove the then existing abuses by granting longer and fairer leases during the period from 1818 to 1830, when the country was taken under British administration during the minority of Raja Raghoji III, and (c) how the oppressive demand fixed by the Marathas was lowered when the tract escheated to the British Government in 1853. The first regular settlement was started by Mr. Price in 1862, the procedure whereof is described at length in Major Lucie Smith's report. The revenue demand was then fixed first and rents distributed subsequently, which is just the opposite of the present system, and the mistakes due to a very uneven distribution of demand then resulted in an extraordinarily uneven distribution of rents from village to village and from tract to tract, as disclosed by the unit-incidences thereof, and it will take a series of settlements to rectify them.

40. **Last settlement.**—The last settlement operations were started by Mr. H. F. Hallifax, I.C.S., in 1897. He fell ill and had consequently to leave the district after finishing the inspection of the whole of the Warora tahsil and a portion of the Brahmapuri tahsil. Mr. P. Hemingway, I.C.S., succeeded him, and while the operations were in progress famine broke out in 1899-1900, and the settlement staff was put on famine duty. The work was recommenced in 1901, but by that time, owing to the effects of the two famines, conditions had changed so much that much of what had already been done had to be re-done. The inspections were finished by 1905. The regular soil-unit system was followed at this settlement. The total revenue demand fixed for the tract was Rs. 2,83,497-8-0—

Rs. 1,19,520 for the Warora tahsil;
 Rs. 69,810 for the Chanda tahsil;
 Rs. 94,167-8-0 for the Brahmapuri tahsil.

Paragraph 2 of the forecast report of my settlement shows that the term of that settlement expired on 30th June 1920 in the Warora tahsil and on the same date in 1921 and 1922, respectively, in the Chanda and Brahmapuri tahsils.

CHAPTER IX.—RENTS.

41. History of rents.—The past rental history of the tract has been described in paragraphs 24, 25 and 26 of the forecast report by Mr. P Hemingway, the last Settlement Officer and Settlement Commissioner at the commencement of the present operations. The following extracts from it are quoted as being significant :—

“ The rent roll then, as I found it, was composed partly of these old traditional rents, and partly of the rents paid for newer land, but the latter were as often as not prairie or pepper corn rents offered and accepted many years previously for the land as under scrub-jungle, not crop. Since the 30 years settlement there had been a large expansion in the occupied area, and though the extension had largely been to good land, there was a heavy drop in the acreage rates almost throughout the district ; the only tract where the rates had risen was the Warora tahsil where the demand for new cotton and jowar land had put up the rates appreciable. But even including Warora, as the revision of rents proceeded, it became more and more evident that the rents found at the last settlement were, taken all round, a light demand which could have been paid 30 years previously : the last settlement rent roll, as attested, was, except in isolated cases, a nominal demand on the land.”

“ In the Warora tahsil, in which operations had commenced and were first resumed, an enhancement of 25 per cent in the payments of absolute occupancy tenants and maik-makbuzas and of 15 per cent in occupancy rents had been sanctioned after the first famine of 1897, but an all-round enhancement of 14 per cent only was actually effected four years later, and the groups which received relatively the most lenient treatment were those first taken in hand—the very best part of the tahsil. In the Chanda tahsil, as it then stood, rents were enhanced by 16 per cent only and in the old Brahmपुरi tahsil by 17 per cent.”

According to him pepper-corn rents, paid for large blocks of comparatively new land in the good open tracts, were pushed up a little, and the lowest rents in the best rice villages raised with some freedom, and throughout the district very many rents of the 30 years settlement were left exactly as they stood and they were never more than a light demand.

42. Justification of enhancement.—Population has increased since the settlement, and railway and road communications have improved. Prices have gone up, occupied and cultivated areas have expanded, malguzars and tenants are in sound condition, and the market value of land has gone up considerably, as evidenced by the figures of sales, transfers and sub-leases. These factors, combined with the fact that Mr. Hemingway's settlement increased the 30 years demand only very lightly, as the tract had not fully recovered then from the effects of depression caused by the two famines, would have justified free enhancement. The enhancement imposed is, however, not free but limited from considerations of policy.

43. Rental enhancement.—The sanctioned enhancement was 35 per cent for the Warora tahsil and 32 per cent for each of the Chanda and Brahmपुरi tahsils, and the enhancement actually imposed is shown below :—

Tahsil.	Rents.		Enhancement per cent.	Incidence.	
	At announcement.	As announced.		Present.	Revised.
	Rs.	Rs.			
Warora ...	1,60,545	2,14,777	34	'28	'37
Chanda ...	98,718	1,31,373	33	'37	'49
Brahmapuri ...	1,35,371	1,80,032	33	'50	'66
Total ...	3,94,634	5,26,182	33	'35	'47

Statement VI gives figures of rents announced by groups and statement VII of incidences and percentages of enhancement. The announced figures of Rs. 5,26,182 includes Rs. 6,559 as fixation on 7,668 acres held rent free and Rs. 3,956 as commutation of grain rents paid on 2,554 acres in the three tahsils. The enhancement according to the sanctioned percentages should have been Rs. 1,34,100 for the tract as a whole and that actually obtained is Rs. 1,31,548 or Rs. 448 ahead. The acre rates in the three tahsils are compared below :—

Tahsil.	Acre rate at announcement.			As announced.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Warora	0	8	0	0	10	8
Chanda	0	8	8	0	11	5
Brahmapuri	0	15	9	1	5	0
Total	0	9	10	0	13	1

The rent-rate in the Brahmapuri tahsil is higher than in the Warora tahsil because there is stronger demand for land there due to greater pressure of population and the general security of rice land.

44. **Unit-rates.**—Statement VII gives the standard rates adopted in the three tahsils. They range from 30 to 100 according to the circumstances of the groups concerned and are exhibited below :—

Group.	Standard rate.
Yensa-Shegaon	30
Khemjai and Chandankhera	35
Bhandak, Nagri, Shedegaon, Chimur and Ghatkul	40
Warora and Shankarpur	45
Jambulghata, Chanda and Kothari	50
Brahmapuri	55
Rajgarh, Maldongri and Murjha	60
Neri, Keljhar, Vihar and Arhar-Nawargaon	65
Mul	80
Gunjewahi	85
Garbori	95
Talodhi	100

The group rates were used as a general guide and rates for villages selected on their own merits. Where rents were very low they were enhanced up to *per saltum* limits, and moderation was my guiding principle in other cases. The actual effect of the working of rates was invariably described in the village notes which accompanied the group reports.

45. **Enhancement by rights.**—The actual enhancement by rights is shown in the table below :—

Right.	Rental in rupees.		Percentage of enhancement.	Acreage rate.		Incidence.	
	At announcement.	As announced.		Present.	Revised.	Present.	Revised.
Malik-makbuz	39,984	56,080	40	0 9 1	0 12 9	31	43
Absolute-Occupancy	62,926	85,686	36	0 10 3	0 14 0	35	47
Occupancy	3,31,708	4,40,496	33	0 9 10	0 12 11	35	47

There are many composite holdings in the three tahsils, and efforts were made to see that no undue enhancement was made, also that holdings held on favoured rents did not escape due assessment.

46. **Rent fixation.**—This is a very important though tedious task, and the more carefully it is done the better for all concerned. I have given as much time and thought to this branch of work as the individual rents demanded.

in view of the areas held, the existence of fallows and the status of the tenants. A number of persons in the tract hold lands in more than one village, and the registers of pluralists prepared by groups and submitted with the group reports showed the consolidated effect of enhancement on them. The deduced rent was never exceeded except where the present rent was already higher, having been fixed by the landlord with the consent of the tenant. Some tenants encroached on malguzar's lands often without their knowledge, and have readily consented to pay the assessment made on them. No malguzar was found to object to the assessment of rent-free land. In some rice villages rents were paid in grain, and as the tenants concerned invariably insisted on their grain payments being commuted into cash and the malguzars too agreed, they have been fixed in cash at the all-round unit-incidence of cash rental of the village. The commutation has satisfied the malguzars and relieved the tenants of a great burden.

47. Concealed rents.—In one village only, Hirapur of the Vihar group, was a foolish and infructuous attempt made to conceal a few rents. The rents paid in the tract as a whole are generally low and there is neither the occasion nor the necessity for the malguzars to conceal them.

CHAPTER X.—HOME-FARM AND SIWAI.

48. Valuation of home-farm.—At the last settlement the homefarm was sometimes valued at a rate slightly higher than that adopted for tenancy land, but at this revision a higher rate has nowhere been adopted. On the other hand, where the application of the village rate gave too sharp an enhancement in the valuation of the homefarm, it has been valued at the revised unit incidence of tenancy payments. Margins have also been granted in some villages in assessing it. It is usually the best land in the village: consequently the incidence is always higher than that of tenancy land. The announced valuation of the homefarm, including servants' land, of the tract amounts to Rs. 1,29,862, giving an increase of Rs. 32,417 or 33 per cent over the settlement figure of Rs. 97,445.

49. Siwai and its assessment.—Siwai includes all miscellaneous assessable income made by the malguzars from land other than tenants' payments and the profits of homefarm cultivation. It has been assessed under 17 heads, and the details are given in table IX of the general assessment statement. Out of the total ascertained annual income of Rs. 38,567, Rs. 24,822 has been announced as against Rs. 27,321 at the last settlement. The Warora tahsil has contributed about a half to the total, Brahmapuri about a third and Chanda the balance. There is a general increase under all heads except mahua, water dues, mangoes and tamarind, while lac, tendu leaves and ginning factory lands are new items. The most important items are jungle, mahua including gulli, water dues and grazing dues. An area of 91,227 acres of malguzari jungle has been occupied since the last settlement. Very few of the malguzari jungles in the tract contain valuable timber or bamboos: fuel is the main source of income, but as Government forest blocks are scattered all over and within easy reach, the demand for it from malguzari jungles is limited. Rs. 10,318 was the ascertained average annual income, of which Rs. 6,868 has been assessed as against Rs. 6,397 at the last settlement from jungle. Mahua and waterdues have been assessed to Rs. 5,744 and Rs. 4,181 as against Rs. 10,334 and Rs. 6,282 respectively at the last settlement. The decrease under the former is chiefly due to the exemption allowed under the new settlement instructions of that part of it which is used by malguzars in their household and from which no cash income is made. The latter are charged mainly for cane cultivation, which covered large areas during the currency of the 30 years settlement, at which the cane area was 2,536 acres. The assessment on water dues was therefore high at the last settlement, when the cane area was 655 acres. I have elsewhere mentioned that the Kohlis, the chief cane growers, suffered heavy losses in the past on cane cultivation. They however persist in it, as in propitious year it fetches good profits and the area under cane has now risen to a little less than half the 30 years settlement figure. Malguzars have to spend a lot on the repairs of their tanks from which the income is made, and I have given due weight to this consideration in making the assessments. Mangoes and tamarind have been assessed only where

cash income is made from them. Grazing fees are charged in some villages for cattle of other villages grazed in them, and the assessment under this head has grown from Rs. 1,209 to Rs. 2,820.

On the whole there is a decrease of Rs. 2,499 or 9 per cent in siwai assessment since the last settlement, but the transformation of 91,227 acres of jungle into occupied area is a very satisfactory figure.

50. Difficulties.—Compared with the adjoining districts of Bhandara, Nagpur and Wardha siwai is unimportant in this district. Some malguzars keep regular accounts in their ordinary course of business, but a large majority of them do not. The assessment of such of the former as produced their accounts was plain sailing, but difficulties arose where it was alleged that income was made from the jungle and the malguzars would neither admit it nor produce their accounts. Such cases however were rare, and a moderate assessment ranging from Re. 0-0-6 to Re 0-2-0 per acre according to the quality of jungle and the demand in the tract has been made in them. Of the latter many admitted wholly or mostly the figures arrived at after full inquiry. Large margins have been allowed to malguzars who made correct statement of their income, as I did not wish to penalise them for telling the truth, when not a few escaped due assessment by making false statements. There have been a few cases of petty concealment. In such cases there were no reliable data to go on and it was unsafe to make assessment on the vague allegations of one or two unimportant men when they were not admitted by the malguzars concerned and were not supported by other villagers who are more often than not under the influence of their landlords. Such cases have therefore been ignored.

CHAPTER XI.—STAGES OF SETTLEMENT PROCEEDINGS.

51. Map correction.—Mr. Anthony, Assistant Settlement Officer, was placed in charge of the map correction party that preceded revision and commenced work towards the end of October 1917 in the Warora tahsil. He finished all the field and office work of 584 villages in the first season and was succeeded on 19th August 1918 by the late Mr. Durgaprasad, Assistant Settlement Officer, who finished all the remaining work of the tract by the end of November 1920, when he was transferred to Damoh as Superintendent of Land Records. Particular attention was paid to Government forest boundaries and all discrepancies have been adjusted after reference to the Forest Divisional Officers. Their part of the work was very satisfactorily done by both the Assistant Settlement Officers, as there were only a few minor mistakes found at attestation, mostly where the persons concerned were absent at the time of resurvey and could not show the actual areas in their possession. These mistakes were subsequently corrected. The expenditure on map correction amounted to Rs. 45,000.

52. Attestation.—After the field staff was trained in the classification of soil and irrigation and in the method of writing up the various statements in the A and B files and the other attestation records, including the *fard samin* and the trace, three parties started attestation in the Bhandak group of the Warora tahsil in the middle of November 1918 under very extraordinary conditions due to short rainfall, insufficiency of food-stuffs in the markets resulting in an abnormal rise in prices and to the unprecedented havoc played by the influenza epidemic. The situation however became easier soon after, and timely winter rain was a great boon. The work thereafter proceeded smoothly and two more parties were detailed from the first week of February. All the five parties returned to office by the end of May 1919 after attesting all the 594 villages. Four parties finished the attestation of the Chanda and Brahmपुरi tahsils in the two following seasons. Each party officer had on an average 10 additional revenue inspectors and an Assistant Settlement Superintendent to help him. Disputes compared with what I noticed in the Bhandara district were very few and the siwai inquiries simple. Special attention was paid that villagers were not troubled or inconvenienced, and except in one case where an additional revenue inspector was dismissed for taking a few rupees from a few tenants by making false promises to them, and in two cases in which payment for supplies obtained

at attestation was not made in time, the staff of additional revenue inspectors behaved very well on the whole and I have already congratulated my assistants for the general satisfactory results.

53. Inspections—I joined the district on the 4th October 1918 and took some little time in organising the office and training the staff. Short rainfall of the season resulting in partial crop failure rendered crop inquiry in different tracts necessary at the outset. This done, I started regular inspections from the first week of December 1918 and returned from the field in the last week of June 1919 after inspecting 470 villages and if three weeks of my time in March had not been taken up by the Committee formed to consider the recommendations of the Public Services Commission and to submit proposals, on which I was appointed, it would have been possible to finish the whole tahsil in one season. During the second season of 1919-20 I was present at the announcements of rents and revenue at the Bhandak and Warora centres and inspected 331 villages—the remaining 124 of the Warora tahsil and 207 of the Chanda tahsil. In the last week of March 1920, when I was in the Rajgarh group, I got a severe touch of the sun, which rendered any further inspections impossible. The remaining 657 villages were inspected in the following two seasons. Every village in the tract without exception was inspected. Particular attention was paid to soil classing and the classes of irrigation recorded. I invariably inspected the tanks and ponds from which the higher classes of irrigation were recorded and almost all of the rest.

54. Announcement and office work.—On return from field work the staff was distributed in the mapping, vernacular and statistical branches, each branch being put in charge of an Assistant Settlement Officer. Standards of outturn of work for the different branches were prescribed and worked up to as far as possible. Sixty additional revenue inspectors, four Assistant Settlement Superintendents, four or five Assistant Settlement Officers and their readers, a statistical superintendent, head clerk, record keeper, two checkers and two settlement moharrirs were on my staff when the work was in full swing, and the revenue inspectors and patwaris of the tahsils concerned also worked in office during the office season. Some candidates were employed in the statistical and vernacular branches, when necessary. Contractors were engaged at contract rates for pencilling, inking, tracing and colouring. Separate copies of the maps have been filed with the patwari and Government copies of the misl. The attestation traces have been coloured and deposited in the district office. Besides all the patwaris of the three tahsils have been provided with sheets specially prepared for *girdawari* work. All compilation work and soil unit and deduced rent calculations of the different groups were done in time. On receipt of orders on the different group reports rents and revenue were announced from 15 different centres, at which the announcement parties assembled two days previous to the first date on the programme with all necessary records. These announcements entailed absolutely no trouble on any of the villagers, as the staff under special instructions took with them supplies sufficient to last them for their halt and the labour, fuel and milk obtained locally were fully paid for. The programme of announcements was strictly followed, and every tenant was free to return to his village the same day on receipt of his parcha.

The announcement of rents and revenue has been well received by the tenants and the malguzars, and appeals, all of which have been dismissed, were preferred by only 22 of the former and three of the latter. The revised muafi registers for the Warora and Chanda tahsils are in print and the revised register for the Brahmapuri tahsil is being submitted. The misls for the Warora tahsil have been filed in the district office, and as the Divisional Commissioner's sanction to the adoption of a rate above Re. 0-1-0, per rupee of rental for the remuneration of certain kotwars of the Chanda and Brahmapuri tahsils has recently been received, the wajib-ul-arz entries with respect thereto are being made and the misls will also be deposited soon in the district office.

CHAPTER XII.—ASSETS AND LAND REVENUE.

55. Malik-makbuza revenue.—The payments of malik-makbuzas (including malik-sarkar, malik-makbuza muafi malguzar and the realisable jama of quit-rent plots) have been raised from Rs. 39,984 to Rs. 56,080 or by 40 per

cent. The drawback payable to malguzars has been fixed at Rs. 8,574 or 15 per cent and the malik-makbuza revenue announced is Rs. 47,506 or ahead of the present figure by Rs. 13,909 or 41 per cent.

56. Malguzari assets.—Tenants payments (including payments for five thekadari villages), as announced, amount to Rs. 5,25,734 allowing for Rs. 448 on account of remissions granted to malguzars for making improvements on tenancy land, giving an increase of Rs. 1,81,556 or 53 per cent over the settlement figure.

The home-farm valuation is Rs. 1,29,862 and siwai assessment amounts to Rs. 24,822. Thus the total malguzari assets as announced come to Rs. 6,80,418, giving a true increase (after allowing for land acquisition)* of Rs. 2,13,459 or 46 per cent over the settlement figure.

57. Land revenue.—The tract forms part of the old Nagpur province: consequently the fraction of malguzari assets taken as revenue has been fixed under clause (2) of paragraph 4 of settlement instruction IV, according to which the revised demand should not ordinarily exceed the amount of the revenue demand under revision *plus* a sum approximating to 50 per cent of the increase of malguzari assets since the last settlement, and the fraction of the malguzari assets should be gradually altered at succeeding settlements so as ultimately to approximate to half assets. The range of settlement fractions was very wide in the Warora tahsil, being from 12 to 66 per cent, and has been narrowed down. Fractions above 55 per cent were taken in 134 mahals and are now taken in 21 mahals, including five thekadari villages. Similarly fractions below 45 per cent were then taken in 58 mahals and are now taken in 11 mahals. In the remaining mahals of that tahsil the fractions range between 45 and 55 per cent. The fractions taken at the last settlement were below 45 per cent in 37 and 57 mahals and above 55 per cent in 56 and 94 mahals of the Chanda and Brahmपुरi tahsils respectively, but there is no mahal now in either of these tahsils where after revision the fraction is not between 45 and 55 per cent. I have tried to reduce the high and to push up the low fractions of settlement towards the half assets standard, treating each mahal on its own merits. The results by groups are compared in columns 9 and 18 of statement XI. The results by tahsils are:—

Tahsil.	Fraction adopted at settlement.	Fraction adopted at revision.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Warora	54	52
Chanda	53	51
Brahmapuri	54	52

The unrevised malguzari revenue was Rs. 2,49,892 and the malguzari revenue announced is Rs. 3,50,710 (including Rs. 1,310 on account of five thekadari villages) which gives an increase of Rs. 1,00,817 or 40 per cent over the 'present' or unrevised figure.

58. Total revenue enhancement.—The total kamil-jama of the tract, as announced, is Rs. 3,98,216 (excluding Rs. 450 assessed on the Warora municipality) or Rs. 1,14,726 or 40 per cent ahead of the 'present' figure. The details by tahsils are compared below:—

Tahsil.	Present or unrevised.			Announced.			Percentage of increase in total kamil-jama.
	Malik-makbuza revenue.	Malguzari kamil-jama.	Total kamil-jama.	Malik-makbuza revenue.	Malguzari kamil-jama.	Total kamil-jama.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.
Warora	12,395	1,07,464	1,19,859	17,573	1,45,751	1,63,324 + 450 M.C.	36
Chanda	11,850	58,047	69,897	16,271	82,625	98,896	41
Brahmapuri	9,352	84,382	93,734	13,662	1,22,334	1,35,996	45
Total	33,597	2,49,893	2,83,490	47,506	3,50,710	3,98,216 + 450 M.C.	40

59. **Assignments of revenue.**—There are in all 134 privileged mahals in the tract, six of which are wholly revenue free and the rest held on partial jama. The total jama assigned on them is Rs. 18,659, the details being :—

Tahsil.	Number of mahals wholly free.	Number of mahals in which partial revenue is assigned.	Revenue assigned.
Warora	45	5	Rs. 6,353
Chanda	36	1	4,205
Brahmapuri	45	2	8,101
Total	126	8	18,659

60. **Realizable jama.**—The realizable jama is Rs. 3,79,557, exclusive of Rs. 450 from the Warora municipality. Stages of progression have been fixed in 46 mahals (14 in Warora, 5 in Chanda and 27 in Brahmapuri) and the full demand will be worked upto by the following stages :—

Period.	Warora tahsil.		Chanda tahsil.		Brahmapuri tahsil.		Total.	
	Kamil-jama.	Realizable jama.	Kamil-jama.	Realizable jama.	Kamil-jama.	Realizable jama.	Kamil-jama.	Realizable jama.
1st 5 years	Rs. 1,62,319 + 450	Rs. 1,55,966 + 450	Rs. 98,776	Rs. 94,571	Rs. 1,34,416	Rs. 1,26,358	Rs. 3,95,511 + 450	Rs. 3,76,895 + 450
2nd 5 years	1,62,869 + 450	1,56,516 + 450	98,866	94,661	1,35,221	1,27,143	3,96,956 + 450	3,78,320 + 450
3rd 5 years	1,63,289 + 450	1,56,936 + 450	98,896	94,691	1,35,671	1,27,583	3,97,856 + 450	3,79,210 + 450
Thereafter	1,63,324 + 450	1,56,971 + 450	98,896	94,691	1,35,996	1,27,895	3,98,216 + 450	3,79,557 + 450

61. **Effect of settlement.**—The settlement has been a profitable one both to the Government and to the malguzars. The former really gain Rs. 1,08,603, and the real gain to the latter is Rs. 37,631 the details being :—

Tahsil.	Gain to Government.		Gain to malguzars	
	Kamil-jama.	Realizable jama.	Kamil-jama.	Realizable jama.
Warora	Rs. 43,465	Rs. 41,935	Rs. 16,711	Rs. 18,241
Chanda	28,999	27,561	8,475	9,913
Brahmapuri	42,262	39,107	6,322	9,477
Total	1,14,726	1,08,603	31,508	37,631

62. **Dual rights.**—There are only two villages, *viz.*, Motegaon and Uperpeth in the Warora tahsil, held in dual rights, Kuar Laxman Rao Bhonsle being the superior proprietor and two Kohlis the inferior proprietors. The latter are in reduced circumstances and have mortgaged the villages. These villages have been dealt with like ordinary malguzari villages with this difference only that malikana proceedings were drawn up for them. The malikana payable by the inferior proprietors to the superior proprietor has been raised from Rs. 90 to Rs. 150 the details being :—

	Unrevised.			Revised.		
	Revenue.	Fraction.	Malikana.	Revenue.	Fraction.	Malikana.
Motegaon	Rs. 620	Per cent. 49	Rs. 85	Rs. 840	Per cent. 50	Rs. 140
Uperpeth	25	42	5	40	47	19
Total	645	...	90	880	...	159

63. Thekadari villages.—There are five good thekadari villages, all in the Warora tahsil, and their theka jama of Rs. 1,310 is included in the jama shown in the table given in paragraph 58 above. Their revenue treatment is shown below :—

Serial No.	Name of village.	Revenue at settlement.	As announced.	Fraction adopted at settlement.	At revision.
		Rf.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1	Kansasirpur ...	240	400	63	70
2	Nimsara ...	300	395	68	65
3	Umri Buti ...	200	260	74	73
4	Jamgaonsimpi ...	100	165	65	71
5	Parsodi ...	50	90	66	69
	Total ...	890	1,310	...	...

Only one person has been recognised as thekadar for each village, though in some villages relations share in the cultivation by private arrangement. Leases for the term of settlement have been executed in the form attached hereto.

64. Term of settlement.—The term of settlement fixed is as follows :—

Tahsil.	Groups.	From the 1st July.	To the 30th June.	Years.
1	2	3	4	5
Warora ...	The whole tahsil ...	1920	1940	20
Chanda ...	Chanda, Kothari, Ghatkul, Keljhar and Mul groups. Rajgarh and Vihar ...	1921	1941	20
Brahmapuri ...	The whole tahsil ...	1922	1942	20

65. Raiyatwari villages.—The number of raiyatwari villages has increased from 91 at the last settlement to 229 (55 in Warora, 112 in Chanda and 62 in Brahmapuri) and their area is 205,234 acres or 321 square miles. The new villages have been formed in the areas excised from Government forest mostly since 1911-12. A few villages like Paona, Junona, Ror Rith, Vichora, Dewai-Govindpur, Chak Pawanpar, Chanda raiyatwari and Lakhmapur were once malguzari and some of the raiyats thereof have malik raiyat right but the raiyat sarkar tenure is the rule all over. Patels of six villages (one in the Chanda and five in the Warora tahsil) have got watandari rights for successfully settling them. Special commission up to a limit of Re. 0-4-0 in a rupee is allowed to them, but other patels get the ordinary commission. There is mostly open field cultivation in the raiyatwari villages. A few lie in the commanded areas of the following Government irrigation tanks :—

Ghorpeth ...	} in the Warora tahsil.
Paona ...	
Junona ...	} in the Chanda tahsil.
Etoli ...	
Janala ...	
Rudrapur ...	
Asolamendha ...	
Ghorajhari ...	} in the Brahmapuri tahsil.
Naleshwar ...	
Chindhi ...	
Kachapar ...	
Khairi ...	
Chak Pawanpar. Marhegaon ...	
Tekri ...	

Raiyatwari statements I to IV showing the total assessment, soil classification and cropping for all the villages are attached hereto.

The total area is distributed as below :—

Occupied area	101,732	acres.
Kabil-kast area	47,507	"
Minhai area	55,995	"
Total	205,234	

and the occupied area is classed as follows according to kind of land and soils :—

Kind	{	Open field land, 94,934 (including 455 acres of bandhia).
		Dry rice land, 3,982 (including land irrigated from Government tanks, which is classed as "dry" because a special water rate is charged).
		Irrigated rice land, 1,382 (irrigated I class 88, II class 220 and III class 1,075).
		Garden land, 375.
		Gairmumkin, 1,058.
Soils	{	Kali, 44.
		Kanhar, 3,801.
		Bersi-kanhar, 28,032.
		Morand, 47,407.
		Khardi, 8,093.
		Wardi, 12,631.
		Bardi and retari, 666.
Gairmumkin, 1,058.		

Land is fairly fully cultivated in the villages of the Warora, Nagri, Khemjar, Yensa-Shegaon, Shedegaon, Ghatkul and Brahmapuri groups and more than two-thirds of the occupied area is cropped in the villages of the Bhandak, Chandankhera, Chimur and Chanda groups. Most of these villages are far superior to the average malguzari village, and as I have remarked elsewhere, the tenants of the adjoining malguzari village pay more attention to their raiyatwari lands because they are more productive. Villages of most of the other groups have large fallows. The villages in most of the Warora groups and in the Chanda and Ghatkul groups contain superior soils, which grow wheat, linseed and both varieties of cotton and juar. Rabi jowar is the main rabi crop of the villages of the other groups of the Chanda and Brahmapuri tahsils, where morand and wardi are the main soils. The villages of the Keljhar, Kothari, Vihar Garbori and Talodhi groups contain poorish soil and poorish peasantry and grow rice and rabi jowar. Rice land is very small at present, but its area is bound to increase when sufficient water is made available in the channels of the irrigation tanks. Such of the villages through or by which irrigation channels pass are already on the agreement system and steps to colonise properly the newly formed raiyatwari villages commanded by the two main irrigation tanks are being taken. Cane covers a respectable area in Chak Pathri, Chak Sawargata and Chak Pawanpar and the area under it is likely to grow in villages commanded by the Government tanks. Kunbis, Gonds, Mahars, Telis and Manas are the chief raiyats and the peasantry of raiyatwari area as a whole are nearly as good as and in several villages better than the tenantry in the average malguzari village. They are classed as follows :—

A	197,	B	1,097,	C	3,483,	D	98	and E	339	total	5,214.
	4%		21%		67%		2%		7%		

Indebtedness is moderate, as about three-fourths of the raiyats are either entirely free or owe only petty debts and very few are heavily involved.

Payments for the occupied area have been raised from Rs. 36,559 to Rs. 52,154 or 43 per cent. The kabil-kast area has been assessed to Rs. 15,871. The total assessment on the 229 villages is thus Rs. 68,025.

CHAPTER XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

66. Village administration paper.—The revised form of the wajib-ul-arz and the special form of gaon-kaida sanctioned for the Chanda district have been adopted for the malguzari and raiyatwari villages respectively, and the customs found to exist in each village recorded therein. There are a few points however which deserve mention.

Heading II—Distribution of profits.—There are more than one shareholder in most of the mahals in the tract. Regular proceedings under section 77 of Land Revenue Act were taken for all such mahals, and the definite arrangements for the distribution of profits have been recorded against head II.

Heading III—Village watchman.—The halkabandi and remuneration of kotwars have been revised in consultation with the wishes of the villagers concerned. Every effort has been made to get a fair living wage for these very useful village servants, and the Divisional Commissioner's sanction was obtained to the raising of the rate above Re. 0-1-0 per rupee of rental to admit of adequate provision being made. Some villages make grain payments, which have been by common consent allowed to continue.

Heading IV—Village servants.—The customary payments made to the lohar, badhai, dhobi, etc., who are not village servants proper, have been shown as "voluntary" and not as village cesses*

Heading VI (1)—Grazing.—The practice of free grazing which is in vogue in the district has been duly recorded, but pahi tenants are allowed to graze the plough cattle only free.

Heading VI (2) and (3)—Nistar.—The right of pahi tenants to get free *kanti* (thorns), *khakri* (twigs and branches of tree) and fuel for use in the village itself has also been recorded. In some villages they are allowed by the malguzars to take the articles of nistar to their residential villages. *Thalvas* (landless people) get nistar free but have at times to give the manure of their cattle to the malguzars in return.

Heading VII—Fruit trees.—The right over fruit trees in the occupied area is shown in the remarks column of the khasra. Mahua trees usually belong to the malguzars, but there are some villages in which the tenants' rights, which were recognized at the last settlement, continue—Mahua is mostly collected on half *batai*, and malguzars get about a *paiji* of *guli* from such as collect it.

Heading X—Irrigation.—Careful inquiry was made about irrigation, and a list of tanks with khasra numbers irrigated from each is noted against this head. The remarks column of the khasra quotes the irrigation source and channel by which water is received from the tank to the field irrigated and the names of owners and of persons responsible for the upkeep of each tank have been noted in the administration paper.

Heading XVI—Muafi khairati.—The Bhumaks were village service tenants originally. They were recorded muafi khairati tenants at the last settlement and have in the revised settlement been recorded as malguzar's servants in view of the Additional Judicial Commissioner's ruling on the subject and instructions contained in the Settlement Commissioner's letter no. 1884-1, dated the 11th September 1920. Proceedings under section 75 of the Land Revenue Act, II of 1917, and section 99 of the Tenancy Act, I of 1920, have been prepared wherever people hold lands revenue or rent free against malguzars and entries have been made against heading XVI of the wajib-ul-arz and in the remarks column of the khasra and jamabandis concerned.

Heading XVIII—Miscellaneous.—Mahars do not as a rule like to part with the carcasses of their animals, but there is a growing tendency to refuse hides for the kotwar's remuneration among others too owing to the rise in their price. The hides, being the property of the owners of the cattle, can under the Additional Judicial Commissioner's ruling in second appeal no. 280 of 1909 be disposed of by them at their option. The actual practice and the option have been recorded.

67. Chanda nazul.—The Chanda nazul mahal consists of 2,583 acres of land and forms subject of a separate report (*vide* Appendix II), as the settlement of it was distinct and different from the ordinary settlement of the district, being under section 98 of the Land Revenue Act and was carried out by Mr. G. V. Kane, Nazul Assistant Settlement Officer, under my supervision. The revised income from ground rent and fruit bearing trees assessed in compliance with instruction contained in paragraph 6 of resolution no. 1246-A/XII, dated the 22nd January 1920, is over three times the unrevised figure of Rs. 2,089 (Rs. 1,587 from ground rent and Rs. 502 from trees), even after excluding the income from bazar sites, about which orders are expected.

68. Cost of settlement.—The allotment from 1917-18 to 1923-24 on map correction, regular settlement and nazul settlement was Rs. 5,01,384, and

*Bhumaks have been recorded village servants under order of the Hon'ble the Revenue Member in case No. 3-1-1 of 1922.

the expenditure for the same period has been Rs. 4,86,416—Rs. 14,968 being the amount of saving on the whole. The details of allotment and expenditure are shown in the statement below :—

	Salaries.	Travelling allowance.	Contingent charges.		Total.	Remarks
			Audited.	Counter-signed.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Allotment	3,27,447	33,964	17,227	1,22,746	5,01,384	Total allotment for settlement map correction and nazul settlement.
Expenditure on—						
(a) Regular settlement	3,10,276	22,539	4,946	61,803	3,99,564	
(b) Map correction	22,068	3,514	484	19,834	45,900	Includes Rs. 13,586 spent on laying down of traverse marks, details for which are not available.
(c) Nazul settlement	22,239	724	75	4,228	*40,952	
Total	3,54,583	26,777	5,605	85,865	*4,86,416	
Balance	(-) 27,136	+ 7,187	+ 11,623	+ 36,881	+ 14,968	

The cost on regular settlement and map correction has been Rs. 3,99,564 + Rs. 45,900 or Rs. 4,45,464. It has been shown elsewhere that revision will give an increase of Rs. 1,08,602 over the unrevised realisable jama in malguzari villages and of Rs. 15,595 over the unrevised revenue of the occupied area of raiyatwari villages. The cost will thus be covered by the increased income in about $3\frac{1}{2}$ years.

CHAPTER XIV.—MENTION OF OFFICERS.

69. Notice of officials.—I held charge of the settlement throughout except for two months in the office season of 1920, when owing to illness I had to take leave and Mr. Abdul Ghaffar Khan, my senior Assistant Settlement Officer, was appointed to the charge of the current duties of my office. This officer was with me for over 3 years and the more I saw of him the more I admired him. His presence had as it were a chastening effect on the whole staff and it was in the fitness of things that for his good work he was promoted to an Extra-Assistant Commissioner.

Messrs Khisty, Mahabir Prasad and Purushottam Lal, Assistant Settlement Officers, were with me for about a year or a little more and Messrs. Matangay, Balwantrao and S. P. Purankar for about two or three years and all of them, being good and satisfactory workers, helped me loyally and cheerfully towards the goal.

Mr. Abdul Aziz Khan, Assistant Settlement Officer, has been longest with me, and I have formed a high opinion of his capacity, tact and industry from several intricate cases which came up to me. Ever willing and ever ready to help, he has always been very useful to me.

Nandasao, Statistical Superintendent, did good work for about 2 seasons but broke down in the Chanda climate and had to take long leave. He was succeeded by Lal Bahadur, on whom the brunt of work of the statistical branch fell and who was found quite equal to it, being accurate and punctual. Of the Assistant Settlement Superintendents Sadasheo Rao Muley, Mohiuddin, Narsuji, Sheoram Kamaji, of whom the first two have been promoted as Assistant Superintendents of Land Records, did very well. The third, *viz.*, Narsuji is besides being competent and hard working, quite a reliable official and gave me as my Peshi Inspector more help than any other official of his class. V. M. Deshpande, Head Clerk, is on long leave and Amrut Rao is acting. Both of them have maintained their reputation for good work.

In conclusion I place on record my sense of gratitude to the whole staff in general including the rank and file (additional revenue inspectors and patwaris, most useful classes of officials) who are primarily responsible for most of the work done in a settlement for their whole hearted co-operation throughout and to those officials particularly whose names are mentioned above.

CHANDA :

Dated the 23rd April 1923. }

R. S. THAKUR,
Settlement Officer,
Chanda West.

VI.—Details of area.

1	Occupied area.				Unoccupied area.				Area irrigated.			16	17	18	19		
	Area in cultivation.		Area out of cultivation, i.e., waste and fallow of more than three years.		7	8	9	10	11	12	13					14	15
	2	3	4	5														6	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1. At settlement (attestation) ...	513,911	69,022	582,933	160,574	743,507	583	305,164	144,911	119,322	569,960	70,307	3,496	73,803	663	3,565	95,163	20,259
2. At present ...	503,211	105,055	608,266	166,408	834,734	505	260,801	94,406	122,433	478,145	94,434	6,593	100,937	1,085	5,138	114,251	22,435
3. Percentage of variation between 1, and 2, in cols. 2, 4 and 6.	10%	15%	15%	10%	12%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Percentage on total occupied area (col. 6) of areas in cols. 2, 3 and 5.	67%	15%	...	20%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Percentage on total area of areas in cols. 4 and 6	...	...	51%	...	64%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

VII.—Details of holdings.

1	Held by malguzars.			Held by malik-makbuzas.		Held by revenue-free grantees.		Held by absolute occupancy tenants.		Held by occupancy tenants.		Held by malguzar's servants.		Total tenant area (total of cols. 11 and 13).	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1. At settlement (announced) ...	69,559	32,253	101,812	4,324	69,687	291	4,627	6,940	36,058	473,252	...	...	...	573,905
2. At present ...	840,5	17,131	101,186	5,419	79,569	156	3,096	8,672	52,261	554,352	...	...	...	652,210
3. Percentage on total occupied areas in cols. 4, 11, and 13.	...	...	12%	...	...	...	...	...	12%	66%	...	...	...	...

1. At settlement (announced) ... 650 acres on without rent.
 *10,047 acres for Rs. 2,9478 cash.
 563 " " " 1,342 theka.
 140 " " " 362 debt.
 437 " " cash and grain
 1,582 " " grain tent.
 2,781 " " batai.

2. At settlement (announced) ... 650 acres on without rent.
 *10,047 acres for Rs. 2,9478 cash.
 563 " " " 1,342 theka.
 140 " " " 362 debt.
 437 " " cash and grain
 1,582 " " grain tent.
 2,781 " " batai.

3. Percentage on total occupied areas in cols. 4, 11, and 13.

(a) Settlement (b) Present. (c) 2 acres on without rent. (e) 7,662 acres on without rent.
 (d) 6 " " without rent. 1,280 " " grain rent.
 16 " " muaf khairati. 7,344 " " muaf khairati.
 4,691 " " batai. 199 " " batai.
 106 " " " 1,975 " " cash and grain.
 27 " " " 89 " " "

VIII.—Details of malik-makbusas and tenants' payments.

Malik-makbusas ordinary.	Malik sarkar.	Malik-makbusas muafi mal-guzar.				Malik-makbusa quit revenue.	Tenants.			Remarks.
		Malik-makbusa revenue free.	Malik-makbusa revenue muafi.	Malik-makbusa revenue free.	Malik-makbusa revenue muafi.		Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	4	5
32,097	4,029	*219	2,753	1,786	*1,522	...	...	...	...	...
34,114	4,093	*297	1,795	2,707	*1,480	1. At last settlement	64,393	2,79,785	3,44,178	
						2. Rate per acre	0 10 3	0 9 6	0 9 7	
						3. At present	*39,984	3,31,708 (a)	3,94,634	
						4. Rate per acre	0 9 1	0 9 10	0 9 10	
						5. Unit incidence of present payments.	31	35	35	
						6. Proposed and sanctioned payments (including amount due to)—	*56,628	4,45,595	5,32,192	
						(a) Fixation on rent free land.	...	6,559	6,559	
						(b) Commutation of grain rents.	...	3,256	3,956	
						7. Rate per acre	0 12 10	0 13 0	0 13 2	
						8. Unit incidence of proposed payments.	44	48	48	
						9. Increase per cent of proposed over present payments.	+42	+34	+35	
						10. Compare as deduced from rates.	*72,347	4,84,978	5,81,616	
						(a) Includes commutation of grain rents.	...	2,994	2,994	
						As announced	56,080	4,40,496	5,20,182	
61,231	6,107	*559	2,701	4,450	...					

Average factor 21.
Average payment per individual { At present 10.
As proposed 14.

IX.—Details of siwai income.

Source.	Amount at former Settlement.	Average over a term of years.	Amount assessed.	Remarks.
	2	3	4	5
Jungle	6,397	10,318	6,868	
Mahua and guli	10,324	8,435	5,744	
Water dues	6,282	6,759	4,181	
Grazing	1,209	4,366	2,820	
Sindi	349	1,434	921	
Mangoes	1,254	1,577	811	
Bamboos and tattas	243	1,469	784	
Tendu leaves	...	1,128	621	
Lac	9	788	502	
Press and ginning factory.	...	404	362	
Miscellaneous	460	618	391	
Nazarana on house sites	16	459	290	
Sitaphal jamun and harr.	180	389	268	
Tamarind	499	243	147	
Kosa	45	103	59	
Lime stone	...	26	13	
Hides	44	10	10	
Total	27,321	38,567	24,822	

X.—Details of valuation of home-farm and rent-free land.

Amount (sanctioned)	Valuation of home-farm.	Land held rent free, i. e. muafi khidmati and muafi khairati.	Sir leased out on cash only.
1,15,865	1,15,865	16,867	29,478
1 2 4	1 2 4	0 14 9	2 14 11
Incidence	56	52	52
Announced	1,15,997	13,869	...
1 2 4	1 2 4	0 14 9	...
Incidence	57	52	...

XI.—Malguzari assets.

	Tenants' payments.	Valuation of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants.	Siwai.	Total.	Amount by which proposed malguzari assets exceed settlement malguzari assets.
	1	2	3	4		5
At settlement ...	3,44,178	97,445	27,321	True assets. 4,66,959	(-) 1,985 L. A.
At present ...	(a) 3,94,634	95,521	24,822	4,68,944	
Proposed and sanctioned ...	(b) 5,31,741	1,29,733	24,822	5,14,977 True increase. 6,86,296		+ 2,17,352
Announced ...	* 5,25,734	1,29,862	24,822	6,80,418	+ 2,13,459

* Excludes Rs. 448 on account of improvements done by malguzars to tenancy lands.

(a) Includes commutation of grain rents Rs. 2,994,

(b) Do. do. " 3,956.

Excludes Rs. 451 on account of improvements done by malguzars to tenancy lands.

XII.—Revenue assessment on malik-makbuzas.

	Revenue assessed.				Distribution of assessed revenue, showing amount to be paid to Government.			
	Malik makbuzas ordinary.	Malik-makbuzas muafidar sarkar.		Malik makbuzas muafidar malguzar.	Actual amount payable to malguzar.	Drawback to malguzar for collection.	Percentage of drawback.	Amount to be credited to Government by malguzar.
		Kamil jama.	Realizable jama.						5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
At settlement ...	37,026	5,537	1,522	219	38,767	6,264	16	32,503
At present ...	38,207	4,502	1,480	297	39,584	6,386-8	...	33,597-8
Proposed and sanctioned ...	54,067	6,579	2,066	495	56,628	8,749	15	47,879
Announced ...	53,670	6,310	1,920	490	56,080	8,573-12	15	47,506-4

XIII.—Revenue assessment.

	Total of malguzari assets.	Amount of malguzari assets taken as revenue.	Percentage of 2 on 1.	Malik-makbuzas revenue payable by malguzar.	Total revenue of mahal.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	
At settlement ...	4,68,944	2,50,994-8	54	32,503	2,83,497-8	Realizable. 2,69,815-6
At present ...	5,14,977	2,49,892-8	...	33,597-8	2,83,490	2,70,953-12
Proposed and sanctioned ...	6,86,296	3,53,044	51	47,879	4,00,923 + 450 M. C.	3,82,206-4 + 450 M. C.
Announced ...	6,80,478	3,50,709-12	52	47,506-4	3,98,216 + 450 M. C.	3,79,556-9 + 450 M. C.

XIV.—Effect of settlement on malguzars.

Amount by which proposed cash payments (total of columns 1 of table XI and 4 of table XII) differ from present cash payments (malik makbuzas and tenants) (+) or (-).	Amount by which proposed revenue differs from present revenue (+) or (-).	Gain (+) or loss (-) in cash profits of malguzars and percentage on present revenue of loss, if any.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
Rs. + 1,52,789	{ + 1,17,433 + 1,11,252-8	+ 35,356 + 41,536-8	Nominal. Real.

Details of deferred enhancement, if any.

	Sanctioned.		Announced.	
	Kamil jama.	Realizable jama.	Kamil jama.	Realizable jama.
For the first five years ...	3,68,178	3,79,524-4	3,95,511	3,76,894-9
" second " ...	3,69,648	3,80,964-4	3,96,956	3,78,319-9
" third " ...	4,00,563	3,81,859-4	3,97,856	3,79,209-9
Total after five years ...	4,00,923	3,82,206-4	3,98,216	3,79,556-9

STATEMENT I.—Details of revenue demand prior to resettlement and as revised.

Tahsil.	Serial number of group in the tahsil.	Name of assessment group.	Land revenue demand.		Land revenue as announced (kamil-jama).
			As fixed at 1st settlement.	At present.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.
Warora.	1	Bhandak ...	14,109 0	14,122 0	19,475
	2	Warora ...	25,148 0	25,261 0	32,340 + 450 M. C.
	3	Nagri ...	8,985 0	9,031 0	13,715
	4	Khemjai ...	7,570 0	7,576 0	10,946
	5	Yensa-Shegaon ...	7,819 0	7,878 0	11,249
	6	Chandankhera ...	11,508 0	11,552 0	14,403
	7	Shedegaon ...	5,340 0	5,356 0	7,194
	8	Chimur ...	12,350 0	12,405 0	17,215
	9	Neri ...	10,738 0	10,795 0	15,732
	10	Jambulghata ...	8,561 0	8,545 0	11,265
	11	Shankerpur ...	7,322 0	7,338 0	9,790
		Total for Warora tahsil ...	1,19,520 0	1,19,859 0	1,63,324 + 450 M. C.
Chanda.	1	Chanda ...	19,318 0	19,468 0	26,795
	2	Kothari ...	10,702 0	10,637 0	13,962
	3	Ghatkul ...	7,546 0	7,551 0	10,704
	4	Keljhar ...	5,085 0	5,103 0	7,177
	5	Mul ...	9,522 0	9,443 0	13,787
	6	Rajgarh ...	10,628 0	10,636 0	15,736
	7	Vihar ...	7,009 0	7,054 0	10,735
		Total for Chanda tahsil ...	69,810 0	69,897 0	98,896
Brahmapuri.	1	Madbori ...	17,420 0	17,138 0	26,100
	2	Talodhi ...	18,450 0	18,422 0	28,060
	3	Brahmapuri ...	11,273 0	11,098 0	16,710
	4	Arhar-Nawargaon ...	18,250 0	18,231 0	24,870
	5	Maldongri ...	9,982 8	9,992 8	13,311
	6	Gunjewahi ...	7,162 0	7,130 0	10,577
	7	Murjha ...	11,530 0	11,422 8	16,368
		Total for Brahmapuri tahsil ...	94,167 8	93,734 0	1,35,996
		GRAND TOTAL FOR THE THREE TAHSILS.	2,83,497 8	2,83,490 0	3,98,216 + 450 M. C.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT

Nagpur, the 11th February 1924.

READ—

The final report on the land revenue settlement of cis-Wainganga tahsils of the Chanda district effected during the years 1918—23 by Mr. R. S. Thakur.

RESOLUTION.

1. The large district of Chanda falls naturally into two portions—first, the Chanda, Warora and Brahmapuri tahsils, which lie to the west of the Wainganga river and contain malguzari and raiyatwari villages; and secondly, the Garchiroli and Sironcha tahsils across the Wainganga, in which zamindaris predominate and which are moreover much less developed than the western half of the district. The settlement of the whole district would have been a very heavy task for one officer and the procedure in the more advanced portion would not have suited the major portion of the Garchiroli and Sironcha tahsils. The Local Government, therefore, decided to entrust the resettlement to two Settlement Officers. This resolution deals with the operations of Mr. R. S. Thakur in the cis-Wainganga portion, which were undertaken under the sanction of the Government of India conveyed in Mr. Gilliat's letter no. 770-227-2, dated the 23rd September 1918.

2. The three tahsils cover 3,353 square miles or about one-third of the district area. Since the last settlement, which was completed in 1905, rail and road communications have been greatly improved. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway broad-gauge line has been extended through Chanda to the coal fields of Ballarpur, and when the Ballarpur-Warangal section in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions is completed, will form part of the direct route between North and South India. One feeder line to it for coal traffic has been opened and another is under construction. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway narrow gauge has linked Chanda with Nagpur and Gondia *via* Mul and Nagbhir. Many roads have been constructed or improved, and there are now over 400 miles of metalled or murrumed roads in the three tahsils. The increased commercial activity induced by this improvement in communications is described in paragraph 10 of the report.

3. In addition to numerous minor works, three substantial irrigation projects, the Asolamendha, Gorajhari and Naleshwar tanks, have been constructed at a capital cost of nearly Rs. 35 lakhs, or about 11 times the unrevised revenue demand. They command 145,000, 54,000 and 24,000 acres, respectively, and although in 1921-22 they irrigated only 24,000 acres, they may be held to have made a fair start, as much of the commanded area is unoccupied and uncleared land, and lack of pressure of population makes development inevitably slow. Much of the area irrigated is new land which the construction of the works has rendered cultivable.

4. The tract has had fairly good seasons since the last settlement. Only in 1918-19 and 1920-21 was the monsoon really defective and in them high prices compensated largely for the shortage of outturn. As both those years occurred while the resettlement was in progress, they have affected the cropping statistics, which are now higher than those given in the report. Even so, the statistics of the malguzari portion show an increase of

10 per cent in the net cropped area, and in the raiyatwari villages, which have increased in number from 91 to 229, cropping has grown from 30,575 to 61,278 acres. The new raiyatwari villages are mainly areas excised from inferior Government forest and given out for cultivation when there seemed to be a prospect of the land being taken up. Some, but not nearly all, of them are commanded by the recently constructed Government irrigation works. Cropping has also improved in character. Rice has increased; rabi-juar, which is a more certain crop in the tract than the kharif variety, has added 31,000 acres to its area; sugarcane, though still only covering half the area it occupied at the time of the first settlement, is now twice as extensively grown as at the last settlement; and, most important of all, the long-staple variety of cotton known as Chanda jari has grown from 10,000 to 54,000 acres. Plough-cattle and she-buffaloes have increased by 20 and 11 per cent and would have shown still larger figures but for recent epidemics. The increased value of land is indicated by the statistics given in chapter V of the report. Prior to 1909 malik-makbuza, absolute-occupancy and occupancy land changed hands at average multiples of 42, 31 and 21 times the revenue or rent. Since that year the figures are 64, 59 and 41.

5. The statistics of agricultural indebtedness which Mr. Thakur gives in chapter VII of his report are therefore not surprising. Of 3,464 malguzars, only 1,423 are indebted at all and only 379 owe more than Rs. 1,000. Of the tenants, 42 per cent are free from debt and 38 per cent more owe only Rs. 200 or less and have small grain debts. The figures are based on the statements of the malguzars and tenants themselves and are, therefore, more likely to overstate than understate the facts, and moreover they were collected before the produce of the year had been marketed. Chanda is not one of the economically strongest districts of the province, but these facts are in strange contrast to the common assertion of the crushing and increasing burden of debt of the agricultural population.

6. The forecast report anticipated that rents could be safely enhanced by 35 per cent in the Warora tahsil and by 32 per cent in the other two. They have in fact been raised by 34 per cent in Warora and by 33 per cent in Chanda and Brahmapuri. The relatively unimportant malik-makbuza payments have been increased by 40 per cent or a little more than was anticipated, but the leniency of the revised payments is shown by the fact that the 458 Government plots which were sold in this right fetched an average of 47 times the revised assessment.

The financial results of the settlement are exhibited in the following table:—

	Before revisor.	As forecasted.	As announced.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tenants' payments	3,94,634	5,43,009	5,26,182
Valuation of home-farm and land held on privileged tenure	95,921	1,30,511	1,29,862
Siwai	24,822	54,960	24,822
Total malguzari assets	5,14,977	7,28,480	6,80,866
Malik-makbuza payments	39,984	52,174	56,080
Raiyatwari payments	36,559	47,313	52,154

The only wide departure from the forecast is in the siwai estimate. It is due partly to over-estimating in the forecast and partly to the exemption from assessment of items such as mangoes and mahua which are consumed in the malguzars' own households and not sold. Though tenants' payments have been increased by 34 per cent, they still average only Re. 0-13-2 per acre.

7. The tract forms part of the old Nagpur territory, in which the assessment rule is that the fraction of the malguzari assets taken as revenue should be levelled towards half assets by increasing the existing revenue by not more than half the increase in assets since the last settlement. Applying this rule liberally Mr. Thakur has assessed a kamil-jama of Rs. 3,98,210, which falls at 52 per cent of the malguzari assets as compared with 54 per cent taken at the last settlement, and yields an increase of Rs. 1,14,726, or 40 per cent on the existing kamil-jama. Of this amount Rs. 18,659 is assigned. The net realizable demand is

therefore Rs. 3,79,556, giving an enhancement of Rs. 1,08,603 or 40 per cent over the present realizable revenue. The total cash payments (malik-makbuza and tenant combined) have been increased by Rs. 1,46,234, so that the malguzars have gained Rs. 37,631 by resettlement. In only 46 mahals has it been necessary to impose by stages the full enhancement of the Government demand. The percentages of increase in revenue as forecasted and approved by the Government of India were 46, 55 and 51 for the Warora, Chanda and Brahmapuri tahsils, respectively, while the actuals are only 36, 41 and 44. The reasons for the difference are that the anticipated figure of siwai was not reached and that Mr. Thakur has in many villages fixed the revenue lower than the strict interpretation of the rule provided.

8. The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the settlement. It will run from the 1st July 1920 to the 30th June 1940 in the Warora tahsil, from the 1st July 1922 to the 30th June 1942 in the Brahmapuri tahsil and from the 1st July 1921 to the 30th June 1941 in the whole of Chanda tahsil, except the Rajgarh and Vihar groups, where the term has been fixed for 19 years from the 1st July 1922 to the 30th June 1941 so as to bring the groups into line with the rest of the tahsil. The cost of the settlement was Rs. 4,45,464, or about three and a half times the revenue enhancement.

9. In resettling the tract Mr. Thakur had an exacting task, as the hot weather of Chanda, when much of the field work has to be done, is severe. The work of attestation began in the discouraging conditions following on a failure of crops and was in progress during the strong non-cooperation campaign of 1920-21. The Governor in Council acknowledges the promptness and thoroughness with which Mr. Thakur has accomplished his task, despite indifferent health. He is also pleased to note the favourable remarks made by the Settlement Officer on the work of his Assistant Settlement Officers and the other members of his staff.

10. Under Mr. Thakur's supervision Mr. G. V. Kane, as Assistant Settlement Officer, carried out a settlement of the nazul land in Chanda town and civil station. At a cost of Rs. 40,952 he prepared a complete and exact map of the area on scales of 128 inches to a mile in the parts closely built over and of 64 inches to a mile in the more open parts; he inquired into all rights to hold land and prepared a complete record. As the town has not expanded much recently, the premia levied on unauthorized encroachments totalled only Rs. 2,593, but the annual income has been increased from Rs. 2,089 to Rs. 7,878. Even allowing for the increased cost of maintenance, the settlement has yielded a 13 per cent return on the net expenditure on it, and, what is more important, has given an accurate record of all rights and ensured proper control of this government property in the future. The Governor in Council therefore confirms the settlement. It will run for 30 years from the 1st April 1922 to the 1st April 1952. Effective town settlements were started in this province only in 1917 and this settlement was one of the earlier ones undertaken. Mr. Kane was a pioneer in the work and many of the difficulties which he encountered were new. He carried out the work with great care and the Governor in Council acknowledges his services.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner, Nagpur Division, the Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, Mr. R. S. Thakur, Settlement Officer on leave, and Mr. G. V. Kane, Superintendent of Land Records, Nagpur, and that the resolution be published in the supplement to the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

By order of the Governor in Council,

J. F. DYER,

Settlement Secretary to Government,

Central Provinces.

STATEMENT II.



सत्यमेव जयते

STATEMENT II. — Showing occupied area

Throughout this Statement land irrigable from

Tahsil.	Serial number of assessment group in the tahsil.	Name of assessment group.	Number of soil units per acre (average factor) of the group.	Soil class.	Open field								
					Ban-dhan.	Khari.	Ban-dhiya.	Khari.	Sachar-ran.	Khari.	Ran.	Kachhar.	Kachhar khari.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
WARORA TAHSIL.	1	Bhandak.	26	Kali	289
				Kanhar	4,268	72	2
				B. Kanhar	6	...	9	2	16,564	293	94
				Morand	2	...	2	...	16,131	219	144
				Khardi	3,626	97	4
				Wardi	2,856	166	8
				Bardi	143
	Retari	...	...	...	...	22	1	...	...	...
	Gair-mumkin
	Total	8	...	11	2	43,899	818	252	...	...	...	...
	2	Warora.	30	Kali	3,473	58
				Kanhar	13	...	12,271	169
				B. Kanhar	14	...	14	...	31,335	546	...	36	...
				Morand	1	...	19,619	330
				Khardi	3,140	71
				Wardi	646	34	...	5	...
				Bardi	91	2
	Gair-mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	14	...	28	...	70,577	1,210	...	41	...	...
	3	Nagri.	26	Kali	21
				Kanhar	11	...	2,960	36
				B. Kanhar	10	...	12	...	15,370	233	24
				Morand	2	14,353	298	30
				Khardi	2,975	125	18
Wardi				...	...	...	...	484	66	...	...	...
Retari				...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Bardi	...	...	...	...	232	7	...	...	...	
Gair-mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	12	1	23	...	36,395	766	72	...	...	...
4	Khemjai.	30	Kali	...	...	...	...	24	1	...	...	...
			Kanhar	42	3	68	22	2,192	90	...	...	...
			B. Kanhar	28	1	69	4	19,513	295	...	...	...
			Morand	2	...	12	...	9,989	182	...	...	...
			Khardi	...	...	...	...	192	7	...	...	...
			Wardi	...	...	...	...	93	31	...	...	...
			Retari	...	...	...	...	3	12	...	...	...
Gair-mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	72	4	149	28	32,106	618	...	...	...	
5	Yensa-Shegaon.	28	Kali	...	...	...	...	201	...	...	...	...
			Kanhar	14	...	81	4	3,018	62	3	...	...
			B. Kanhar	25	...	72	1	17,165	193	56	...	...
			Morand	29	...	28	...	16,996	217	57	...	...
			Khardi	...	...	...	...	1,450	24	...	...	...
			Wardi	...	...	...	...	856	36	22	...	...
			Bardi	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...
Retari	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...
Gair-mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	68	...	191	5	39,834	532	138	...	...		
6	Chandankhera.	28	Kali	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
			Kanhar	37	3	30	...	789	3	...	...	...
			B. Kanhar	133	12	303	15	13,402	194	17	...	...
			Morand	56	5	85	11	14,610	175	142	...	...
			Khardi	...	...	...	...	1,686	12	...	...	...
			Wardi	...	...	...	...	573	81	23	...	...
			Bardi	...	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	...
Retari	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
Gair-mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	226	20	418	26	31,163	465	182	...	...		

according to soils, positions, etc.

Government tanks is shown as dry as it is assessed to separate water rates.

land.							Rice land (dry)					
Kachhar Khari ran.	Kachhar ran.	Wahuri.	Khari.	Ran.	Kachhar.	Kachhar ran.	Jhilan.	Khari.	Ran.	Saman.	Khari.	Ran.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	67	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	776	12	...	...	...	27	...	...	44	1	...
...	25	...	...	90	5	6
...	2	4	...
...	30	11	...	377	15	...
...
...	...	849	13	...	...	...	80	11	...	515	25	6
...
...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	353	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	5	...
...	...	1,830	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	44	5	...
...	5	2	...
...
...
...	...	2,214	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	120	12	...
...
...	...	163	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	8	...	...
...	...	979	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	42	4	...
...	9	1	...
...	4	...	...
...
...	...	1,142	4	...	...	...	8	...	...	63	5	...
...
...	...	63	3	...	...	...	23	13	...	84	23	...
...	...	1,148	6	...	...	...	14	5	...	110	12	...
...	8	...	...	16	3	...
...
...	5	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	1,211	9	...	...	...	40	18	...	212	38	...
...
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	168	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	5	...	...
...	...	1,419	6	4	...	...	8	2	...	27	5	...
...	3	1	...	22	4	...
...
...	14	...	...	16	5	...
...
...	...	1,593	6	4	...	...	25	5	...	70	14	...
...
...
...	...	35	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	10	...	...
...	...	1,211	2	...	...	...	30	2	...	80	4	...
...	29	2	...	59	6	3
...	2	...	...
...	47	5	...	128	23	...
...	4	4	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	1,246	2	...	...	...	112	13	...	317	33	3

STATEMENT II.—Showing occupied area

Tahsil.	Serial number of assessment group in the tahsil.	Name of assessment group.	Number of soil units per acre (average factor) of the group.	Soil class.	Rice land (dry) continued				Rice land						
					Kachhar.	Tikra.	Khari.	Ran.	Irrigation I Class.	Khari.	Irrigation II Class.	Khari.	Ran.		
1	2	3	4	5	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
WARORA TAHSIL.	1	Bhandak.	26	Kali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Kanhar
				B. Kanhar
				Morand	...	3	7	...	1
				Khardi	7	...	1
				Wardi	...	18	22
				Bardi	3
				Retari
	Gair-mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	21	3	...	...	36	2	...	...	...
	2	Warora.	30	Kali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Kanhar
				B. Kanhar
				Morand
				Khardi
				Wardi
				Bardi
				Gair-mumkin
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	Nagri.	26	Kali	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...
				Kanhar	65	...	81	3
				B. Kanhar	1
				Morand	51	29	13
				Khardi
Wardi				...	...	...	...	32	25	44	...	...	...	...
Retari				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardi				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gair-mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	1	...	...	171	54	138	3	...	...	
4	Khemjai.	30	Kali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...
			B. Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	14	...	...	...
			Morand	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	1	...	...	...
			Khardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Wardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...
			Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gair-mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	277	15	...	...	...
5	Yensa-Shegaon.	28	Kali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	24	...	...	...
			B. Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	1	81	5	...	...	...
			Morand	...	...	1	...	...	2	104	5	...	...	...
			Khardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Wardi	...	...	10	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...
			Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gair-mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	11	...	...	3	2	273	34	...	...	
6	Chandankhera.	28	Kali	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
			Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	71	15	...
			B. Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	716	34	...
			Morand	...	...	7	...	...	83	11	621	61	...	...
			Khardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Wardi	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bardi	...	...	7	1	...	135	15	415	37	...	...
			Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gair-mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	14	1	...	240	26	1,823	147	...	...	

according to soils, positions, etc.—(Contd.)

(irrigated.)				Garden land.								Gair mumkin.	Total.
Irrigation III Class.	Kharl.	Ran.	Kachhar.	Bari Dry.	Bari Dry khari.	Bari Dry Ran.	Bari walit	Bari walit. khari.	Santa Bari.	Santa Bari khari.	Santa Bari Kachhar.		
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,419
19	4	...	...	...	...	...	58	7	...	...	...	...	17,924
21	3	...	...	...	9	...	191	1	...	...	...	...	16,860
4	1	...	...	...	3	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	3,745
6	12	...	...	2	21	...	79	21	...	...	...	...	3,617
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	821	821
47	20	...	...	2	33	...	335	31	...	...	...	821	47,849
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,562
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	27	11	...	...	...	...	12,926
...	...	...	...	...	6	...	44	32	...	...	...	...	33,912
...	...	...	...	...	18	...	9	6	...	...	...	...	19,990
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,215
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	685
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,064	1,064
...	...	...	...	...	30	...	20	49	...	...	...	1,064	75,447
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3,208
10	...	...	...	...	2	...	41	1	...	...	...	...	16,887
5	...	...	...	...	5	...	8	9	...	...	...	...	14,813
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3,123
11	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	669
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	239
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	555
27	...	...	...	...	12	...	52	12	...	...	...	555	39,516
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
80	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2,743
297	32	...	...	...	2	...	34	1	...	...	...	...	21,827
87	12	...	...	...	16	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	10,408
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199
114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	488
578	50	...	...	...	18	...	43	4	...	...	...	488	35,987
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	397
28	5	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	...	...	...	...	3,489
175	9	...	...	...	1	...	25	19	...	...	...	...	19,301
113	3	...	...	...	7	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	17,605
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,478
118	19	...	...	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1,132
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	709	709
434	36	...	...	...	16	...	49	26	...	...	...	709	44,079
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
47	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,079
768	130	...	...	...	3	...	23	2	...	...	...	...	17,106
808	71	...	...	7	2	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	16,916
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,701
324	38	...	...	9	1	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	1,879
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	517	517
1,947	240	...	...	16	21	2	80	2	...	...	...	517	39,302

STATEMENT II.—Showing occupied area

Tahsil.	Serial number of assessment group in the tahsil.	Name of assessment group.	Number of soil units per acre (average factor) of the group.	Soil class.	Open field									
					Ban-dhan.	Khari.	Ban-dhiya.	Khari.	Sadha-ran.	Khari.	Ran.	Kachhar.	Kachhar khari.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
WARORA TAHSIL.	7	Shedegaon.	30	Kanhar	...	50	3	70	7	667	10
				B. Kanhar	...	56	...	116	8	7,859	82
				Morand	...	21	...	43	...	4,797	55
				Khardi	264	2
				Wardi	757	24
				Retari	1
				Gair-mumkin
	Total	...	127	3	229	15	14,345	173	...	...	...	...
	8	Chimur.	28	Kali	4	...	10
				Kanhar	...	171	5	82	16	1,449	62
				B. Kanhar	...	179	5	432	18	17,844	163
				Morand	...	12	...	107	4	14,044	157
				Khardi	1,461	45	4
				Wardi	2,021	52	1
				Bardi	129	8
				Retari	25
	Gair-mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	362	10	625	38	36,983	487	5	...	...	...
	9	Neri.	31	Kali	3	...	23
				Kanhar	53	5	557
B. Kanhar				...	96	10	323	13	6,235	176	1	...	...
Morand				...	2	...	120	11	6,939	148	...	...	...
Khardi				...	...	...	...	...	238	8	...	...	...
Wardi				...	...	...	...	...	1,020	38	3	...	...
Bardi				...	...	...	...	...	41	5	...	...	...
Retari				...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Gair-mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	98	10	499	29	15,055	375	4	...	...	...
10	Jambulghata.	30	Kanhar	...	8	3	2	...	15	...	...	...	...
			B. Kanhar	...	75	5	317	6	8,260	53	...	...	...
			Morand	...	22	4	137	8	8,038	64	...	...	...
			Khardi	...	...	...	...	...	209	6	...	...	...
			Wardi	...	...	...	...	...	1,133	35	3	...	...
			Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	...	...	...
			Gair-mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	105	12	456	14	17,669	160	3	...	...	...
11	Shanherpur.	28	Kanhar	...	...	...	17	1	1,883	2	...	...	...
			B. Kanhar	...	13	...	116	16	10,631	109	...	...	...
			Morand	...	12	...	42	5	6,590	129	...	...	...
			Khardi	...	...	...	...	...	161	5	...	...	...
			Wardi	...	...	...	...	...	570	10	...	...	...
			Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	42	3	...	...	...
			Gair-mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	25	...	175	22	19,877	258	...	...	...	...
1	Total Warora Tahsil.	29	Kali	...	...	...	17	2	4,135	59	...	...	...
			Kanhar	...	322	17	427	55	30,071	506	...	...	...
			B. Kanhar	...	635	34	1,783	83	1,64,278	2,337	5	...	...
			Morand	...	160	9	577	39	1,32,088	1,974	192	36	...	
			Khardi	...	...	...	...	...	15,402	402	26	...	...
			Wardi	...	...	...	...	...	11,009	543	60	5	...
			Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	792	27	...	...	...
			Retari	...	...	...	...	...	101	14	...	...	...
			Gair-mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	1,117	60	2,804	179	357,876	5,862	656	41	...	...	

according to soils, positions, etc.—(Contd.)

lad.							Rice land (dry.)					
Kachhar khar i ran.	Kachhar ran.	Wahuri.	Khari.	Ran.	Kachhar.	Kachhar ran.	Jbilan.	Khari.	Ran.	Samam	Khari.	Ran.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	25 478	2	...	...	...	1 43 18	2	...	9 86 108	9 6	...
...	43	1	...	157	8	...
...
...	...	503	2	...	...	...	105	3	...	360	23	...
...	6 128 99	...	...	80 432 411	9 37 25	...
...	...	34 1,161	3	...	...	...	39	3	...	2 231 1	12 4	...
...
...	...	1,195	3	...	...	...	272	13	...	1,157	83	4
...	3 36 45	7 7 2	...	64 484 399	3 10 15	...
...	...	48 663	...	...	...	...	66	6	12 30	1 410 4	26 3	4 24
...
...	...	711	...	...	...	...	150	22	42	1,362	57	28
...	9 25	...	...	80 216 1	1 13 1	...
...	...	534	5	...	...	...	42	1	3	295	20	7
...
...	...	534	5	...	...	...	76	2	3	601	43	16
...	6 5	2 1	...	2 71 196	1 16 18	...
...	...	151 1,175	3	...	...	...	36	...	...	10 436 5	17 8	...
...
...	...	1,326	3	...	...	...	47	3	...	720	61	...
...
...	...	43 1,107 11,374	6 47	4	...	...	46 305 257	24 24 13	...	365 1,518 1,530	42 111 98	...
...	322	27	30	18 2,056 10	6 126 11	23 35
...	4	4	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	12,524	33	4	...	...	934	92	45	5,497	394	57

STATEMENT II.—Showing occupied area

Tahsil.	Serial number of assessment group in the tahsil.	Name of assessment group.	Number of soil unit per acre (average factor) of the group.	Soil class.	Rice land (dry) continued.				Rice land					
					Kachhar.	Tikra.	Khari.	Ran.	Irrigation I Class.	Khari.	Irrigation II Class.	Khari.	Ran.	
1	2	3	4	5	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
WARORA TAHSIL.	7	Shedgaon.	30	Kanhar	6	...	43	8	...	
				B. Kanhar	125	8	187	41	...	
				Morand	...	12	63	6	115	15	...	
				Khardi	
				Wardi	...	14	1	...	85	3	135	14	...	
				Retari	2	
				Gair mumkin	
			Total	26	1	...	279	17	482	78	...	
	8	Chimur.	28	Kali
				Kanhar	14	
				B. Kanhar	...	2	74	9	145	13	...	
				Morand	...	8	129	11	345	32	...	
				Khardi	2	...	1	
				Wardi	...	20	2	...	165	...	194	49	...	
				Bardi	11	3	...	
				Retari	
			Total	30	2	...	370	20	710	97	...	
	9	Neri.	31	Kali
				Kanhar	13	
				B. Kanhar	...	16	40	5	379	40	...	
Morand				...	36	1	...	323	23	796	48	...		
Khardi				...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Wardi				...	63	8	...	396	28	1,043	93	...		
Bardi				...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...
Retari				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	109	9	...	761	56	2,234	182	...
10	Jambulghata.	30	Kanhar	
			B. Kanhar	...	...	...	...	43	...	179	22	...
			Morand	...	6	...	...	163	...	749	67	...
			Khardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
			Wardi	...	23	...	...	68	7	677	118	...
			Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	29	...	...	274	7	1,606	207	...
11	Shankerpur.	28	Kanhar	
			B. Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	19	...
			Morand	...	2	...	...	...	...	23	17	...
			Khardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Wardi	...	23	...	...	11	...	55	...	...
			Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	25	...	...	11	...	89	36	...
1	Total Warora Tahsil.	29	Kali	
			Kanhar	...	...	...	...	35	...	231	47	...
			B. Kanhar	...	13	...	...	364	24	1,028	192	...
			Morand	...	75	1	...	814	80	2,843	247	...		
			Khardi	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	1	...
			Wardi	...	178	15	...	892	78	2,648	311	...		
			Bardi	...	...	...	...	2	...	12	3	...
			Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
		Total	...	...	266	16	...	2,109	182	7,668	801	...

according to soils, positions, etc.—(Contd.)

(Irrigated).				Garden land.									Gair mumkin.	Total.
Irrigation III Class.	Khari.	Ran.	Kachhar	Bari Dry.	Bari dry khari.	Bari dry Ran.	Bari walit.	Bari walit khari.	Santa Bari.	Santa bari khari.	Santa bari kachhar.			
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	
137	18	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1,060
381	37	...	...	...	...	...	46	3	...	...	...	...	9,867
322	38	...	...	...	1	...	14	1	...	...	...	...	5,635
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207
368	22	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,636
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	212
1,208	115	...	...	...	6	...	63	5	...	...	...	212	18,380
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
123	32	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	2,092
671	36	...	...	...	1	...	34	29	...	...	...	...	21,480
649	27	...	...	...	1	...	15	19	...	...	...	...	16,101
6	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	1,531
438	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3,861
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	574	574
1,888	124	...	...	1	5	...	55	58	...	...	...	574	45,171
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
75	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	834
360	35	...	...	...	...	...	39	7	...	...	...	...	9,262
884	62	...	...	1	...	...	58	5	...	...	...	...	9,934
14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270
1,097	105	2	...	...	8	...	29	9	...	...	...	...	4,504
15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	340
2,738	214	3	...	1	8	...	128	21	...	...	...	340	25,245
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,022
360	46	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	10,388
794	60	1	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	229
9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,117
608	64	...	...	...	1	...	13	2	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	406	406
1,772	173	1	...	...	1	...	30	4	...	...	...	406	24,209
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,066
5	4	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	12,305
43	64	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7,266
182	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	179
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,631
449	23	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	63
...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	282
...	
680	138	...	...	...	1	...	10	3	...	...	...	282	23,792
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,256
497	71	...	...	...	3	...	47	23	...	...	...	...	33,947
3,377	319	...	...	...	15	...	362	104	...	...	...	...	18,533
3,865	319	1	...	8	61	...	375	45	...	...	...	...	145,889
31	9	...	...	1	18	...	8	9	...	...	...	...	15,937
3,533	312	2	...	11	51	2	131	34	...	...	...	...	22,411
16	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	890
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,967	5,967
11,319	1,110	3	...	20	151	2	985	225	...	...	...	5,967	418,949

STATEMENT II.—Showing occupied area

Tahsil.	Serial number of assessment group in the tahsil.	Name of assessment group.	Number of soil units per acre (average factor) of the group.	Soil class.	Open field								
					Ban-dhan.	Khari.	Ban-dhiya.	Khari.	Sadha-ran.	Khari.	Ran.	Kachhar.	Kachhar khari.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CHANDA TAHSIL.	1	Chanda.	25	Kali	...	...	...	...	116	36	...	...	...
				Kanhar	...	...	...	...	2,766	77	...	65	...
				B. Kanhar	...	...	6	3	18,452	327	57	96	...
				Morand	...	...	11	...	28,402	441	83	33	...
				Khardi	...	...	...	...	6,076	294	7	...	...
				Wardi	...	...	...	...	1,708	124	...	...	...
				Bardi	...	...	...	...	316	3	...	...	...
				Gair mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	17	3	57,836	1,282	147	194	...		
	2	Kothari.	25	Kali	...	...	...	...	111	...	...	...	...
				Kanhar	...	...	...	...	1,318	4	5	103	...
				B. Kanhar	...	...	10	1	5,517	39	33	98	...
				Morand	...	...	21	...	13,451	399	67	75	...
				Khardi	...	...	...	...	1,541	60	24	...	...
				Wardi	...	...	...	...	1,375	160	9	5	4
				Bardi	...	...	...	...	48	16	...	...	...
				Gair mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	31	1	23,361	678	138	281	4		
	3	Ghatkul.	20	Kanhar	...	...	109	3	429	...	...	8	...
				B. Kanhar	...	...	269	22	6,115	69	41	...	
				Morand	...	...	231	10	24,932	281	67	45	...
				Khardi	...	...	...	...	4,095	81	91	3	...
				Wardi	...	...	...	...	1,405	21	...	7	...
				Bardi	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	3	...
Gair mumkin				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				...	...	...	609	35	36,993	452	162	107	...
4	Keljhar.	29	B. Kanhar	...	...	29	4	528	5	16	...	...
			Morand	...	...	47	3	2,693	69	25	...		
			Khardi	...	...	...	...	62	...	1	...		
			Wardi	...	...	...	...	975	57	64	...		
			Bardi	...	...	...	...	9	4	...	...
			Gair mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	76	7	4,267	135	106	...				
5	Mul.	26	Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			B. Kanhar	...	...	56	14	359	3	...	...
			Morand	...	...	125	4	6,263	34	...	4	...	
			Khardi	...	...	...	...	1,735	24	8	...		
			Wardi	...	...	...	...	2,028	81	11	...		
			Bardi	...	...	...	...	234	12	...	...
Gair mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	181	18	10,619	154	19	4	...			
6	Rajgarh.	20	Kanhar	...	...	32	2	4	...	...	...	...
			B. Kanhar	...	...	570	28	1,525	8	...	2	...	
			Morand	...	...	376	14	16,577	193	...	...
			Khardi	...	...	...	...	7,832	84	...	...
			Wardi	...	...	...	...	2,445	20	...	...
			Bardi	...	...	...	...	1,527	18	...	...
Gair mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	978	44	29,910	323	...	2	...			

according to soils, positions, etc.—(Contd.)

land.							Rice land (dry).					
Kachhar khari ran.	Kachhar ran.	Wahuri.	Khari.	Ran.	Kachhar.	Kachhar ran.	Jhilan.	Khari.	Ran.	Saman.	Khari.	Ran.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...
...	...	299	...	...	14	...	3	...	...	8	...	...
...	...	2,010	12	7	10	...	37	4	...	110	5	...
...	28	6	...	139	12	...
...	2	24	...
...	41	3	...	39	18	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,309	12	7	24	...	111	13	...	298	59	...
...
...	18	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	1	528	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	10	...	...
...	...	1,220	2	6	6	...	13	2	...	139	8	...
...	39	2	...	7	...	...
...	17	4	...	93	7	4
...
...	19	1,773	2	11	11	5	69	8	...	250	16	4
...
...	...	67	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	11	...	...
...	...	591	...	...	...	...	85	18	...	280	89	...
...	88	18	...	510	104	...
...	48	14	...
...	13	4	...	70	10	...
...	1	...	...
...
...	...	658	...	...	...	...	199	40	...	929	217	...
...
...	...	27	...	2	...	...	22	...	...	2	...	...
...	56	1	3	201	10	7
...	16	4	...
...	97	3	2	821	59	39
...
...	...	27	...	2	...	...	175	4	5	1,040	73	46
...
...	...	41	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	33	...	...
...	54	2	...	239	3	...
...	130	5	...
...	98	6	...	799	31	...
...	1	...	...	35	...	...
...
...	...	41	...	...	...	...	155	8	...	1,236	39	...
...
...	...	92	...	...	...	...	30	2	...	83	3	...
...	170	8	...	745	57	...
...	231	38	...
...	146	3	...	906	31	...
...	61	...	...	154	1	...
...
...	...	92	...	...	...	...	407	13	...	2,209	130	...

STATEMENT II.—Showing occupied area

Tahsil.	Serial number of assessment group in the tahsil.	Name of assessment group.	Number of soil units per aorb (average factor) of the group.	Soil class.	Rice land (dry).—(Contd.)				Rice land					
					Kachhar.	Tikra.	Khari.	Ran.	Irrigation I Class.	Khari.	Irrigation II Class.	Khari.	Ran.	
1	2	3	4	5	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
CHANDA TAHSIL.	1	Chanda.	25	Kali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				B. Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Morand	...	...	...	...	13	...	14	7	...
				Khardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	13	...
				Wardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...
				Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gair mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	46	21	...
	2	Kothari.	25	Kali
				Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				B. Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Morand	...	2	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
				Khardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	7	...
				Wardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	5	...
				Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gair mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	192	12	...	
	3	Ghatkul.	20	Kanhar
				B. Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Morand	...	24	4	...	5	50	8	...
				Khardi	86	12	...	100	7	...
				Wardi	6	1	63	3	...
				Bardi	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	...
Gair mumkin				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	30	5	...	193	12	...	213	18	...		
4	Keljhar.	29	B. Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...
			Morand	...	4	...	...	27	1	...	517	20	21
			Khardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Wardi	...	87	5	42	109	...	...	887	84	9
			Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gair mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	91	5	42	136	1	...	1,428	104	32
5	Mul.	26	Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			B. Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	9	...
			Morand	...	11	1	...	295	...	...	460	61	10
			Khardi	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	82	17	18
			Wardi	...	165	7	...	208	...	...	1,005	117	79
			Bardi	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gair mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	220	8	...	527	...	...	1,603	204	107		
6	Rajgarh.	20	Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			B. Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Morand	...	132	6	...	27	...	...	104	...	...
			Khardi	...	...	...	...	82	6	...	531	21	...
			Wardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	2	...
			Bardi	...	309	3	...	24	8	...	145	39	...	
			Gair mumkin	...	149	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Total	...	...	590	9	...	133	14	...	904	62	...		

according to soils, positions, etc.—(Contd.)

(Irrigated).				Garden land.								Gair mums-kin.	Total.
Irrigation III Class.	Khari.	Ran.	Kachhar.	Bari dry.	Bari dry khari.	Bari dry Ran.	Bari walit.	Bari walit khari.	Santa bari.	Santa bari khari.	Santa bari kachhar.		
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,237
28	...	...	...	...	4	...	26	3	...	...	...	...	21,225
127	15	...	...	...	34	...	5	9	...	...	...	...	29,390
...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,399
146	9	...	...	...	24	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	8,122
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	323
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,096	1,096
301	24	...	...	...	84	...	33	14	...	...	...	1,096	63,944
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,992
91	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	7,068
496	46	...	...	...	74	...	29	13	...	...	...	...	15,007
...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,646
253	30	...	...	...	168	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2,183
...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	492	492
840	79	...	...	...	262	...	30	20	...	...	...	492	28,595
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	656
16	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	8	...	...	...	...	8,351
553	112	...	...	...	538	...	30	19	...	...	...	...	28,059
813	131	...	...	...	138	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4,492
20	1	...	...	...	42	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1,916
148	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	557	557
1,550	261	...	...	...	724	...	60	28	...	...	...	557	44,052
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	731
71	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4,624
776	34	8	...	...	53	...	32	15	...	1	...	...	91
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5,421
1,755	109	20	...	...	62	1	62	20	46	6	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
2,602	143	28	...	...	133	1	96	35	46	7	...	112	11,005
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
23	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	5	...	...	...	1,043
412	29	...	...	...	...	...	104	8	1	...	...	...	9,415
1,657	69	2	...	...	8	...	25	4	...	...	...	...	2,289
174	36	...	...	...	7	...	186	14	14	...	...	...	7,725
2,648	195	1	...	...	32	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	360
22	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171
4,936	330	3	...	...	52	...	344	27	20	...	...	171	21,026
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	3,880
1,182	123	...	...	...	...	...	72	12	...	...	...	...	22,125
2,886	173	...	...	...	64	...	33	13	...	...	...	...	8,498
216	6	...	...	...	14	...	71	3	...	...	...	...	5,262
964	41	...	...	...	14	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	2,016
81	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	730
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	730
5,337	343	...	...	...	97	...	203	29	...	...	...	730	42,559

STATEMENT II. — Showing occupied area

Tahsil.	Serial number of assessment group in the tahsil.	Name of assessment group.	Number of soil units per acre (average factor) of the group.	Soil class.	Open field								
					Ban-dhan.	Khari.	Ban-dhiya.	Khari.	Sadharan.	Khari.	Ran.	Kachhar.	Kachhad khari.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CHANDA TAHASIL.	7	Vihar.	24	Kanhar	88
				B. Kanhar	89	7	706	1	6
				Morand	219	16	5,474	32	61
				Khardi	3,932	45	6
				Wardi	1,997	35	15
				Bardi	89
				Gair-mumkin
	Total	...	...	...	308	23	12,386	119	88	...	...
	2	Total Chanda Tahsil.	23	Kali	227	36
				Kanhar	141	5	4,605	81	5	176	...
B. Kanhar				1,029	79	33,202	452	116	237	...	
Morand				1,030	47	97,792	1,420	303	157	...	
Khardi				25,273	588	137	3	...	
Wardi				11,933	498	99	12	...	
Bardi				2,240	59	...	3	...	
Total	...	...	...	2,200	131	175,272	3,143	660	588	...	
BRAHMAPURI TAHASIL.	1	Gadbori.	31	Kanhar	3	...	4	
				B. Kanhar	225	5	1,009	13	
				Morand	119	4	6,342	66	
				Khardi	226	7	
				Wardi	2,123	85	
				Bardi	502	9	
				Gair-mumkin	
	Total	...	...	...	347	9	10,006	180	...	...	
	2	Talodhi.	32	Kanhar	3	
				B. Kanhar	...	...	213	...	774	...	...
Morand				...	...	175	2	4,403	29	...	...
Khardi				...	...	...	...	127	7	...	...
Wardi				...	...	...	...	1,565	77	...	...
Bardi				...	...	...	...	248	11	...	...
Gair-mumkin				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	391	2	7,117	124	...	...		
3	Brahmapuri.	31	Kali	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
			Kanhar	...	...	1,631	9	265	...	...	
			B. Kanhar	...	...	1,880	56	4,807	26	...	...
			Morand	...	...	616	10	8,038	22	...	...
			Khardi	...	...	...	...	114	4	...	...
			Wardi	...	...	...	...	864	18	...	...
			Bardi	...	...	...	...	15	21	...	...
Total	...	...	...	4,123	75	14,103	91	...	...		
4	Athar-Nawar-gaon.	32	Kanhar	...	...	6,602	177	1,006	10	...	...
			B. Kanhar	...	...	3,998	46	4,755	67	...	12
			Morand	...	...	1,419	25	9,752	97	...	13
			Wardi	...	...	...	...	899	16	...	5
			Khardi	...	...	...	...	341	2	...	...
			Bardi	...	...	...	...	145	33	...	2
			Gair-mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	11,019	248	16,898	225	...	32		

according to soils, positions, etc.—(Contd.)

land.							Rice land (dry).					
Kachhar khari ran.	Kachhar ran.	Wahuri.	Khari.	Ran.	Kachhar.	Kachhar ran.	Jhilan.	Khari.	Ran.	Saman.	Khari.	Ran.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	119	...	42	...	...	8	...	...	135	1	...
...	130	2	...	609	50	...
...	739	26	...
...	94	24	7	1,211	112	8
...	10	...	...
...
...	...	127	...	42	...	...	232	26	7	2,704	189	8
...
...	...	25	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	20	5	...
...	18	902	...	5	...	...	197	26	...	653	106	...
...	1	4,100	14	57	19	5	565	39	3	2,591	256	7
...	16	...	...	...	...	1,173	87	...
...	506	47	9	4,029	268	51
...	64	...	...	200	1	...
4
4	19	5,027	14	62	35	5	1,348	112	12	8,666	723	58
...
...	...	42	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	236	8	...
...	330	3	...	1,474	84	...
...	73	6	...
...	248	20	...	2,175	138	...
...	12	...	...	87	1	...
...
...	...	42	...	...	...	...	613	23	...	4,045	237	...
...
...	...	29	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	107	...	...
...	273	6	...	1,058	34	...
...	55	4	...
...	220	36	...	2,606	131	...
...	2	...	...	16	5	...
...
...	...	29	...	...	...	...	539	42	...	3,541	174	...
...
...	...	18	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	415	...	...	...	...	130	4	...	207	34	...
...	338	33	...	1,682	97	...
...	41	...	...
...	310	10	...	1,817	106	...
...	1	...	...	10	6	...
...
...	...	433	...	...	...	...	785	47	...	3,757	243	...
...
...	...	91	3	...	...	...	19	5	...	15	13	...
...	...	595	6	...	...	...	101	5	...	125	28	...
...	379	8	...	1,020	76	...
...	159	23	...	1,198	66	...
...	23	...	...
...	4	2	...	150	32	...
...
...	...	596	9	...	...	...	662	43	...	2,540	215	...

STATEMENT II.—Showing occupied area

Tahsil.	Serial number of assessment group in the tahsil.	Name of assessment group.	Number of soil units per acre (average factor) of the group.	Soil class.	Rice land (dry).—(continued.)				Rice land					
					Kachhar.	Tikra.	Khari.	Ran.	Irrigation, I Class.	Khari.	Irrigation, II Class.	Khari.	Ran.	
1	2	3	4	5	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
CHANDA TAHSIL.	7	Vihar.	24	Kanhar
				B. Kanhar	40	...	322	35	...	
				Morand	...	7	46	...	843	66	...	
				Khardi	30	
				Wardi	...	96	1	1	22	9	411	84	...	
				Bardi	...	1	
				Gair-mumkin	
	Total	104	1	1	108	15	1,606	185	...	
	2	Total Chanda Tahsil.	23	Kali
				Kanhar
				B. Kanhar	72	...	670	59	...	
				Morand	...	180	11	...	549	25	2,613	195	31	
Khardi				...	...	...	...	24	...	141	19	20
Wardi				...	663	17	43	465	17	2,553	333	88		
Bardi				...	104	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Total	...	1,037	28	43	1,110	42	5,992	606	139					
1	Gadbori.	31	Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	4	...
			B. Kanhar	...	...	...	...	31	...	653	9	...
			Morand	...	27	4	...	245	26	1,766	59	...		
			Khardi	...	...	...	...	10	1	17	1	...
			Wardi	...	92	18	...	134	2	957	74	...		
			Bardi	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gair-mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	124	22	...	420	29	3,437	147	...					
2	Talodhi.	32	Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			B. Kanhar	...	...	...	...	106	...	337	1	...
			Morand	...	10	...	...	473	9	2,374	85	...
			Khardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	...
			Wardi	...	60	6	...	201	12	1,325	180	...		
			Bardi	...	3	...	...	...	...	22	...	...
			Gair-mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	73	6	...	780	21	4,069	268	...					
3	Brahmapuri.	31	Kali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
			B. Kanhar	...	...	...	...	91	...	124	40	...
			Morand	...	11	...	...	188	13	672	60	...
			Khardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Wardi	...	73	...	...	79	4	294	13	...
			Bardi	...	...	...	...	25	4	12	...	...
Total	...	84	...	...	383	21	1,106	113	...			
4	Arhar-Navar-gaon.	32	Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
			B. Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Morand	...	1	...	...	25	...	290	20	...
			Wardi	12	49	7	...	1	...	78	19	...		
			Khardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bardi	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
			Gair-mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	12	54	7	...	26	...	380	41	...				

according to soils, positions, etc.—(Contd.)

(irrigated).				Garden land.								Gair-mumkin.	Total.
Irrigation, III Class.	Khari.	Ran.	Kachhar.	Bari dry.	Bari dry khari.	Bari dry Ran.	Bari walit.	Bari walit khari.	Santa bari.	Santa bari khari.	Santa bari kochhar.		
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
...
318	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
1,480	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	1,534
354	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	9,131
1,514	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	5,155
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	5,902
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	110
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	355	355
3,620	345	...	...	...	11	...	41	31	...	...	1	355	22,583
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	288
47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,050
2,655	269	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	44,132
8,185	565	10	4	...	11	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	117,751
764	59	...	...	...	272	...	291	99	1	1	...	...	28,570
7,428	625	21	...	...	201	...	63	18	...	...	...	...	30,531
107	3	...	...	...	349	...	343	48	60	6	1	...	2,929
...	...	...	...	...	30	...	22	1	...	...	...	3,513	3,513
19,186	1,525	31	4	...	1,363	1	807	184	66	7	1	3,513	233,764
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
539	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,150
3,636	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	14,666
69	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	323	5	...	...	...	420
2,592	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	9,128
48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	8	...	...	...	474
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	379
7,191	396	...	...	...	35	...	584	13	...	...	...	379	28,279
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,009
3,496	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	12,573
22	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	2	...	...	...	210
3,772	257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,552
65	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	8	...	...	...	331
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	335
7,748	356	...	...	...	32	...	127	15	...	...	...	335	26,089
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
295	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,937
2,058	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	8,195
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	7	...	...	...	14,008
1,528	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165
14	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,304
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	316	316
3,902	370	...	...	...	23	...	30	14	...	...	...	316	30,045
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,955
50	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	...	...	...	8,760
1,037	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	35	...	...	...	14,302
684	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3,423
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	369
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	301
56	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	285
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285
1,827	321	...	...	...	43	...	60	52	...	...	...	285	35,595

STATEMENT II.—Showing occupied area

Tahsil.	Serial number of assessment group in the tahsil.	Name of assessment group.	Number of soil units per acre (average factor) of the group.	Soil class.	Open field										
					Ban-dhan.	Khari.	Ban-dhiya.	Khari.	Sadha-ran.	Khari.	Ran.	Kach-har.	Kachhar khari.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
BRAHMAPURI TAHASIL.—(Contd.)	6	Maldongri.	32	Kanhar	1,590	3	332	8	
				B. Kanhar	2,937	64	2,60	53	
				Morand	391	9	6,938	162	4	...
				Khardi	155	11	2	...
				Wardi	552	42	7	2	...
				Bardi	24	9
				Gair-mumkin
	Total	...	...	4,918	76	10,270	276	...	...	16	8	...	
	6	Gunjwahi.	35	B. Kanhar	70	...	443	
				Morand	100	3	4,258	29	...	1	
				Khardi	76	1	
				Wardi	504	20	
				Bardi	76	24	
				Gair mumkin	
	Total	...	...	170	3	3,417	83	...	...	1	...		
7	Murjha.	31	Kanhar	...	...	59	1	531	...	...	...	...	...
			B. Kanhar	...	...	241	...	2,434	3	...	...	...	...
			Morand	...	...	291	2	8,702	27	...	...	...	...
			Khardi	...	...	...	...	729	10	...	...	...	...
			Wardi	...	...	...	...	1,022	39	...	...	...	...
			Bardi	...	...	...	...	29	7	...	...	...	...
			Gair-mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	591	3	13,447	86	...	...	...	...	
3	Total for the 3 Cis-Wainganga Tahsils.	33	Kali	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kanhar	...	...	9,888	190	2,128	18	...	...	...	...
			B. Kanhar	...	...	8,564	171	16,401	162	...	12	...	...
			Morand	...	...	3,111	55	46,412	432	...	14	4	...
			Khardi	...	...	...	...	1,768	42	...	...	2	...
			Wardi	...	...	...	...	7,589	306	...	12	2	...
			Bardi	...	...	...	...	839	105	...	11	...	...
			Gair-mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	...	21,565	416	75,258	1,065	...	49	8	...
			21	Total for the 3 Cis-Wainganga Tahsils.	21	Kali	19	2	4,362	95
Kanhar	322	17				10,456	250	35,814	605	10	176	...	...
B. Kanhar	635	34				11,376	333	23,971	2,951	308	285	...	...
Morand	160	9				4,718	141	276,313	3,835	676	171	4	...		
Khardi	...	...				...	...	42,443	1,032	163	3	2	...
Wardi	...	...				...	...	30,511	1,347	159	29	2	...
Bardi	...	...				...	...	3,871	191	...	14	...	...
Retari	...	...				...	...	101	14	...	...	...	...
Gair-mumkin	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	1,117	60				26,569	726	608,406	10,070	1,316	678	8	...		

according to soils, positions, etc.—(Contd.)

land.—							Rice land (dry)					
Kachhar khari ran.	Kachhar ran	Wahuri.	Khari.	Ran.	Kachhar.	Kachhar ran.	Jhilan.	Khari.	Ran.	Samra.	Khari.	Ran.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
...	...	181	2	...	...	...	32	47	...	115	7	...
...	176	28	...	690	63	...
...	10	...	...
...	76	10	...	423	25	...
...	1	...	...	7	5	...
...
...	...	202	3	...	...	...	285	85	...	1,255	100	...
...
...	...	37	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	42	...	...
...	85	5	...	513	29	...
...	16	...	...
...	53	8	...	824	71	...
...	1	...	...	21	13	...
...
...	...	37	...	...	...	...	149	13	...	1,436	113	...
...
...	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	393	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	115	3	...
...	193	4	...	1,448	49	...
...	173	8	...
...	174	11	...	1,515	132	...
...	5	...	...
...
...	...	359	...	...	...	...	394	15	...	3,256	192	...
...
...	...	186	4	...	...	...	25	5	...	25	13	...
...	...	1,512	8	...	...	...	367	56	...	94	80	...
...	1,774	87	...	7,914	432	...
...	391	18	...
...	1,240	118	...	10,557	660	...
...	21	2	...	295	62	...
...
...	...	1,698	12	...	...	...	3,427	268	...	20,130	1,274	...
...
...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	18	2,165	10	...	...	...	87	20	...	410	60	...
...	1	16,986	69	5	...	...	869	106	...	3,118	297	...
...	61	...	...	2,596	139	...	12,035	786	29
...	18	1,582	111	...
...	3,068	192	39	16,642	1,053	86
4	89	6	...	506	74	...
...
...
4	19	19,249	79	66	35	5	5,709	472	57	34,293	2,391	115

STATEMENT II.—Showing occupied area

Tahsil.	Serial number of assessment group in the tahsil.	Name of assessment group.	Number of soil units per acre (Average factor) of the group.	Soil class.	Rice land (dry).—(Continued.)				Rice land					
					Kachhar.	Tikra.	Khari.	Ran.	Irrigation, I Class.	Khari.	Irrigation, II Class.	Khari.	Ran.	
1	2	3	4	5	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
BRAMAPURI TAHSIL.—(Contd.)	5	Maldongri.	39	Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				B. Kanhar	85	...	71	...	1	...
				Morand	...	9	387	15	549	...	12	...
				Khardi	3
				Wardi	...	15	1	...	27	...	233	...	44	...
				Bardi	2	...	2	...
	Gair-mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Total	...	24	1	...	499	15	858	39	...
	6	Gunjewahi.	35	B. Kanhar	45	...	93
				Morand	...	4	592	3	862	...	54	...
				Khardi	1	...	11	...	1	...
				Wardi	...	26	1	...	193	7	415	...	58	...
Bardi				...	8	...	...	2	...	11	...	1	...
Gair-mumkin				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Total	...	38	1	...	833	10	1,392	114	...	
7	Murjha.	31	Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
			B. Kanhar	...	...	...	...	69	...	272	...	5	...
			Morand	...	12	1	...	247	...	1,431	...	67	...	
			Khardi	...	...	...	...	18	...	51	...	12	...
			Wardi	...	71	3	...	127	13	731	...	83	...	
			Bardi	...	4	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Gair-mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Total	...	87	6	...	461	13	2,485	172	...	
3	Total Bramapuri Tahsil.	33	Kali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	9	...
			B. Kanhar	...	...	...	...	427	...	1,562	...	56	...
			Morand	...	74	5	...	2,157	66	7,944	...	357	...	
			Khardi	...	...	...	...	29	1	93	...	16	...
			Wardi	12	386	36	...	762	38	4,033	...	451	...	
Bardi	...	24	2	...	30	4	47	...	5	...				
Gair-mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Total	12	484	43	...	3,495	109	13,727	894	...	
Total for the three Cis-Wainganga Tahsils.	21	Total for the three Cis-Wainganga Tahsils.	21	Kali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Kanhar	35	...	279	...	56	...
				B. Kanhar	...	13	803	24	4,160	...	307	...
				Morand	...	329	17	...	2,520	171	13,100	...	790	31
				Khardi	55	1	238	...	36	20
				Wardi	12	1,227	68	43	2,119	133	9,244	...	1,095	88
				Bardi	...	218	2	...	32	4	64	...	8	...
				Retari	2
Gair-mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				GRAND TOTAL	12	1,787	87	43	6,624	333	27,387	2,301	139	

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

(irrigated).—				Garden land.								Gair-mumkin.	Total.
Irrigation, III Class.	Khari.	Ran.	Kachhar.	Bari dry.	Bari dry khari.	Hari dry Ran.	Bari walit.	Bari walit khari.	Santa bari.	Santa bari khari.	Santa bari kachhar.		
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,965
148	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	6,020
1,068	107	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	11,220
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189
863	70	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2,375
5	6	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	149
2,692	184	...	...	...	16	...	10	3	...	...	...	149	21,984
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	882
135	3	...	...	...	...	...	38	12	...	...	...	...	6,829
2,112	59	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	150
30	2	...	...	...	1	...	62	1	...	...	...	...	3,835
1,404	109	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210
35	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	92
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	92
3,716	180	...	...	...	18	...	161	21	...	...	...	92	11,998
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	652
409	9	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	3,917
2,973	153	...	...	...	1	...	29	3	...	...	...	...	15,633
57	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1,063
2,066	269	...	...	...	12	...	29	17	...	...	...	...	6,314
16	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	73
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	379	379
5,521	436	...	...	...	15	...	87	23	...	...	...	379	28,031
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	...	...	...	...	12,574
2,269	112	...	...	...	10	...	87	40	...	...	...	...	32,933
16,980	814	...	...	...	27	...	522	29	...	...	...	...	89,231
191	18	...	...	...	8	...	9	6	...	...	...	...	2,592
12,909	1,261	...	...	...	84	...	427	39	...	...	...	...	40,931
239	58	...	...	...	53	...	11	14	...	...	...	...	1,823
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,935	1,935
32,597	2,263	...	...	...	182	...	1,059	141	...	...	...	1,935	182,021
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,546
553	71	...	...	...	3	...	50	36	...	...	...	...	52,571
8,301	774	...	...	...	36	...	537	162	...	...	...	...	266,598
29,030	1,698	11	4	8	860	...	1,188	173	5	...	...	...	352,871
986	86	...	...	1	227	...	80	33	1	1	...	...	47,099
23,870	2,202	23	...	11	484	3	901	121	60	6	1	...	93,873
362	67	...	...	...	86	...	33	15	...	...	...	...	5,642
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	119
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,415	11,415
63,102	4,898	34	4	20	1,696	3	2,791	540	66	7	1	11,415	834,734

STATEMENT III-A.—Showing cropped area at present classified according to the crops.

Tahsil.	Serial Num-ber of group.	Name of group.	Bani cotton and mixture.	Juar and mixture.	Rice broad-cast.	Rice trans-planted.	Til.	Sugar-cane.	Others.	Total kharif.	Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.	Ringni juar.	Jari cotton.	Til.	Others.	Total rabi.	Grand total.	Area double crop-ped.	Net crop-ped area.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Warora.	1	Bhandak	3,279	11,451	668	142	99	...	1,258	16,897	3,206	451	2,555	796	4,828	2,206	1,236	15,278	32,175	16	32,159	
	2	Warora	13,669	15,801	679	...	115	...	1,062	31,325	9,545	736	5,537	195	1,577	4,238	1,721	23,539	54,865	79	54,786	
	3	Nagri.	7,425	3,573	455	362	58	...	1,089	12,962	5,817	204	2,375	832	1,578	1,799	652	13,257	26,219	74	26,145	
	4	Khemjai	3,914	1,236	457	889	1,161	6,700	3,972	393	1,665	3,030	4,160	963	714	13,997	20,757	53	20,704
	5	Yensa Shegaon	3,010	4,602	182	742	8	...	398	8,942	2,314	442	1,951	3,719	6,574	2,065	1,041	17,078	26,620	25	26,595	
	6	Chandankhara	248	719	205	4,215	1	...	409	5,797	1,382	521	1,021	6,096	3,288	2,994	286	8,578	12,097	37	12,060	
	7	Shedegaon	451	86	235	1,778	...	...	969	3,519	3,682	230	969	2,264	10,245	4,293	1,387	23,487	32,030	72	31,958
	8	Chimur	1,856	942	300	3,768	34	...	1,643	8,543	2,670	275	548	963	6,165	2,312	518	14,063	18,975	251	18,724	
	9	Neri	89	189	711	6,684	47	...	352	8,072	821	275	920	920	6,165	3,630	181	18,866	12,128	95	17,463	
	10	Jambulghata	209	163	177	4,209	32	...	640	5,430	706	240	179	976	6,906	2,959	574	2,903	16,532	19,193	27	19,166
	11	Shan karpur	210	540	92	1,273	2	...	544	2,661	2,335	179	179	976	6,906	2,959	574	2,903	16,532	19,193	27	19,166
		Total for Warora tahsil	33,460	39,302	4,101	24,062	399	...	9,525	110,909	32,904	4,219	21,216	45,886	40,418	15,251	13,214	173,108	284,027	824	283,193	
Chanda.	1	Chanda	6,062	20,161	593	345	61	...	851	27,984	2,008	504	1,389	489	5,891	7,418	1,491	19,130	47,114	395	46,749	
	2	Kothari	1,537	7,207	106	958	124	...	620	10,552	588	219	315	2,754	3,816	1,651	1,171	10,514	21,066	31	21,035	
	3	Ghatkul	1,202	...	421	2,410	50	...	1,376	5,534	383	285	802	1,580	1,085	5,218	1,423	25,085	30,620	689	29,931	
	4	Kelihar	59	...	765	3,517	45	...	144	4,544	8	59	95	1,209	104	174	322	2,931	6,575	107	6,468	
	5	Mul	38	...	733	6,561	116	...	126	7,771	118	183	227	4,302	40	64	1,391	6,325	14,096	906	13,190	
	6	Rajgarh	90	...	255	8,473	311	...	288	9,554	296	399	565	10,381	153	1,535	3,081	16,410	25,954	2,133	23,831	
	7	Vihar	54	...	561	6,633	25	...	97	7,432	124	315	199	4,577	92	367	2,173	7,847	15,279	1,697	13,582	
		Total for Chanda tahsil	9,042	27,463	3,364	28,987	742	271	3,502	73,371	3,525	1,964	3,592	39,662	14,121	16,427	11,052	87,343	160,714	5,928	154,786	
Brahmapuri.	1	Gadbori	73	108	1,404	11,056	162	409	176	13,388	202	341	313	2,981	529	17	2,056	6,449	10,837	972	18,865	
	2	Talodhi	34	6	721	11,103	106	272	194	14,436	196	285	172	1,849	284	17	1,087	3,890	18,326	739	17,587	
	3	Brahmapuri	25	20	2,705	6,945	35	...	88	9,816	1,276	459	611	6,667	1,310	164	1,805	12,276	22,094	831	21,263	
	4	Arhar-Nawargaon	175	4,013	7,904	3,534	175	...	267	10,068	1,667	421	611	3,733	316	1,130	6,091	14,869	39,937	2,676	28,261	
	5	Maldongri	20	401	4,087	3,400	25	10	54	7,097	901	291	551	1,711	19	191	1,818	4,972	12,959	184	12,775	
	6	Gunjewahi	21	216	4,050	4,650	89	174	31	5,551	43	101	83	1,008	3	29	380	1,647	7,198	72	7,126	
	7	Murjha	46	...	794	9,669	81	81	166	10,743	192	166	321	6,961	39	486	1,155	9,320	20,063	718	19,345	
		Total for Brahmapuri tahsil	394	4,764	17,985	52,357	673	946	882	78,001	3,927	2,064	2,665	24,930	2,510	2,934	15,293	53,423	131,424	6,192	125,232	
		GRAND TOTAL FOR THREE TAHSELS.	42,896	71,529	25,510	105,406	1,814	1,217	13,999	262,281	40,356	8,247	27,473	110,478	54,049	33,712	39,559	313,874	576,155	12,944	563,211	

STATEMENT III-B.—Showing cropped area at last Settlement classified a ording to crops.

Tahsil.	Serial Num-ber of group.	Name of group.	Crops											Grand total.	Area double crop-ped.	Net crop-ped area.					
			Bani cotton and mixture.	Juar and mixture.	Rice broad cost.	Rice trans-planted.	Til.	Sugar-cane.	Others.	Total kharif.	Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.				Kingni juat.	Jari cotton.	Til.	Others.	Total rabi.
Warora.	1	3	1,484	14,218	571	28	63	1,087	17,451	2,550	1,020	2,731	611	885	7,853	1,511	17,161	24,612	77	34,535	
	2		1,304	19,851	220	32	41	2,102	36,140	3,968	1,207	4,807	6	1,458	1,666	11,458	1,666	23,132	59,272	122	59,150
	3		7,073	5,684	176	53	39	579	13,604	1,028	297	1,033	170	57	4,316	672	8,473	22,077	99	21,978	
	4		1,971	4,230	220	174	2	1,175	7,778	1,154	438	1,840	722	639	4,226	1,691	10,710	18,458	76	18,412	
	5		1,711	8,832	225	134	11	1,320	12,233	1,306	689	1,478	1,478	1,073	7,715	1,107	15,723	28,956	118	28,838	
	6		413	5,832	444	995	28	1,076	8,808	996	602	1,259	1,259	2,432	6,035	1,667	16,810	25,618	147	25,471	
	7		482	1,331	274	817	30	921	3,855	591	240	798	1,601	65	1,269	959	5,533	9,388	167	9,221	
	8		1,600	4,427	599	1,534	80	2,009	10,252	1,040	533	2,358	5,054	118	2,811	2,566	15,110	25,362	309	25,053	
	9		224	1,581	899	4,108	42	576	7,450	901	425	1,539	1,299	21	498	2,324	7,007	14,437	1,127	13,310	
	10		528	2,020	301	2,812	76	964	6,791	586	225	1,321	1,321	3,744	630	1,004	7,602	14,363	230	14,133	
	11		174	1,707	256	625	11	1,001	3,834	1,486	218	1,447	4,822	2	1,047	2,601	11,383	15,217	68	15,149	
		Total for Warora tahsil	29,557	69,739	4,245	11,312	423	12,870	128,146	16,226	5,894	22,488	23,298	5,254	47,856	17,928	139,644	267,790	2,540	265,250	
Chanda.	1	3	670	18,132	386	236	124	1,802	21,353	788	696	1,739	367	2,222	10,685	1,259	17,756	39,109	191	38,918	
	2		86	7,891	244	325	263	928	9,738	267	354	627	2,934	692	2,311	647	7,832	17,570	38	17,532	
	3		217	525	690	1,305	432	2,475	5,675	431	245	770	15,795	870	4,939	1,410	23,550	29,225	481	28,744	
	4		1	120	344	3135	82	224	3,959	10	71	150	1,094	29	75	311	2,340	6,299	97	6,202	
	5		2	68	354	5,092	90	197	5,913	17	187	88	3,195	8	5	959	4,459	10,372	368	10,004	
	6		9	58	153	5,947	479	20	442	7,108	94	455	518	13,164	135	362	2,286	17,014	24,122	627	23,495
	7		...	4	245	4,880	14	77	5,222	36	139	111	4,564	...	48	834	5,732	10,954	363	10,591	
		Total for Chanda tahsil	985	26,798	2,425	20,921	1,484	6,145	58,968	1,643	2,147	4,093	41,713	3,916	17,525	7,705	78,683	137,651	2,179	135,481	
Brahmapuri.	1	3	18	529	989	9,056	56	405	11,252	351	447	866	1,322	81	7	3,848	6,916	18,168	2,432	15,736	
	2		101	140	733	9,524	122	357	11,118	400	543	629	762	..	7	2,540	4,881	15,909	1,725	14,274	
	3		103	385	2,321	5,441	48	422	8,706	1,271	838	881	3,338	3	4	2,980	9,818	18,524	1,823	16,701	
	4		61	6,333	7,551	2,906	225	465	17,515	1,971	1,138	729	1,304	3	94	11,277	17,146	34,061	7,296	27,765	
	5		159	3,446	3,594	3,614	17	243	11,083	670	636	587	248	1	3	5,467	7,612	18,695	3,910	14,785	
	6		165	310	3,309	3,542	103	137	4,638	87	314	173	249	...	1	1,260	2,083	6,721	791	5,930	
	7		44	556	1,291	7,549	152	194	9,828	232	275	673	6,393	...	18	1,039	9,231	19,059	929	18,130	
		Total for Brahmapuri tahsil	651	11,717	16,758	41,632	734	4,45	74,140	4,982	4,188	4,538	14,746	86	133	29,014	57,687	131,827	18,906	122,921	
		GRAND TOTAL FOR THREE TAHSILS	31,193	108,254	23,418	73,865	2,641	21,218	261,254	22,851	12,229	51,029	79,757	9,986	68,514	54,648	276,014	537,268	23,616	513,652	

STATEMENT IV-A.—Details of present areas.

Tahsil.	Serial No. of group.	Name of assessment group.	Occupied area.							Unoccupied area.						Area irrigated.			Number of irrigation wells.	Number of artificial tanks (irrigation).	Number of plough cattle.	Number of she-buffaloes.
			Area in cultivation.		Area out of cultivation in waste or fallow or more than three years.	Total area occupied.	Grove.	Tree forest.	Scrub jungle, hill, etc.	Total Un-occupied area.	Total area.	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.								
			Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under.											Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
Warora.	1	Bhandak	32,159	5,401	37,560	10,289	47,849	42	4,363	2,929	3,791	11,125	58,974	176	80	256	66	33	4,751	1,558		
	2	Warora	54,786	11,579	66,365	9,082	75,447	...	...	2,659	4,328	6,987	82,434	2	98	100	116	0	5,919	1,900
	3	Nagri	26,145	6,122	32,267	7,249	39,516	...	4,791	4,719	2,269	11,089	51,205	373	19	392	36	26	3,323	984		
	4	Khemjai	20,794	5,619	26,323	9,664	35,987	16	3,105	2,627	3,026	8,774	44,761	919	3	922	41	60	2,978	849		
	5	Yensa-hegaon	26,595	6,065	32,660	11,419	44,079	...	2,775	4,084	2,144	9,005	53,084	721	34	755	55	102	3,712	1,166		
	6	Chandan khera	23,433	3,928	27,361	11,913	39,274	9	17,917	5,287	4,602	27,785	67,059	3,707	389	4,150	26	209	4,547	1,166		
	7	Shedegaon	12,050	1,711	13,771	4,609	18,380	1	8,531	1,556	1,565	11,753	30,133	1,300	61	1,361	5	169	1,742	365		
	8	Chimur	31,938	3,448	35,386	9,765	45,171	9	6,954	3,020	3,333	13,218	58,389	2,853	74	3,027	35	259	4,581	872		
	9	Neri	18,724	1,810	20,534	4,711	25,245	...	15,714	2,016	4,964	22,727	47,972	5,838	244	5,882	16	272	3,408	408		
	10	Jambughata	17,463	1,391	18,854	5,355	24,209	15	7,439	2,168	3,449	13,971	37,280	3,575	53	3,928	16	214	2,850	435		
	11	Shankarpur	19,166	1,889	20,455	3,337	23,792	21	1,884	1,462	1,766	5,073	28,855	801	11	812	17	137	2,739	420		
		Total for Warora tahsil	2,83,193	48,363	331,556	87,393	418,949	118	73,183	32,527	35,379	1,41,207	590,156	20,525	1,066	21,591	448	1,557	49,550	10,123		
Chanda.	1	Chanda	46,749	2,994	49,653	14,291	63,944	86	13,665	5,251	5,199	24,200	88,144	350	6	356	12	29	6,860	2,197		
	2	Kothari	21,075	1,337	22,372	6,223	28,595	6	27,496	3,176	5,580	36,258	64,853	882	30	912	33	89	4,300	1,268		
	3	Ghatkul	29,991	5,903	35,834	8,218	44,052	...	5,872	4,490	6,481	16,843	69,895	1,708	139	1,937	40	309	7,088	1,337		
	4	Kejhar	6,468	2,086	8,554	2,451	11,005	2	11,205	2,896	3,277	17,380	28,385	1,031	275	3,960	83	183	3,709	384		
	5	Mul	13,190	3,259	16,449	4,577	21,026	23	14,454	5,418	10,268	30,163	51,186	6,083	963	7,046	104	279	4,974	701		
	6	Rajgarh	23,831	6,505	30,336	12,223	42,559	3	4,700	5,872	4,873	15,448	58,007	7,061	1,278	8,639	124	468	6,719	942		
	7	Vihar	13,582	3,544	17,126	5,457	22,583	5	11,113	4,057	5,025	20,200	42,783	6,082	657	6,739	60	310	4,516	592		
		Total for Chanda tahsil	1,54,786	25,538	180,324	53,440	233,764	125	88,595	31,160	140,702	1,60,492	394,256	26,187	3,348	29,535	456	1,667	38,166	7,421		
Brahmapuri.	1	Gadhori	18,865	6,365	25,230	3,949	28,279	85	10,485	6,073	7,848	24,491	52,770	10,599	1,233	11,832	41	357	6,838	732		
	2	Talodhi	17,987	5,165	22,752	5,377	26,089	17	20,680	7,021	7,914	35,632	61,721	12,804	515	13,409	24	399	5,860	517		
	3	Brahmapuri	21,203	4,041	25,394	4,741	30,045	32	16,880	3,045	7,234	26,891	56,936	4,954	45	4,999	36	394	4,915	869		
	4	Arhar-Nawargaon	28,261	4,124	32,335	3,210	35,595	30	6,845	6,435	15,206	50,801	2,656	2,568	58	2,656	28	166	5,229	1,220		
	5	Maldongi	12,785	4,676	17,461	4,523	21,984	20	10,901	3,176	4,299	18,356	40,340	3,099	13	3,112	5	168	3,049	596		
	6	Gunjewahi	7,126	3,135	10,261	1,737	11,998	36	17,016	3,180	5,671	27,903	39,901	4,700	161	4,861	9	156	2,826	232		
	7	Murjha	19,345	3,648	22,993	5,038	28,031	42	16,606	4,303	6,951	27,967	55,968	8,908	64	8,972	38	484	6,798	725		
		Total for Brahmapuri tahsil	125,232	31,154	156,386	25,633	182,021	262	99,113	30,719	46,352	176,446	358,467	47,722	2,089	49,811	181	1,914	35,535	4,891		
		GRAND TOTAL FOR THREE TAHSILS.	563,211	1,05,955	668,266	166,466	834,734	505	260,801	94,406	123,433	478,145	1,312,879	94,434	6,503	100,937	1,085	5,138	114,251	22,435		

STATEMENT IV-B.—Showing details of area at the last Settlement.

Serial No. of group.	Tahsil.	Name of assessment group.	Occupied area.				Unoccupied area.				Area irrigated.			Number of she-buffaloes.	Number of plough cattle.	Number of artificial tank (Irrigation.)	Number of irrigation wells.	Acres.		
			Area in cultivation.		Total area occupied.	Grove.	Tree Forest.	Scrub jungle and grass.	Under water hills and rock, etc.	Total unoccupied area.	Total area.	From tanks.	From other sources.						Total.	
			Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under.																Acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Warora																				
1		Bhandak	34,535	1,668	36,203	7,880	44,083	43	6,196	5,060	3,362	14,661	58,744	8	56	64	28	10	4,543	1,362
2		Warora	59,150	3,963	63,113	11,586	74,699	...	...	3,594	4,547	8,051	82,750	12	84	96	40	3	6,953	1,796
3		Nagri	21,978	3,101	25,079	6,736	31,815	5	8,174	8,844	2,320	19,343	51,318	7	9	16	7	5	2,540	557
4		Khemjai	18,412	2,877	21,289	7,683	28,972	15	7,752	5,355	2,964	15,816	44,738	178	201	217	15	25	2,547	596
5		Yansa-Shegaon	28,318	2,866	31,184	9,155	40,339	1	4,618	5,435	2,165	12,203	53,068	201	16	217	15	25	3,590	1,046
6		Chandankhera	25,471	7,212	32,683	7,894	40,577	10	18,551	3,109	4,598	26,358	66,935	1,120	55	1,175	3	94	4,150	1,035
7		Shedegaon	9,221	2,129	11,350	4,129	15,479	7	10,806	1,998	1,583	14,394	29,873	830	151	981	2	90	1,783	404
8		Chimur	25,053	3,915	28,968	13,593	42,561	13	8,050	4,148	3,603	15,824	59,385	1,459	51	1,510	15	119	3,802	661
9		Neri	13,310	3,555	16,865	5,618	22,483	2	16,593	4,917	4,071	25,493	47,976	3,661	414	4,075	9	195	3,123	317
10		Jambalghata	14,133	2,913	17,046	5,677	22,723	10	8,240	2,539	3,354	14,549	27,472	2,801	82	2,883	2	174	2,347	316
11		Shankarpur	15,149	2,268	17,417	5,936	23,353	1	2,247	1,838	1,630	5,516	24,869	421	7	428	4	82	2,757	357
		Total for Warora tahsil	265,250	36,467	301,717	85,947	387,664	107	90,983	46,027	35,097	172,214	559,878	10,698	950	11,648	7	894	39,205	8,447
Chanda																				
1		Chanda	38,918	1,859	40,777	11,852	52,629	48	17,347	13,472	4,640	35,507	88,136	246	16	262	7	16	5,799	1,693
2		Kothari	17,532	1,716	19,248	5,101	24,349	99	29,943	5,689	5,360	40,491	64,540	513	22	535	8	63	3,142	948
3		Ghatkul	28,744	3,801	32,545	5,823	38,368	...	9,466	6,698	6,358	22,522	60,890	1,381	71	1,452	57	268	6,205	1,546
4		Kelihar	6,202	1,717	7,919	1,150	9,078	3	12,171	3,815	3,399	19,288	28,766	3,092	62	3,154	41	143	2,485	298
5		Mui	10,604	2,502	12,507	4,038	16,545	34	16,974	7,780	9,850	34,644	51,169	4,687	881	5,568	71	244	3,718	720
6		Rajgarh	23,495	5,184	28,679	10,029	38,708	3	5,671	9,054	4,576	19,304	58,012	5,332	301	6,633	148	387	6,323	1,125
7		Vihar	10,586	2,249	12,835	5,818	18,653	6	11,794	7,415	4,916	24,131	42,784	4,720	45	4,765	43	242	3,593	669
		Total for Chanda tahsil	135,481	19,029	154,510	43,820	198,330	193	103,565	53,323	39,005	195,887	394,217	19,971	1,398	21,369	375	1,393	31,355	6,999
Brahmapuri																				
1		Gadbori	15,736	2,098	17,834	4,945	22,779	83	11,905	10,269	7,715	29,972	52,751	8,827	483	9,310	36	270	4,041	643
2		Talodhi	14,274	1,912	16,186	4,112	20,298	26	23,404	10,138	7,863	41,431	61,729	9,251	186	9,437	51	243	3,593	413
3		Brahmapuri	16,701	2,357	19,058	5,935	24,993	46	20,212	5,012	6,952	31,922	56,915	4,459	258	4,717	15	216	3,112	575
4		Arhar-Nawergaon	27,365	19,34	29,299	4,341	33,640	28	8,087	6,260	17,150	50,790	90	2,301	90	3,231	18	185	4,609	1,250
5		Maldongri	14,785	1,766	16,491	4,036	20,527	19	11,461	4,041	4,276	19,797	40,324	3,216	15	3,231	6	161	3,005	870
6		Gunjewahi	6,189	1,166	7,355	2,285	9,640	33	17,649	6,975	5,656	30,313	39,953	3,801	58	3,859	7	115	1,708	268
7		Murjha	18,130	2,353	20,483	5,153	25,636	48	18,097	6,345	6,798	31,288	56,924	7,723	58	7,781	28	317	5,335	794
		Total for Brahmapuri tahsil	113,180	13,526	126,706	30,807	157,513	283	110,815	45,561	45,220	201,879	359,392	39,638	1,148	40,786	161	1,438	25,603	4,813
GRAND TOTAL FOR THREE TAHSILS.			513,911	59,022	572,933	160,574	743,507	583	395,164	144,911	119,322	599,980	1,313,487	70,307	3,496	73,803	663	3,555	98,163	20,259

STATEMENT V-A.— Showing details of holdings at present.

Tahsil.	Serial No. of group.	Name of assessment group.	Held by malguzars.			Held by malik-makbuzas.		Held by revenue free grantees.		Held by absolute-occupancy tenants.		Held by ordinary tenants.		Held by malguzars and village servant.	Total tenant area (totals of columns 13, 15 and 17.				
			As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.			Area.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Warora.	1	Bhandak	4,581	443	5,024	600	383	34	598	638	7,229	2,205	20,746	281	36,975				
	2	Warora	8,436	1,522	9,958	959	366	43	946	732	11,869	2,559	46,211	192	58,020				
	3	Nagri	3,141	611	3,752	656	167	2	47	185	2,800	1,466	30,060	210	32,860				
	4	Knemjai	3,201	826	4,027	479	42	3	30	109	1,400	1,420	20,620	178	31,119				
	5	Yensa-Shegaon	3,681	961	4,642	597	178	15	420	277	4,856	1,668	30,773	205	35,629				
	6	Chandaakhera	3,132	905	4,037	1,383	249	4	75	343	4,228	1,888	25,270	147	29,498				
	7	Shedegaon	2,770	520	3,290	514	63	1	7	188	2,806	1,000	10,655	250	13,491				
	8	Chimur	5,462	1,033	6,495	311	204	1	124	311	4,940	1,901	30,002	549	34,942				
	9	Neri	2,964	571	3,535	761	240	3	41	259	2,752	1,711	16,134	247	18,926				
	10	Jambulghata	2,984	307	3,291	754	144	4	4	219	3,456	1,226	14,753	279	18,209				
	11	Shankarpur	3,550	425	3,975	867	64	13	168	247	3,391	1,068	14,975	314	18,336				
			45,922	8,120	54,042	9,166	2,100	120	2,460	3,508	49,797	18,130	278,208	2,852	328,005				
		Total for Warora tahsil																	
Chanda.	1	Chanda	4,212	594	4,716	1,061	503	11	213	430	4,808	2,689	45,971	271	50,869				
	2	Kothari	2,144	551	2,695	281	239	4	88	182	2,438	1,856	20,601	179	22,439				
	3	Ghatkul	2,113	646	2,759	226	106	5	126	187	1,886	2,766	37,450	474	39,336				
	4	Keljhar	1,001	329	1,330	79	107	1	0	101	538	1,554	8,117	179	8,645				
	5	Mul	2,011	732	2,743	429	83	2	20	132	1,112	2,320	15,938	293	17,050				
	6	Rajgarh	2,366	457	2,823	449	384	4	88	607	8,957	2,433	22,098	388	31,055				
	7	Vihar	2,765	430	3,195	459	152	1	7	360	4,069	1,759	12,395	300	16,404				
			16,612	3,649	20,261	2,984	1,604	28	527	2,019	23,838	15,383	1,61,970	2,084	185,798				
		Total for Chanda tahsil																	
Brahmapuri.	1	Gadhori	3,097	989	4,086	456	154	4	19	331	2,465	3,405	19,020	331	21,455				
	2	Talodi	3,273	741	4,014	592	200	...	...	267	1,600	3,431	18,127	245	19,772		
	3	Brahmapuri	3,394	633	4,027	522	213	...	...	576	4,095	2,773	19,038	433	23,733		
	4	Arhar-Nawargaon	3,402	593	3,995	789	533	...	...	975	6,157	3,269	26,756	791	27,543		
	5	Maldongi	1,936	473	2,409	438	293	...	...	...	454	1,904	12,190	466	16,724	
	6	Gunjewahi	1,686	593	2,279	249	134	...	...	...	1,105	1,371	7,943	222	9,138	
	7	Murjha	4,793	1,340	6,133	1,110	152	4	90	311	2,993	2,595	17,100	243	20,093				
			21,521	5,962	26,883	4,156	1,685	8	109	3,145	24,230	18,748	114,174	2,731	138,413				
		Total for Brahmapuri tahsil																	
		GRAND TOTAL FOR THE THREE TAHSELS.	84,055	17,131	101,186	16,316	5,419	156	3,096	8,672	97,864	52,261	554,352	7,667	652,216				

STATEMENT V. B.—Showing details of holdings at the last settlement.

Tahsil.	Serial No. of group.	Name of assessment group.	Held by malguzars.			Held by revenue-free grantees.		Held by malik-makbuzas.		Held by absolute occupancy tenants.		Held by occupancy tenants.		Held by ordinary tenants.		Total tenant area (total of columns 13, 15 & 17).	Remarks.		
			As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.			Acres.	Acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Warora.	1	Bhandak	3,890	1,267	5,157	...	282	4,747	55	869	508	7,300	1,232	25,271	...	...	975	33,580	
	2	Warora	6,392	2,606	8,998	...	322	6,018	71	1,164	603	12,065	2,658	45,403	...	...	1,312	57,468	
	3	Nagri	2,077	1,325	3,402	...	127	2,541	6	103	135	2,929	954	22,921	...	...	823	25,850	
	4	Khemaji	2,529	1,417	3,946	...	79	611	4	48	109	1,621	975	22,973	...	...	477	24,594	
	5	Yensa-Shegaon	2,663	1,989	4,652	...	153	3,044	24	585	222	4,909	1,229	27,430	...	...	1,038	32,339	
	6	Chandankhara	4,407	2,126	6,533	...	171	3,375	5	105	285	4,450	1,571	25,597	...	...	609	30,053	
	7	Shedgaon	2,056	1,378	3,434	...	50	3,322	4	23	175	2,866	636	7,915	...	...	436	10,781	
	8	Chimur	5,102	1,587	6,689	...	154	2,082	2	28	246	5,001	1,334	27,208	...	...	1,659	32,809	
	9	Neri	2,397	1,246	3,643	...	177	2,503	4	41	195	3,841	789	13,613	...	...	594	16,454	
	10	Jambulghata	2,529	1,021	3,550	...	137	2,428	2	11	177	3,546	845	12,787	...	...	574	16,333	
	11	Shankarpur	3,123	445	3,568	...	55	955	12	215	195	3,376	1,124	14,711	...	...	541	18,687	
		Total for Warora tahsil	37,075	16,407	53,482	...	1,667	30,526	189	3,352	2,841	50,919	13,267	246,829	...	...	8,438	297,748	
Chanda.	1	Chanda	3,139	1,886	5,025	...	429	7,654	30	437	381	5,069	2,016	38,206	...	...	746	43,275	
	2	Kotbari	1,508	1,163	2,671	...	196	2,978	15	237	169	2,747	1,467	17,175	...	...	408	19,022	
	3	Ghatkul	1,530	1,486	3,016	...	92	1,349	6	135	171	1,999	2,432	33,667	...	...	541	35,666	
	4	Keljhar	834	602	1,436	...	84	840	4	27	82	546	1,097	6,749	...	...	239	7,295	
	5	Mul	1,687	702	2,389	...	87	910	3	31	129	1,226	1,540	12,332	...	...	399	13,565	
	6	Rajgarh	1,951	785	2,736	...	375	3,186	9	145	497	9,052	1,806	18,936	...	...	537	20,018	
	7	Vihar	2,561	733	3,294	...	128	2,481	4	19	289	4,396	914	8,875	...	...	349	13,181	
		Total for Chanda tahsil	13,210	7,357	20,567	...	1,591	24,407	71	1,031	1,718	24,975	11,326	135,947	...	...	3,219	169,822	
Brahmapuri.	1	Gadbari	2,307	1,357	3,664	...	117	2,364	8	70	234	2,431	2,094	14,496	...	...	427	16,957	
	2	Talochi	2,865	1,753	4,618	...	219	2,105	1	4	214	1,614	1,980	12,460	...	...	352	14,074	
	3	Brahmapuri	2,679	1,105	3,844	...	172	1,935	6	21	429	4,928	1,620	14,375	...	...	520	19,393	
	4	Arhar-Nawagaon	3,256	958	4,214	...	346	3,218	10	49	761	6,223	2,223	18,439	...	...	1,203	20,206	
	5	Maldongri	1,840	950	2,790	...	223	2,379	2	10	415	4,594	1,225	10,474	...	...	544	15,068	
	6	Ganjewahi	1,487	935	2,422	...	62	364	...	...	87	1,199	746	5,646	...	...	282	6,845	
	7	Murjha	4,840	1,373	6,213	...	127	1,389	4	90	241	3,136	1,568	14,585	...	...	300	17,723	
		Total for Brahmapuri tahsil	19,274	8,489	27,763	...	1,266	13,754	31	244	2,381	24,759	11,465	99,476	...	...	3,628	115,235	
		GRAND TOTAL FOR THREE TAHSELS.	69,559	32,253	101,812	...	4,324	68,687	291	4,627	6,940	100,653	36,058	473,252	...	...	15,285	573,995	

STATEMENT VI.—Showing details

Tahsil.	Serial No. of group.	Name of assessment group.	At last settlement.					As paid
			Malik-makbuza.	Tenants.			Malik-makbuza.	
				Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.		Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Warora.	1	Bhandak	2,427	4,165	12,440	..	16,605	2,559
	2	Warora	2,939	6,282	24,686	...	30,968	3,075
	3	Nagri	1,058	1,395	10,333	...	11,728	1,109
	4	Khemjai	268	914	9,366	...	10,280	275
	5	Yensa-Shegaon	1,113	1,674	8,741	...	10,415	1,180
	6	Chandankhera	1,314	1,979	11,362	...	13,341	1,364
	7	Shedegaon	429	1,310	4,144	...	5,454	440
	8	Chimur	1,407	2,086	12,724	...	14,810	1,481
	9	Neri	1,457	2,237	11,161	...	13,398	1,453
	10	Jambulghata	1,203	1,719	8,007	...	9,726	1,213
	11	Shankarpur	421	1,823	7,962	...	9,785	456
		Total for Warora tahsil ...	14,036	25,584	1,20,926	...	1,46,510	14,605
Chanda.	1	Chanda	5,376	3,495	18,492	...	21,987	5,571
	2	Kothari	2,052	2,301	10,020	...	12,321	2,146
	3	Ghatkul	702	813	10,222	...	11,035	709
	4	Keljhar	596	594	6,207	...	6,801	616
	5	Mul	566	1,312	10,743	...	12,055	567
	6	Rajgarh	3,140	4,381	8,339	...	12,720	3,179
	7	Vihar	1,153	3,134	5,670	...	8,804	1,329
		Total for Chanda tahsil ..	13,585	16,030	69,693	...	85,723	14,117
Brahmapuri.	1	Gadbori	1,596	3,284	19,045	...	22,329	1,628
	2	Talodhi	2,816	2,281	17,520	...	19,801	2,821
	3	Brahmapuri	1,128	3,321	10,144	...	13,465	1,120
	4	Arhar-Nawargaon	2,808	6,839	15,927	...	22,766	2,851
	5	Maldongri	1,511	3,302	8,301	...	11,603	1,522
	6	Gunjewahi	379	1,241	6,914	..	8,155	374
	7	Murjha	908	2,511	11,315	...	13,826	946
		Total for Brahmapuri tahsil ...	11,146	22,779	89,166	..	1,11,945	11,262
		GRAND TOTAL FOR THREE TAH SILS. ...	38,767	64,393	2,79,785	...	3,44,178	39,984

of malik-makbuzas' and tenants' payments.

prior to re-settlement.				As enhanced or as announced.					Compare as deduced from rates.					Remarks
Tenants.				Malik-mak-buza.	Tenants.				Malik-mak-buza.	Tenants.				
Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.		Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.		Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		24
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
4,124	13,402	...	17,526	3,641 0	5,648 0	18,471	...	24,119 0	4,244	6,011	19,608	...	25,619	
6,068	24,700	...	30,768	4,487 0	8,545 0	33,191	...	41,736 0	5,438	9,590	36,415	...	46,005	
1,328	13,647	...	14,975	1,494 0	1,794 0	17,722	...	19,516 0	1,656	2,012	19,046	...	21,058	
880	11,779	...	12,659	399 0	1,049 4	15,965	...	17,014 4	435	1,094	17,834	...	18,928	
1,666	9,721	...	11,387	1,568 0	2,306 0	13,250	...	15,556 0	1,628	2,537	14,497	...	17,034	
1,913	11,387	...	13,300	1,863 0	2,400 0	14,332	...	16,732 0	2,204	2,508	15,546	...	18,054	
1,284	5,620	...	6,904	599 8	1,780 0	7,358	...	9,138 0	835	2,007	7,643	...	9,650	
2,049	14,361	...	16,410	2,087 0	2,941 0	19,342	...	22,283 0	2,669	3,632	21,645	...	25,277	
2,209	13,532	...	15,741	2,130 0	3,119 0	17,661	...	20,780 0	3,200	3,501	18,367	...	22,368	
1,679	9,366	...	11,045	1,703 8	2,375 0	12,146	...	14,521 0	2,262	2,810	12,764	...	15,574	
1,823	8,007	...	9,830	651 0	2,568 0	10,814	...	13,383 0	862	2,828	12,022	...	14,850	
25,023	1,35,522	...	1,60,545	20,623	34,525 4	1,80,252	...	2,14,777 4	25,433	38,530	1,95,887	...	2,34,417	
3,441	20,967	...	24,408	7,301 0	4,260 0	28,562	...	32,822 0	8,398	4,557	34,091	...	38,648	
2,133	10,725	...	12,858	2,896 0	2,628 0	14,552	...	17,180 0	3,501	2,791	17,483	...	20,274	
793	11,793	...	12,586	960 0	1,015 0	15,896	...	16,911 0	1,097	1,099	17,238	...	18,337	
575	7,449	...	8,024	831 0	702 0	9,417	...	10,119 0	1,078	754	9,894	...	10,648	
1,244	13,562	...	14,806	827 0	1,618 0	18,033	...	19,651 0	1,229	1,773	19,926	...	21,699	
4,338	10,552	...	14,990	4,626 0	6,022 0	14,412	...	20,434 0	6,492	6,876	15,836	...	22,712	
2,960	8,086	...	11,046	1,805 0	3,796 0	10,460	...	14,256 0	2,554	4,196	11,296	...	15,492	
15,484	83,234	...	98,718	19,246 0	20,041 0	1,11,332	...	1,31,373 0	24,349	22,046	1,25,764	...	1,47,810	
3,240	24,707	...	27,947	2,511 0	4,598 0	31,669	...	36,267 0	4,302	5,437	34,496	...	39,933	
2,258	25,014	...	27,272	4,002 0	3,128 0	32,612	...	35,740 0	5,041	3,637	36,268	...	39,905	
3,190	13,211	...	16,401	1,568 0	4,456 0	17,732	...	22,188 0	2,076	5,162	19,956	...	25,118	
6,829	17,658	...	24,487	4,091 0	9,646 0	23,678	...	33,324 0	5,764	10,872	24,482	...	35,354	
3,269	9,877	...	13,146	2,159 0	4,376 0	12,960	...	17,336 0	2,804	5,084	14,446	...	19,530	
4,241	9,187	...	10,428	558 0	1,750 0	12,380	...	14,130 0	722	2,279	13,845	...	16,124	
2,392	13,298	...	15,690	1,322 0	3,166 0	17,881	...	21,047 0	1,856	3,591	19,834	...	23,125	
22,419	1,12,952	...	1,35,371	16,211 0	31,120 0	1,48,912	...	1,80,032 0	22,565	36,062	1,63,327	...	1,99,389	
62,926	3,31,708	...	3,94,634	56,080 0	85,686 4	4,40,496	...	5,26,182 4	72,347	96,638	4,84,978	...	5,81,616	

STATEMENT VII.—Incidence per soil unit of rent before and after revision (expressed in decimals of an acre).

Tahsil.	Serial No. of group.	Name of assessment group.	Incidence.	Malik- rakbuza.	Tenancy.				Standard rate.	Remarks.	
					Absolute- occu- pancy.	Occu- pancy.	Ordinary.	All round.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
WARORA TAHSIL.	1	Bhandak	Before revision ... After revision ... Enhancement per cent ...	'30 '42 +42	'33 '45 +37	'29 '40 +38	... ... ...	'30 '41 +38	'40		
	2	Warora	Before revision ... After revision ... Enhancement per cent ...	'24 '36 +46	'27 '38 +41	'30 '39 +35	... ... ...	'20 '39 +31		'45	
	3	Nagri	Before revision ... After revision ... Enhancement per cent ...	'24 '32 +35	'27 '36 +35	'28 '36 +30	... ... ...	'28 '36 +30			'40
	4	Khemjai	Before revision ... After revision ... Enhancement per cent ...	'21 '33 +45	'29 '39 +20	'22 '29 +36	... ... ...	'22 '30 +34	'35		
	5	Yensa-Shegaon.	Before revision ... After revision ... Enhancement per cent ...	'22 '29 +33	'19 '26 +38	'19 '26 +36	... ... ...	'19 '26 +37		'30	
	6	Chandankhera	Before revision ... After revision ... Enhancement per cent ...	'21 '28 +37	'24 '30 +25	'26 '33 +36	... ... ...	'26 '32 +26			'35
	7	Shedegaon	Before revision ... After revision ... Enhancement per cent ...	'19 '26 +36	'24 '33 +39	'29 '37 +31	... ... ...	'28 '36 +32	'40		
	8	Chimur	Before revision ... After revision ... Enhancement per cent ...	'23 '33 +41	'22 '32 +44	'28 '37 +35	... ... ...	'27 '37 +36		'40	
	9	Neri	Before revision ... After revision ... Enhancement per cent ...	'30 '43 +47	'38 '54 +41	'44 '57 +31	... ... ...	'43 '57 +52			'65
	10	Jambulghata	Before revision ... After revision ... Enhancement per cent ...	'26 '40 +40	'25 '36 +41	'35 '45 +30	... ... ...	'33 '43 +31	'50		
	11	Shankarpur	Before revision ... After revision ... Enhancement per cent ...	'24 '34 +43	'29 '41 +41	'31 '42 +35	... ... ...	'31 '41 +36		'45	
		Total for Warora tahsil.	Before revision ... After revision ... Enhancement per cent ...	'25 '35 +41	'27 '37 +38	'28 '37 +33	... ... ...	'28 '37 +34			
CHANDA.	1	Chanda	Before revision ... After revision ... Enhancement per cent ...	'42 '55 +31	'44 '55 +24	'31 '41 +36	... ... ...	'32 '43 +34	'50		
	2	Kothari	Before revision ... After revision ... Enhancement per cent ...	'42 '57 +35	'50 '61 +23	'36 '46 +36	... ... ...	'38 '50 +34		'50	
	3	Ghatkul	Before revision ... After revision ... Enhancement per cent ...	'31 '43 +35	'28 '36 +28	'26 '34 +35	... ... ...	'26 '34 +34			'40
	4	Keljhar	Before revision ... After revision ... Enhancement per cent ...	'41 '54 +35	'52 '63 +22	'53 '70 +26	... ... ...	'53 '69 +26	'65		

STATEMENT VII.—Incidence per soil unit of rent before and after revision (expressed in decimals of an acre.)

Tahsil.	Serial No. of group.	Name of assessment group.	Incidence.	Malik-makbuza.	Tenancy.				Standard rate	Remarks.	
					Absolute-occupancy.	Occu-pancy.	Ordinary.	All round.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
CHANDA—(Cenidd.)	5	Mul	{ Before revision ... After revision ... Enhancement per cent ...	{ '35 '53 +46	{ '56 '73 +30	{ '55 '70 +33	{	{ '55 '71 +33	} '80		
	6	Rajgarh	{ Before revision ... After revision ... Enhancement per cent ...	{ '27 '39 +46	{ '35 '48 +39	{ '41 '54 +35	{	{ '39 '52 +36			} '60
	7	Vihar	{ Before revision ... After revision ... Enhancement per cent ...	{ '34 '47 +35	{ '45 '58 +28	{ '47 '59 +29	{	{ '46 '59 +29				} '65
	Total for Chanda tahsil.			{ Before revision ... After revision ... Enhancement per cent ...	{ '36 '49 +35	{ '42 '54 +29	{ '36 '48 +34	{	{ '37 '49 +33		
	1	Garbori	{ Before revision ... After revision ... Enhancement per cent ...	{ '38 '58 +54	{ '58 '82 +42	{ '69 '89 +28	{	{ '68 '88 +30	} '95		
	2	Talodhi	{ Before revision ... After revision ... Enhancement per cent ...	{ '58 '83 +41	{ '61 '84 +39	{ '71 '91 +30	{	{ '70 '90 +31			} '100
	3	Brahmapuri	{ Before revision ... After revision ... Enhancement per cent ...	{ '29 '41 +40	{ '31 '44 +40	{ '37 '49 +34	{	{ '36 '48 +35	} '55		
4	Arhar-Nawargaon	{ Before revision ... After revision ... Enhancement per cent ...	{ '39 '55 +43	{ '48 '67 +41	{ '45 '60 +34	{	{ '45 '62 +36	} '65			
5	Maldongri	{ Before revision ... After revision ... Enhancement per cent ...	{ '31 '46 +42	{ '35 '46 +34	{ '40 '52 +31	{	{ '39 '51 +31		} '60		
6	Gunjewahi	{ Before revision ... After revision ... Enhancement per cent ...	{ '42 '65 +49	{ '46 '65 +41	{ '57 '75 +35	{	{ '55 '74 +36	} '85			
7	Murjha	{ Before revision ... After revision ... Enhancement per cent ...	{ '31 '43 +40	{ '39 '52 +32	{ '41 '55 +27	{	{ '41 '55 +34		} '60		
Total for Brahma-puri tahsil.			{ Before revision ... After revision ... Enhancement per cent ...	{ '39 '56 +44	{ '43 '60 +39	{ '51 '67 +32	{	{ '50 '66 +33			
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE THREE TAHSILS.			{ Before revision ... After revision ... Enhancement per cent ...	{ '31 '43 +40	{ '35 '47 +36	{ '35 '47 +33	{	{ '35 '47 +33			

STATEMENT VIII-A.—Showing siwai income.

Tab. il.	Serial No. of group.	Name of assessment group.	Amount at former Settlement.	Amount now ascertained.	Amount as announced.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Warora.	1	Bhandak ...	971	2,194	1,397	
	2	Warora ...	1,026	2,152	1,599	
	3	Nagri ...	1,497	2,558	1,681	
	4	Khemjai ...	778	905	615	
	5	Yensa-Shegaon ...	723	847	666	
	6	Chandankhera ...	2,029	3,677	2,311	
	7	Shedegaon ...	1,438	1,256	839	
	8	Chimur ...	1,519	1,795	1,141	
	9	Neri ...	1,169	1,546	925	
	10	Jambulghata ...	875	706	475	
	11	Shankarpur ...	361	612	359	
		Total for Warora tahsil ...	12,386	18,248	12,008	
Chanda.	1	Chanda ...	797	1,463	810	
	2	Kothari ...	1,484	1,953	1,576	
	3	Ghatkul ...	444	855	482	
	4	Keljhar ...	776	582	635	
	5	Mul ...	1,812	1,683	974	
	6	Rajgarh ...	199	267	152	
	7	Vihar ...	534	377	244	
		Total for Chanda tahsil ...	6,046	7,580	4,873	
Brahmapuri.	1	Gadbori ...	1,258	1,794	1,023	
	2	Talodhi ...	2,175	3,279	2,108	
	3	Brahmapuri ...	2,017	3,376	2,231	
	4	Arhar-Nawargaon ...	677	1,181	743	
	5	Maldongri ...	660	884	518	
	6	Gunjewahi ...	1,138	1,699	1,030	
	7	Murjha ...	964	526	288	
		Total for Brahmapuri tahsil ...	8,889	12,739	7,941	
		GRAND TOTAL FOR THE THREE TAHSILS ...	27,321	38,565	24,822	

STATEMENT IX.—Showing valuation of home-farm and rent-free land as announced.

Tahsil.	Serial No. of group.	Name of assessment group.	Valuation of home-form.			Valuation of land held by malguzars and village servants.			Sir leased out cash and theka.		Remarks.
			Total valuation.	Acre rate.	Unit-incidence.	Total valuation.	Acre rate.	Unit-incidence.	Amount of leases.	Acre rate.	
	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Warora	1	Bhaniak	4,720	0 15 0	'58	674	0 10 11	'44	1,356	2 13 8	
	2	Warora	9,278	0 14 11	'47	842	0 11 10	'44	2,542	3 6 1	
	3	Nagri	2,966	0 12 8	'41	608	0 11 1	'41	1,269	2 13 11	
	4	Khemjaj	2,892	0 11 6	'35	303	0 9 10	'33	625	2 1 5	
	5	Yensa-Shegaon	2,688	0 9 3	'31	629	0 8 0	'30	967	2 2 11	
	6	Chandankheta	5,628	0 14 3	'41	431	0 10 2	'37	1,376	1 9 9	
	7	Shedegaon	2,940	0 14 3	'41	326	0 12 4	'40	568	1 14 4	
	8	Chimur	6,200	0 13 9	'40	627	0 11 3	'42	2,937	2 15 6	
	9	Neri	5,611	1 1 5	'66	687	1 1 9	'58	2,098	3 11 5	
	10	Jambulghata	3,570	1 1 4	'50	532	0 41 10	'49	1,424	2 9 2	
	11	Shankarpur	3,510	0 14 2	'45	409	0 11 9	'45	1,309	2 13 5	
		Total for Warora tahsil	50,012	0 14 10	'46	6,068	0 11 5	'42	16,375	2 10 11	
Chanda	1	Chanda	5,342	1 2 2	'63	590	0 11 10	'52	3,548	3 7 1	
	2	Kothari	2,612	1 0 8	'60	379	0 12 10	'51	206	1 6 5	
	3	Ghatku	1,622	0 9 5	'39	291	0 9 1	'37	1,300	0 12 2	
	4	Kejhar	1,934	1 7 3	'68	326	1 7 2	'70	156	3 14 5	
	5	Mul	4,479	1 10 2	'79	529	1 8 1	'80	354	3 14 5	
	6	Rajgarh	2,263	0 12 10	'54	359	0 11 10	'58	431	1 12 9	
	7	Vihar	3,295	1 0 6	'60	319	0 15 3	'60	679	1 15 3	
		Total for Chanda tahsil	21,747	1 1 2	'61	2,793	0 14 0	'57	5,534	2 8 0	
Brahmapuri	1	Gadbori	8,632	2 1 10	'94	891	2 0 1	'94	1,849	5 7 4	
	2	Talodhi	9,755	2 6 11	'97	764	2 6 2	'101	1,424	5 8 4	
	3	Brahmapuri	4,816	1 3 1	'53	525	1 1 1	'51	1,088	3 15 9	
	4	Arhar-Nawargaon	5,133	1 4 7	'60	1,193	1 4 10	'62	1,853	5 8 3	
	5	Maldongri	3,311	1 6 0	'56	605	1 3 8	'58	816	3 4 5	
	6	Gunjewahi	4,403	1 14 11	'76	654	1 11 7	'76	297	3 5 5	
	7	Murjha	8,188	1 4 10	'63	472	1 6 0	'63	1,197	1 13 9	
		Total for Brahmapuri tahsil	46,238	1 10 4	'71	5,004	1 8 2	'70	8,520	3 14 2	
		GRAND TOTAL FOR THE THREE TAHLSILS...	1,15,997	1 2 4	'57	13,865	0 14 9	'52	30,429	2 14 4	

STATEMENT X.—Showing total assets on which assessment is based, i.e. announced.

Tahsil.	Serial No. of group.	Name of assessment group.	Payment of malik-makbura.			Payments of tenants.			Annual value of sir and khudkasht and land held by malguzars and village servants.			Siwai receipts.	Total.	Compare as at former settlement.				Remarks.
			Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14					
Warora.	1	Bhandak	3,641 0	24,110	5,403	1,397	34,560 0	2,427	16,605	4,238	971	24,241						
	2	Warora	4,487 0	41,736	10,120	1,399	57,942 0	2,939	30,908	7,097	1,026	47,030						
	3	Nagri	1,494 0	10,516	3,574	1,681	26,265 0	1,058	11,798	2,389	1,497	16,672						
	4	Khemjai	390 0	17,014	3,195	615	21,223 0	268	10,280	2,589	778	13,915						
	5	Yensa-Shegaon	1,588 0	15,556	3,317	666	21,107 0	1,113	10,415	2,446	723	14,697						
	6	Chandankhera	1,893 0	16,732	6,059	2,311	26,965 0	1,314	13,341	4,416	2,020	21,100						
	7	Shedegaon	599 8	9,138	3,266	839	13,842 8	420	5,454	2,749	1,438	10,070						
	8	Chimur	2,087 0	22,283	6,827	1,141	32,338 0	1,407	14,810	4,885	1,519	22,621						
	9	Neri	2,130 0	20,780	6,808	925	30,133 0	1,457	13,398	4,390	1,160	20,414						
	10	Jambulghata	1,793 8	14,521	4,102	475	20,801 8	1,233	9,726	3,597	875	15,311						
	11	Shankarpur	651 0	13,382	3,919	359	18,311 0	421	9,785	2,553	361	13,120						
		Total for Warora tahsil	20,623 0	2,14,777	56,080	12,008	3,93,488 0	14,036	1,46,510	41,259	12,386	2,14,191						
Chanda.	1	Chanda	7,391 0	32,822	5,932	810	46,865 0	5,376	21,987	4,567	797	32,827						
	2	Kothari	2,896 0	17,180	3,191	1,576	24,843 0	2,052	12,331	2,582	1,484	18,439						
	3	Ghatkul	960 0	10,911	1,913	482	20,266 0	702	11,035	1,593	444	13,774						
	4	Keljar	831 0	10,119	2,260	635	13,845 0	596	6,801	1,890	776	10,063						
	5	Mul	827 0	19,651	5,003	974	26,460 0	566	12,055	3,286	1,812	17,719						
	6	Rajgarh	4,626 0	20,434	2,622	152	27,834 0	3,140	12,720	1,977	199	18,036						
	7	Vihar	1,895 0	14,256	3,614	244	19,919 0	1,153	8,804	2,278	534	12,769						
		Total for Chanda tahsil	19,246 0	1,31,373	24,540	4,873	* 1,80,032 0	13,585	85,723	18,273	6,046	1,23,627						
Brahmapuri.	1	Gadbori	2,511 0	36,267	9,523	1,023	49,324 0	1,596	22,329	6,715	1,258	31,898						
	2	Talodhi	4,002 0	35,740	10,519	2,108	52,369 0	2,816	19,801	8,723	2,175	33,514						
	3	Brahmapuri	1,598 0	22,188	5,741	2,231	31,328 0	1,128	4,959	4,059	2,017	20,660						
	4	Arhar-Nawargaon	4,091 0	33,324	6,346	743	44,484 0	2,808	22,766	5,843	677	31,494						
	5	Maldongri	2,159 0	17,336	3,916	518	23,929 0	1,511	11,603	3,380	666	17,154						
	6	Gunjewahi	558 0	14,130	4,957	1,030	20,675 0	379	8,155	3,609	1,138	13,281						
	7	Murjha	1,322 0	21,047	8,660	288	31,317 0	908	13,826	6,185	964	21,983						
		Total for Brahmapuri tahsil	16,211 0	1,80,032	49,242	7,941	† 2,53,426 0	11,146	1,11,945	37,913	8,899	1,60,893						
		GRAND TOTAL FOR THE THREE TAHSELS.	56,080 0	5,26,182	1,29,862	24,822	7,36,946 0	38,567	3,44,178	97,445	27,381	5,07,711						

* Includes Rs. 115, improvement done by malguzars to tenancy lands.

† Includes Rs. 333 Do. do.



STATEMENT XI.

STATEMENT XI.—Showing calculation

Tahsil.	Serial No. of group.	Name of assessment group.	Malik-makbuza payments.	Amount of malik-makbuza payments relinquished as draw-back.	Amount of malik-makbuza payments taken by Government.	Pure malguzari assets.	Malguzari revenue.	Percentage of malguzari revenue on malguzari assets.	Total assets.	Total revenue payable to Government.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs.
Warora.	1	Bhandak ...	3,641 0	526 0	3,115 0	30,919	16,360 0	53	34,560 0	19,475
	2	Warora ...	4,487 0	662 0	3,825 0	53,455	28,515 0	53	57,942 0	32,340 + 450 M. C.
	3	Nagri ...	1,494 0	223 0	1,271 0	24,771	12,444 0	50	26,265 0	13,715
	4	Khemjai ...	399 0	54 0	345 0	20,824	10,601 0	51	21,223 0	10,946
	5	Yensa-Shegaon ...	1,568 0	231 0	1,337 0	19,539	9,912 0	51	21,107 0	11,249
	6	Chandankhera ...	1,863 0	267 8	1,595 8	25,102	12,807 8	51	26,965 0	14,403
	7	Shedegaon ...	599 8	85 4	514 4	13,243	6,679 12	50	13,842 8	7,194
	8	Chimur ...	2,087 0	306 12	1,780 4	30,251	15,434 12	51	32,338 0	17,215
	9	Neri ...	2,130 0	332 0	1,798 0	28,003	13,934 0	50	30,133 0	15,732
	10	Jambulghata ...	1,703 8	265 8	1,438 0	19,098	9,827 0	52	20,801 8	11,265
	11	Shankarput ...	651 0	97 0	554 0	17,660	9,236 0	52	18,311 0	9,790
		Total Warora tahsil...	20,623 0	3,050 0	17,573 0	2,82,865	1,45,751 0	52	3,03,488 0	1,63,324 + 450 M. C.
Chanda.	1	Chanda ...	7,301 0	1,142 0	6,159 0	39,564	20,636 0	52	46,865 0	26,795
	2	Kothari ...	2,896 0	491 0	2,405 0	21,947	11,557 0	53	24,843 0	13,962
	3	Ghatkul ...	960 0	145 0	815 0	19,273	9,886 0	51	20,233 0	10,704
	4	Keljhar ...	831 0	125 0	706 0	12,955	6,471 0	50	13,786 0	7,177
	5	Mul ...	827 0	131 0	706 0	25,610	13,081 0	51	26,437 0	13,787
	6	Rajgarh ...	4,626 0	696 0	3,928 0	23,208	11,808 0	51	27,834 0	15,736
	7	Vihar ...	1,805 0	253 0	1,552 0	18,114	9,183 0	51	19,919 0	10,735
			Total Chanda tahsil...	19,246 0	2,975 0	16,271 0	1,60,671	82,625 0	51	1,79,917 0	98,896
Brahmapuri.	1	Gadbori ...	2,511 0	395 0	2,116 0	46,769	23,984 0	51	49,280 0	25,106
	2	Talodhi ...	4,002 0	617 0	3,385 0	48,367	24,675 0	51	52,369 0	28,060
	3	Brahmapuri ...	1,568 0	243 0	1,325 0	29,760	15,385 0	52	31,328 0	16,710
	4	Arhar-Nawargaon ...	4,091 0	657 0	3,434 0	40,393	21,436 0	53	44,484 0	24,870
	5	Maldongri ...	2,159 0	347 12	1,811 4	21,729	11,499 12	53	23,888 0	13,311
	6	Gunjewahi ...	558 0	85 8	472 8	19,869	10,104 8	51	20,427 0	10,577
	7	Murjha ...	1,322 0	203 8	1,118 8	29,995	15,249 8	51	31,317 0	16,368
		Total Brahmapuri tahsil.	16,211 0	2,548 12	13,662 4	2,36,882	1,22,333 12	52	2,53,093 0	1,35,936
		GRAND TOTAL FOR THE THREE TAHSILS.	56,080 0	8,573 12	47,506 4	6,80,418	3,50,709 12	52	7,36,498 0	3,98,216 + 450 M. C.

of revised assessment.

Percentage of total revenue on total assets.	Compare figures at former settlement.							Amount by which revised cash payments differ from present cash payments.	Amount by which revised revenue differs from present revenue.	Gain (+) or loss (-) by malguzars on cash payments.	Remarks
	Malik-makbuza payments.	Amount of malik-makbuza payments relinquished as drawback.	Amount of malik-makbuza payments taken by Government.	Pure malguzari assets.	Malguzari revenue.	Percentage of malguzari revenue on malguzari assets.	Total revenue payable to Government.				
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
56	2,427	363	2,064	21,814	12,045 0	55	14,109 0	+ 7,670 0	+ 5,353 0	+ 2,317 0	
56	2,939	442	2,497	39,091	22,551 0	58	25,148 0	+ 12,380 0	+ 7,079 0	+ 5,301 0	
52	1,058	161	897	15,614	8,088 0	52	8,985 0	+ 4,922 0	+ 4,684 0	+ 238 0	
52	268	39	229	3,647	7,341 0	54	7,570 0	+ 4,477 0	+ 3,370 0	+ 1,107 0	
53	1,113	164	949	13,584	6,870 0	51	7,819 0	+ 4,557 0	+ 3,371 0	+ 1,186 0	
53	1,314	197	1,117	19,786	10,391 0	53	11,508 0	+ 3,904 0	+ 2,851 0	+ 1,053 0	
52	429	63	366	9,641	4,974 0	52	5,340 0	+ 2,381 8	+ 1,838 0	+ 543 8	
53	1,409	214	1,193	21,214	11,167 0	53	12,360 0	+ 6,479 0	+ 4,810 0	+ 1,669 0	
52	1,157	237	1,220	18,957	9,578 0	51	10,798 0	+ 5,692 0	+ 4,937 0	+ 755 0	
54	1,203	193	1,010	14,108	7,551 0	54	8,561 0	+ 3,966 8	+ 2,720 0	+ 1,246 8	
53	421	62	359	12,699	6,963 0	55	7,322 0	+ 3,747 0	+ 2,452 0	+ 1,295 0	
54	14,036	2,135	11,901	2,00,155	1,07,619 0	54	1,19,520 0	+ 60,176 0	+ 43,465 0	+ 16,711 0	
57	5,376	916	4,460	27,451	14,858 0	54	19,318 0	+ 10,139 0	+ 7,327 0	+ 2,812 0	
56	2,052	357	1,695	16,387	9,007 0	55	10,702 0	+ 5,072 0	+ 3,325 0	+ 1,747 0	
53	702	107	595	13,072	6,951 0	53	7,546 0	+ 4,533 0	+ 3,153 0	+ 1,380 0	
52	596	95	501	9,467	4,584 0	48	5,085 0	+ 2,152 0	+ 2,074 0	+ 78 0	
52	566	84	482	17,153	9,040 0	53	9,522 0	+ 5,007 0	+ 4,339 0	+ 668 0	
57	3,140	461	2,679	14,896	7,490 0	53	10,628 0	+ 6,886 0	+ 5,100 0	+ 1,786 0	
54	1,153	195	958	11,616	6,051 0	52	7,009 0	+ 3,685 0	+ 3,681 0	+ 4 0	
55	13,585	2,215	11,370	1,10,042	58,440 0	53	69,810 0	+ 37,474 0	+ 28,999 0	+ 8,475 0	
53	1,596	273	1,323	30,302	16,097 0	53	17,420 0	+ 9,059 0	+ 8,662 0	+ 397 0	
54	2,816	485	2,331	30,698	16,119 0	53	18,450 0	+ 9,610 0	+ 9,638 0	- 28 0	
53	1,128	191	937	19,541	10,336 0	53	11,273 0	+ 6,204 0	+ 5,612 0	+ 592 0	
56	2,808	485	2,323	28,686	15,927 0	56	18,350 0	+ 10,074 0	+ 6,639 0	+ 3,435 0	
56	1,511	270	1,241	15,643	8,741 8	56	9,982 8	+ 4,689 0	+ 3,318 8	+ 1,370 8	
52	379	68	311	12,902	6,851 0	53	7,162 0	+ 3,374 0	+ 3,447 0	- 73 0	
52	908	142	766	20,975	10,864 0	52	11,630 0	+ 5,574 0	+ 4,945 8	+ 628 8	
54	11,146	1,914	9,232	1,58,747	84,935 8	54	94,167 8	+ 48,584 0	+ 42,262 0	+ 6,322 0	
54	38,767	6,264	32,503	4,68,944	2,50,994 8	54	2,83,497 8	+ 1,46,234 0	+ 1,14,726 0	+ 31,508 0	

STATEMENT XII.—Net revenue increment.

Tahsil.	Serial No. of group	Name of assessment group.	Prior to revision.			As revised.			Actual increase of revised net realisable jamā over previous jama.	Remarks.
			Kamil-jama.	Jama not realisable owing to assignments.	Net revenue realisable.	Kamil-jama as sanctioned by Government.	Jama not realisable owing to assignments.	Net revenue realisable.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Warora	1	Bhandak	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
	2	Warora	14,122 0	135 0	13,987 0	19,475	236 0	19,230 0	5,252 0	
	3		25,261 0	901 0	24,360 0	32,340	1,059 0	31,281 0	6,921 0	
	4	Agri	9,091 0	1,090 0	7,941 0	13,715	1,705 0	12,010 0	4,069 0	
	5	Khemjai	7,576 0	693 0	6,883 0	10,246	804 0	10,142 0	2,259 0	
	6	Yensa-Shegaon	7,878 0	57 0	7,821 0	11,249	72 0	11,177 0	4,356 0	
	7	Chandankhera	11,552 0	417 0	11,135 0	14,403	541 0	13,862 0	2,727 0	
	8	Shedegaon	5,356 0	272 0	5,084 0	7,194	312 0	6,882 0	1,793 0	
	9	Chimur	12,405 0	387 0	12,018 0	17,215	466 0	16,749 0	4,731 0	
	10	Neri	10,795 0	692 0	10,103 0	15,732	926 0	14,806 0	4,703 0	
	11	Jambulghava Shankarpur	8,545 0 7,338 0	179 0 ...	8,366 0 7,338 0	11,265 9,790	232 0 ...	11,033 0 9,790 0	2,667 0 2,452 0	
		Total for Warora tahsil	1,19,859 0	4,823 0	1,15,036 0	1,63,324	6,353 0	1,56,971 0 + 450 0	41,935 0 + 450 0	
Chanda	1	Chanda	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
	2	Kothari	19,168 0	365 0	19,103 0	26,795	503 0	26,292 0	7,189 0	
	3	Ghatkul	10,637 0	317 0	10,320 0	13,962	480 0	13,482 0	3,163 0	
	4	Keljhar	7,551 0	247 0	7,304 0	10,704	316 0	10,388 0	3,054 0	
	5	Mul	5,153 0	86 0	5,017 0	7,177	121 0	7,056 0	2,039 0	
	6	Rajgarh	9,448 0	1,340 0	8,108 0	13,787	2,089 8	11,697 8	3,589 8	
	7	Vihar	10,636 0 7,054 0	382 0 30 0	10,254 0 7,024 0	15,736 10,735	505 8 160 0	15,230 8 10,575 0	4,976 8 3,551 0	
		Total for Chanda tahsil	69,897 0	2,767 0	67,130 0	98,896	4,205 0	94,691 0	27,561 0	
Brahmapuri	1	Gadbori	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
	2	Ialodhi	17,438 0	2,938 0	15,400 0	26,100	2,642 4	23,457 12	8,057 12	
	3	Brahmapuri	18,422 0	30 0	18,392 0	28,060	80 0	27,980 0	9,583 0	
	4	Arhar-Nawargaon	11,068 0	445 0	10,623 0	16,710	903 12	15,806 4	5,153 4	
	5	Maldongri	18,231 0	1,226 0	17,005 0	24,870	2,584 8	22,285 8	5,280 8	
	6	Gunjewahi	9,992 8	122 8	9,870 0	13,311	210 8	13,100 8	3,230 8	
	7	Murjha	7,130 0 11,422 8	192 12 892 0	6,937 4 10,530 8	10,577 16,368	247 14 1,432 9	10,329 2 14,935 7	3,301 14 4,404 15	
		Total for Brahmapuri tahsil	93,734 0	4,946 4	88,787 12	1,35,996	8,101 7	1,27,894 9	39,106 13	
		GRAND TOTAL FOR THE THREE TAHSILS	2,83,490 0	12,536 4	2,70,953 12	3,98,216	13,659 7	3,79,556 9 + 450 0	1,08,602 13	

STATEMENT XV.—Showing soils, positions and factors adopted in the Chanda tahsil except Chanda and Kothari groups.

[Sanctioned in Settlement Commissioner's letters no. 1353-I, dated the 16th July 1920, and no. 271-I, dated the 9th February 1921.]

Serial No.	Soil class.	Open field land.						Rice land unirrigated.						Rice land irrigated.						Garden land.		Remarks.		
		Bandhiya.		Sadharna.		Wahuri.		Jhilan.		Saman.		Tikra.		I Class.		II Class.		III Class.		Ran.	Irrigated.		Dry Khari.	Khari.
		Ran.	Khari.	Ran.	Khari.	Ran.	Khari.	Ran.	Khari.	Ran.	Khari.	Ran.	Khari.	Ran.	Khari.	Ran.	Khari.	Ran.	Khari.					
1	Kanhar	45	60	34	42	24	26	16	50	38	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	72	80	N. B.—(i) Add 10 per cent for kachhar.
2	Bersi kanhar	35	52	26	40	20	24	12	45	34	26	40	20	65	55	72	42	64	36	...	45	64	72	(ii) Treat cane land as garden land.
3	Morand.	30	46	20	28	12	...	...	35	24	20	18	12	...	48	70	30	60	21	...	36	50	60	
4	Khardi	...	...	...	10	16	6	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	40	45	...	...	...	...	25	40	50	
5	Wardi	...	...	...	8	16	4	...	...	14	15	26	10	...	80	70	...	...	...	...	25	40	50	
6	Bardi (Retari)	...	...	...	5	16	4	...	...	6	8	16	4	...	60	45	...	...	...	...	16	50	40	

STATEMENT XVI.—Showing soils, positions and factors used for the Garburi (No. 1), Talodhi (No. 2) and Gujwahi (No. 6), groups in the Brahmajuri tahsil of the Chanda district.

[Sanctioned in Settlement Commissioner's letter no. 105 I dated the 19th January 1922.]

Serial No.	Soil class.	Open field land.						Rice land unirrigated.						Rice land irrigated.						Garden land.		Remarks.		
		Bandhiya.		Sadharna.		Wahuri.		Jhilan.		Saman.		Tikra.		I Class.		II Class.		III Class.		Ran.	Irrigated.		Dry Khari.	Khari.
		Ran.	Khari.	Ran.	Khari.	Ran.	Khari.	Ran.	Khari.	Ran.	Khari.	Ran.	Khari.	Ran.	Khari.	Ran.	Khari.	Ran.	Khari.					
1	Kanhar	45	60	34	42	24	26	16	50	38	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	72	80	N. B.—(i) Add 10 per cent for Kachhar.
2	Bersi kanhar	35	52	26	40	20	24	12	45	34	26	40	20	65	55	72	42	64	36	...	45	64	72	(ii) Treat cane land, not being rice land also, as irrigated garden land same as non-garden khari.
3	Morand	30	46	20	28	12	...	...	35	24	20	18	12	...	48	70	30	60	24	...	36	50	60	
4	Khardi	...	...	...	10	16	6	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	40	45	...	...	...	...	25	40	50	
5	Wardi	...	...	...	8	16	4	...	...	14	15	26	10	...	80	70	...	...	...	...	25	40	50	
6	Bardi (Retari)	...	...	...	5	16	4	...	...	6	8	16	4	...	60	45	...	...	...	...	16	50	40	

STATEMENT XVI.—Showing the soils, positions and factors adopted in the Brahmapuri (3), Arhar Nawargaon (4), Maldongri (5) and Murjha (7) groups in the Brahmapuri tahsil of the Chanda district.

[Sanctioned in Settlement Commissioner's letter No. 165-I, dated the 10th January 1922.]

Serial No.	Soil-class.	Open field land.												Rice land unirrigated.												Tikra.
		Bandhiya.				Sachatan.				Wahuri.				Jhilan.				Saman.								
		Bandhiya	Khari.	Ran.		Sachatan.	Khari.	Ran.		Wahuri.	Khari.	Ran.		Jhilan.	Khari.	Ran.		Saman.	Khari.	Ran.		Tikra.				
1	Kali	58	72	38	48	60	32	32	40	22	22	48	60	32	45	56	30	30	30	30	38	20				
2	Kanhar	45	56	30	40	50	26	24	30	16	16	30	60	30	38	50	26	30	26	26	34	18				
3	Bersi kanhar	38	30	26	32	42	22	20	26	14	14	38	60	30	30	40	20	20	20	20	26	14				
4	Morand	50	40	20	24	32	16	6	...	...	...	38	50	16	30	40	20	20	20	20	26	14	
5	Khardi	...	...	...	10	16	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	18	8	8	8	8	...	...		
6	Wardi	...	...	...	8	16	4	...	...	...	...	32	48	22	22	24	14	14	14	14	22	10
7	Barci (Retari)	...	...	...	5	16	4	...	...	...	...	15	32	10	10	16	6	6	6	6	16	4

Serial No.	Soil class.	Rice land irrigated.												Remark.									
		Irrigated.						Garden land.															
		I Class.		II Class.		III Class.		Irrigated.		Dry khari.		Khari.											
1	Kali	65	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N. B.—(i) Add to per cent for kackhar.
2	Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(i) Treat came land, not being rice land also, as irrigated garden land.
3	Bersi kanhar	80	36	72	48	32	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	*As for non-garden khari.
4	Morand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Khardi	80	30	68	35	24	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	...
6	Wardi	60	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	...
7	Barci (Retari)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT XVIII.—Density of population at the last settlement and at present on the occupied and total areas.

Tahsil.	Serial No. of group.	Name of assessment group.	Density per sq. mile on occupied area at settlement.	Density per sq. mile on occupied area at present.	Density per sq. mile on total area at settlement.	Density per sq. mile on total area at present.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Warora.	1	Bhandak ...	239	250	179	204	
	2	Warora ...	245	228	222	209	
	3	Nagri ...	164	185	103	144	
	4	Khemjai ...	154	159	99	127	
	5	Yensa-Shegaon ...	161	161	124	134	
	6	Chandankhera ...	223	252	134	147	
	7	Shedegaon ...	181	193	92	119	
	8	Chimur ...	242	278	176	217	
	9	Neri ...	302	365	154	190	
	10	Jambulghata ...	228	259	141	170	
	11	Shankapur ...	224	253	179	208	
		Total for Warora tahsil	210	231	152	173	
Chanda.	1	Chanda ...	190	186	113	135	
	2	Kothari ...	280	297	105	132	
	3	Ghatkul ...	381	344	241	249	
	4	Keljhar ...	450	623	153	241	
	5	Mul ...	491	531	153	218	
	6	Rajgarh ...	326	352	217	256	
	7	Vihar ...	372	445	161	232	
		Total for Chanda tahsil	317	336	144	199	
Brahmapuri.	1	Gadbori ...	598	637	282	342	
	2	Talodhi ...	507	543	169	232	
	3	Brahmapuri ...	447	483	195	255	
	4	Arhar Nawargaon ...	396	484	265	324	
	5	Maldongri ...	372	431	189	232	
	6	Gunjewahi ...	539	575	131	176	
	7	Murjha ...	420	524	189	259	
		Total for Brahmapuri tahsil	459	517	201	262	
		Grand total for the three tahsils	206	323	168	205	

STATEMENT XIX.—Amalgamations of villages carried out.

Tahsil.	Serial No. of group.	Group.	Patwari circle No.	Names of villages with area before amalgamation.		Names of villages with area after amalgamation.		Remarks.
				Name.	Area.	Name.	Area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Warora	6	Chandankhera	3*	Viloda	1,446.05	Viloda	1,499.69	Vide notification no. 114-D/XV, dated the 6th May 1920.
				Rantala	53.64	Rantala	53.64	
				Bhansuli	766.24	Bhansuli	766.24	
				Dewulpar	63.80	Dewulpar	63.80	
				Peth Bhansuli	491.60	Peth Bhansuli	491.60	
				Saongi	94.08	Saongi	94.08	
				Balharpur	44.84	Balharpur	44.84	
				Khadsingi	829.92	Khadsingi	829.92	
				Nagpur	1,331.79	Nagpur	1,331.79	
				Bhaigaon	434.16	Bhaigaon	434.16	
Chanda	1	Chanda	9	Datala	1,096.16	Datala	1,096.16	Vide notification no. 189-A/XVI, dated the 4th September 1920.
				Bir Mokasa	576.14	Bir Mokasa	576.14	
				Chak Wadegaon No. I	259.91	Chak Wadegaon No. I	259.91	
				Chak Wadegaon No. II	281.88	Chak Wadegaon No. II	281.88	
				Bapur Ry. No. I	1,413.69	Bapur Ryotwari	1,413.69	
				Chak Bapur No. II	174.92	Chak Bapur No. II	174.92	
				Dubharpeth	268.55	Dubharpeth Ryotwari	268.55	
				Chak Dubharpeth	417.43	Chak Dubharpeth	417.43	
				Pargaon	357.75	Pargaon Ryotwari	357.75	
				Chak Pargaon	741.42	Chak Pargaon	741.42	
Brahmapuri	4	Arhar-Nawargaon	9	Uchli Malguzari	335.48	Uchli Malguzari	337.90	Chak Uchli No. II has been included in Uchli Malguzari, malik-makbza right having been confirmed on the plot-holder at 20 times the assessment, as proposed by Settlement Commissioner on the village note and sanctioned under Secretariat letter no. 328/253-XVI of 3rd November 1922.
				Uchli Chak No. II	2.42	Uchli Chak No. II	2.42	

Form of Lease for Government villages held by thekedars.

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

Witnesseth as follows;—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. And the lessor doth covenant that the thekedar observing all the aforesaid conditions shall peaceably hold and enjoy the said village during the term of this lease as aforesaid without any interruption by the lessor. Provided always that if and whenever any part of the said theka-jama or cesses shall remain in arrear for one year whether lawfully demanded or not, or there shall be a breach of any of the covenants by the thekedar herein contained, the lessor may notwithstanding the waiver of any previous cause or right of re-entry, on giving to the thekedar one year's notice in writing ending with any agricultural year, enter upon and re-possess the said village and immediately thereupon the term of this lease shall absolutely determine.

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

In witness whereof etc. etc.



RAIYATWARI STATEMENT I.

Abstract of area and assessment at date of settlement.

No. of survey numbers.	Already occupied.				Available for occupation.				Minhat.		Total area	Total deduced assessment.	Total revised assessment and sanctioned.			
	Area.		No. of survey numbers.	Proposed assessment and sanctioned.	Deduced assessment.	Area.		No. of survey numbers.	Proposed assessment and sanctioned.	No. of survey numbers.				Area.		
	In cultivation.	Uncultivated.				Cultivable	Total.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
				Present payments.	Deduced assessment.	Proposed assessment and sanctioned.										
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
9,746	69,015	32,717	101,732	36,559	55,010 Sand baris	51,558 385	5,919	47,358	47,507	16,229	15,877	4,961	55,995	205,234 or 321 square miles.	71,239	67,435 385
				As announced.	As announced.	51,783 372					15,871-8					67,651-8-0 372-0-0 68,025-8-0

RAIYATWARI STATEMENT II.
Abstract of area and assessment at the date of settlement for the Raiyatwari Villages.

Tahsil	Serial No. of the group.	Name of assessment group.	Num-ber of vil-lages in the group.	Already occupied.				Available for occupation.				Minhai.		Total deduced assess-ment.	Total revised assess-ment.	Re-marks.					
				In-culti-vation.	Area. Ue-culti-vated.	Area. Total.	Present payment.	De-duced assess-ment.	Pro-posed assess-ment.	Number of survey numbers.	Area. Culturable.	Area. Total.	De-duced assess-ment.				Pro-posed assess-ment.	Number of survey numbers.	Area.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Warora.	1	Bhandak	17	1,110	13,794	5,053	15,847	7,929	10,373	10,957	57	933	934	216	227	396	4,213	23,994	10,589	10,284	0
	2	Warora	1	34	328	38	266	133	202	200	...	...	...	...	...	8	57	323	202	200	0
	3	Nagri	8	574	5,640	934	5,974	2,889	4,059	3,877	26	383	383	176	170	122	912	7,269	4,275	4,047	0
	4	Khemjai	2	247	2,622	500	3,182	1,274	1,678	1,799	3	49	49	31	31	38	608	3,839	2,000	1,830	0
	5	Yensa-Shegaon	2	326	2,495	503	3,058	1,637	2,440	2,200	28	351	355	186	184	49	637	4,050	2,626	2,453	0
	6	Chanlankhera	3	267	2,466	1,111	3,597	1,368	1,991	1,896	1	15	183	72	72	66	1,277	5,057	2,063	1,968	0
	7	Shedegaon	3	267	2,631	930	3,561	1,166	1,910	1,719	51	438	440	93	95	68	695	4,795	2,050	1,814	0
	8	Chimur	4	69	451	84	635	294	431	356	22	185	185	57	50	53	317	1,137	488	442	0
	9	Neri	4	80	192	143	335	255	297	295	53	428	428	125	123	64	448	1,211	422	418	0
	10	Jambulghata	4	107	552	671	1,223	385	534	519	76	953	965	342	326	103	1,503	3,691	876	845	0
	11	Shankarpur	1	24	198	115	313	113	146	143	...	...	...	...	...	21	27	340	146	143	0
		Total for Warora tahsil.	55	3,124	30,689	10,392	40,991	16,554	24,401	23,160	331	3,993	3,991	1,304	1,284	988	10,631	55,616	25,705	24,444	0
Chanda.	1	Chanda	8	85	4,317	2,010	6,327	3,789	5,560	4,984	108	1,201	1,208	318	314	379	3,890	11,425	5,878	5,298	0
	2	Kothari	3	235	549	481	1,030	399	610	511	56	407	412	144	108	115	799	2,241	754	619	0
	3	Ghatkul	31	1,351	16,695	4,326	21,021	5,324	8,045	7,512	240	2,830	2,860	815	810	714	7,682	31,593	8,863	8,323	0
	4	Kelihar	23	701	3,876	4,113	7,989	2,095	3,397	2,581	730	8,517	8,541	2,812	2,779	558	5,718	22,248	6,119	5,760	0
	5	Mul	22	771	3,068	3,220	6,288	2,127	3,092	2,894	523	4,575	4,585	1,674	1,651	437	4,407	15,270	4,766	4,515	8
	6	Rajgarh	16	339	2,248	2,271	4,519	820	1,521	1,521	653	6,915	6,064	2,468	2,370	422	4,879	16,562	3,957	3,891	0
	7	Vihar	9	290	1,364	1,309	2,673	578	953	946	333	3,221	3,225	1,012	695	178	1,384	7,282	1,965	1,941	0
		Total for Chanda tahsil.	112	4,741	32,117	17,730	49,847	15,135	23,119	21,349	2,643	27,766	27,795	9,183	9,027	2,803	28,759	106,401	22,302	20,376	8
Brahmapuri.	1	Gadbori	14	192	527	367	894	461	854	725	337	2,561	2,562	931	953	376	4,787	8,661	1,845	1,835	0
	2	Talodhi	7	203	873	1,047	1,920	746	1,224	1,105	216	2,621	2,173	869	802	129	2,019	6,112	2,091	1,967	0
	3	Brahmapuri	8	276	1,369	582	1,951	802	1,411	1,236	67	428	429	96	95	90	1,200	3,380	1,597	1,311	0
	4	Arhar-Nawagaon	2	27	110	84	194	97	160	142	25	12	16	3	3	21	102	342	163	145	0
	5	Maldongri	5	200	586	596	1,182	445	734	642	162	1,467	1,470	546	540	68	971	3,023	1,300	1,182	0
	6	Genjewahi	9	449	1,104	555	1,659	1,090	1,557	1,493	503	3,789	3,789	1,177	1,149	203	4,172	9,620	2,734	2,642	0
	7	Marjha	17	445	1,335	1,471	2,846	877	1,530	1,431	635	5,315	5,342	2,060	1,928	285	3,291	11,479	4,590	3,359	0
		Total for Brahmapuri tahsil.	62	1,792	5,974	4,503	10,476	4,521	7,494	6,901	1,945	15,789	15,781	5,742	5,560	1,172	16,512	43,217	13,232	12,461	0
		GRAND TOTAL FOR THE THREE TAHSILS.	249	9,726	61,015	32,717	101,732	36,559	55,010	51,982	4,919	47,358	47,567	16,229	15,971	4,953	55,995	205,234	71,239	67,653	8

*Sand baris.
†Baris.

RAYATWARI STATEMENT III.

Details of land classing.

(Throughout this statement land irrigable from Government tanks is shown as dry, as it is assessed to separate water rates.)

At present.	Kanhar.										Bersi kanhar.																				
	Sadharam.	Bandhia.	Khari.	Sadharam.	Khari.	Ran.	Wahuri.	Khari.	Saman.	Khari.	Bandhia.	Khari.	Sadharam.	Khari.	Ran.	Wahuri.	Khari.	Jhlan.	Khari.	Saman.	Khari.	Ran.	Tikra.	Irrigation 1.	Irrigation 2.	Irrigation 3.	Khari.	Ran.	Dry B. Khari.	B. Irrigated.	Khari.
Area Occupied	23	19	2	3,447	39	9	27.6	1	7	3	3	254	7	26,582	194	100	1,649	7	3	244	3	28	3	6	17	52	3	24	37	35	2
Unoccupied	23	19	2	3,447	39	9	27.6	1	7	3	3	254	7	26,582	194	100	1,649	7	3	244	3	28	3	6	17	52	3	24	37	35	2

At present.	Morand.										Khardi.																				
	Bandhia.	Khari.	Sadharam.	Khari.	Ran.	Wahuri.	Khari.	Saman.	Khari.	Jhlan.	Khari.	Tikra.	Irrigation 1.	Irrigation 2.	Irrigation 3.	Khari.	Ran.	Wahuri.	Khari.	Sadhan.	Khari.	Ran.	Saman.	Khari.	Irrigation No. 1.	Irrigation No. 2.	Irrigation No. 3.	Khari.	B. dry khari.	B. Irrigated.	Khari.
Area Occupied	161	9	60,200	241	521	354	167	1,653	56	3	187	13	42	66	530	20	1	64	81	14	12,857	146	95	169	3	3	31	1	16	6	1
Unoccupied	161	9	4,959	235	354	167	1,611	56	3	185	13	42	66	516	19	1	64	81	14	7,645	144	47	107	3	3	31	1	16	6	1	

At present.	Warsi.										Bardi.										Retari.		Total.										
	Sadharam.	Khari.	Ran.	Jhlan.	Khari.	Kachhar.	Tikra.	Khari.	Irrigation 1.	Irrigation 2.	Irrigation 3.	Khari.	Dry B. Khari.	Irrigated Parl.	Khari.	Sadhan.	Khari.	Jhlan.	Irrigation 2.	Khari.	Irrigation 3.	B. dry khari.		B. Wait.	Sadharam.	Ran.	Gair-mumkin.						
Area Occupied	30,926	187	973	1,294	57	1,111	5	1	82	2	37	118	9	391	19	24	59	16	3,187	13	22	1	3	2	2	2	10	4	10	22	5	1,207	149,239
Unoccupied	9,774	185	510	1,261	57	1,107	5	1	76	2	37	116	9	374	18	23	59	16	583	5	18	1	3	2	2	2	10	4	10	22	5	1,058	101,732
	21,152	2	463	33	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	17	1	1	..	..	2,604	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149	47,507	

APPENDIX II.

GAON KAIDA FOR THE CHANDA DISTRICT RAIYATWARI VILLAGES.

PART I.—NOTIFICATION.

Allotment of unoccupied survey numbers.

Extract from
Notification No. 2,
dated Nagpur, the
23rd April 1920.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 227, sub-section (2), clause (a) (i) and with reference to section 211 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue, Act II of 1917, the Financial Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules for the regulation of the allotment of unoccupied land in raiyatwari villages:—

1. In villages which have been surveyed and divided into survey numbers on which a separate assessment has been fixed, under section 205 of the Land Revenue Act, the following rules for allotment shall be in force—

(1) Land shall be allotted only by complete survey numbers.

(2) The maximum area which shall ordinarily be allotted to a patel or raiyat shall be fixed by the Commissioner of the Division for each district. Provided that nothing in this rule shall prevent a patel or raiyat from holding more than this maximum by reason of his acquiring additional land by inheritance.

(3) Land shall not ordinarily be allotted to persons other than agriculturists.

(4) (a) Applications for survey numbers shall be presented unstamped in Form A appended to these rules to the Tahsildar, who shall, after such enquiry as he may think necessary, submit them to the Deputy Commissioner or, if so directed, to the Sub-Divisional Officer, who may grant or refuse the same.

(b) Unless the Deputy Commissioner otherwise directs, the Tahsildar before submitting the application shall recover from the applicant the amount required by Rule 1 of Notification No. 162, dated the 23rd April 1920, for the demarcation of the holding. This sum shall be placed in deposit and shall be refunded if the application is refused.

(5) Nothing in sub-rule (4) shall prevent the Deputy Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, from ordering that no formal application shall be required and that the allotment shall be made by the patel:

Provided that no allotment so made shall be final until reported by the patwari through the Revenue Inspector and approved by such Revenue Officer not below the rank of a Tahsildar as the Deputy Commissioner may appoint for this purpose.

(6) An acceptance in Form B appended to these rules shall be executed by each raiyat as soon as may be after allotment and a patta in Form C appended to those rules shall be issued to him. All remissions of revenue ordered under the rules promulgated under Notification No. 163, dated the 23rd April 1920, shall be entered in the patta.

FORM A.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR A SURVEY NUMBER.

Serial No.

Name of applicant, father's name, caste, means of livelihood and residence.	Name of village in which land is applied for	Khasra number of the survey number which is applied for	Area of survey number.	Purpose for which required.

1. I have myself seen and approved of the survey number for which I apply.

2. I agree to pay the Government revenue assessed on the survey number and to accept the conditions of settlement as prescribed by Government.

Dated _____ Sd. _____

FORM B.

RAIYATI ACCEPTANCE.

1. I _____, son of _____, caste _____ at present residing at _____, hereby accept the assessment of survey No. _____ of mouza _____, jama Rs. _____ which I have taken for cultivation on raiyatwari terms under the provisions in section 200 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1917.

2. I agree to pay the jama through the pater with effect from the 1st July 19____. In addition I will pay Rs. _____ as cesses or such cesses as may from time to time be fixed by law. I agree to subscribe to remunerate a kotwar at such rates as may be prescribed under section 196, sub-section (2), of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1917. The jama will not be liable to enhancement till the year _____.

3. I acknowledge myself bound by all the conditions prescribed by the Chief Commissioner under Section 204 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1917, and by the Financial Commissioner under the rules framed under Section 227, Sub-section (2), clause (u), of the same act and also by the following conditions:—

- (1) I have no claim to the produce of any land outside my survey number or of any land recorded as minhai.
- (2)† I will construct a house in the village and will myself reside there permanently. I admit that a breach of any one of these conditions will warrant my ejection.

Date _____.

Signature _____.

Countersigned.

*Deputy Commissioner or,
Assistant Settlement Officer.*

†To be omitted in cases where residence is not insisted on.

FORM C.

RAIYAT'S PATTI.

Name of village _____ Tahsil _____ District _____.

Name of Government raiyat, father's name, caste and residence.

Khasra No.	Area.	Payment.			First kist.		Second kist.		Remarks.
		Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Revenue.	Cesses.	Revenue.	Cesses.	

Dated the _____ 192_____.

*Deputy Commissioner.
Assistant Settlement Officer.*

Instruction:—If the raiyat has received permission to reside outside the village, the fact shall be noted in the column for remarks.

Conditions on which survey numbers are to be held and purposes to which they may be appropriated.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 204 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, II of 1917, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to prescribe the following conditions on which survey numbers are to be held and the purposes to which they may be appropriated:—

Notification No. 162, dated Nagpur, the 23rd April 1920.

1.—The conditions on which survey numbers are to be held.

1. Every person, taking a survey number, shall pay for its demarcation in accordance with a scale to be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner, unless such survey number has already been demarcated.

2. Every raiyat shall maintain the boundary marks of his survey number in good repair.

3. Every raiyat shall assist the patel, if called on to do so, in the maintenance of the boundaries of the village in which he holds land.

4. Every raiyat holding land in a village adjoining Government forest shall, if called on by the Forest Divisional Officer to do so, assist in clearing a line forty feet in width between the village and the Government, provided that he shall be paid for his labour of at such rates as the Deputy Commissioner may by special or general order fix from time to time.

5. If an area has been set aside for an abadi, every raiyat holding a survey number in such village shall be entitled to receive a house site in such abadi free of charge and shall, unless specially exempted by the Deputy Commissioner, be bound to construct a house in such village and reside therein. Such house may be constructed either in the area set aside as the abadi or in a survey number held by the raiyat.

6. The allotment of house sites and bari in the area set aside as the abadi be made by the patel, subject to such general or special orders as the Deputy Commissioner may, from time to time, issue: provided that no permanent right shall accrue in the area allotted as bari and in case sites are required for new houses, the Deputy Commissioner may from time to time, reduce the areas allotted as bari.

7. Every raiyat shall pay revenue for his bari in accordance with the following scale:—

Area measuring '25 of an acre.	Area over '25 and below '50 of an acre.	Area in excess of '50 of an acre.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Free of Revenue	0 8 0	0 4 0 Per '25 of an acre or fraction in excess of '25.

8. A raiyat may graze his cattle free in all unoccupied survey numbers and in the areas set aside as minhai gochar, minhai darkhtan, and minhai pahar:

Provided that if the number of cattle grazed by any raiyat is in excess of five animals per working plough and such grazing, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, interferes with the due exercise of the grazing rights of other raiyats in the village, the Deputy Commissioner may require the payment of grazing dues on the excess cattle in accordance with the rules for the time being in force in Government forests, or may require such raiyats to remove the excess cattle from the grazing lands of the village.

9. Subject to any restriction which the Deputy Commissioner may by special or general order impose, every raiyat shall be entitled to collect all minor forest produce except harra, lac, rusa grass and gum found in the village in which he holds any survey number: provided that the produce of mahua trees growing in an occupied survey number shall be the property of the holder thereof, and that nothing in this rule shall prevent a raiyat from propagating lac in his survey number.

10. A raiyat may cut and remove for his own use, but not for sale, timber, bamboo, etc., growing in the areas set aside for nistar in the village in which he holds land or in any other village to which he shall be declared entitled to nistar by an order of the Deputy Commissioner or the Settlement Officer, subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) The raiyatwari forests of any village shall only be open to the raiyats of that particular village save with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner.
- (ii) No mango, mahua, harra, achar, jamun, kusum, or fruitbearing tendu, and no trees growing on the banks of nalas, and no green sal or teak trees may be felled without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner.
- (iii) Except as provided in clause (ii), all trees may be felled without permission: provided that they are not less than one hath in girth, nor more than

two haths in girth, when measured at the level of the ground. Trees over two haths in girth may be felled with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

- (iv) All trees fell must be cut flush with the ground.
- (v) Thorny trees or shrubs of any girth may be cut without permission for making fences.
- (vi) No trees may be girdled.

11. A raiyat may cut and dispose of any tree growing in his survey number or bari; provided that no tree growing on the bank of a nala or reserved as a survey mark, and no mango, mahua, hakra, achar, jamun, kosum or fruit-bearing tendu shall be cut without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

II.—The purposes to which the survey numbers may be appropriated.

12. A survey number shall be appropriated for agricultural purposes only, unless the Deputy Commissioner grants, under Section 208 of the Land Revenue Act, special permission for its appropriation to some other purpose. In granting such permission the Deputy Commissioner may revise the revenue if he thinks fit, and the revised revenue shall in such cases become payable with effect from the beginning of the revenue year next after the date of such order.

Date from which, and period for which land revenue is payable, and circumstances in which the assessment on a survey number may be reduced.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Sections 205 and 215 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, II of 1917, the Chief Commissioner has been pleased to make the following rules appointing the date from, and the term for, which the land revenue assessed on allotted survey numbers shall be paid, and prescribing the manner in which and the extent to which the assessment may be reduced.

Notification
No. 163-503, dated
Nagpur, 23rd April
1920.

1. The assessment due on a survey number shall be payable for the term of the current settlement of the village in which the survey number is situated with effect from the 1st July next after allotment:

Provided that if the land has never been cultivated has so deteriorated as to be unfit for immediate cultivation, the Deputy Commissioner may direct that no revenue shall be payable in the first year and only half the revenue in the second year, or, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, may extend the period of total exemption to three years.

2. Subject to the previous sanction of the Commissioner any raiyat who constructs a permanent drinking well open to the public shall be entitled to a release of revenue on any survey numbers held by him not exceeding 12 per cent of his outlay for a period not exceeding fifteen years from the date of the construction of such well; provided that without the previous sanction of the Financial Commissioner such concession shall not be made on account of more than two wells in any one village.

3. With the previous sanction of the Commissioner any raiyat who plants a mango grove on a survey number shall be entitled to the remission of revenue on the area covered by such grove so long as it is maintained and is open to the public.

4. If the Financial Commissioner has directed under section 205 of the Land Revenue Act, 1917, that no separate assessment be fixed on each survey number, and that allotment be made to a patel, the raiyat shall for such period as may be fixed in the order of allotment and until a regular settlement is made, pay such revenue as may be agreed upon between him and the patel and the patel will pay such revenue as may be fixed in the agreement between him and the Government.

5. If the agreement entered into by the patel provides that he shall construct a tank or tanks or permanent irrigation channels connected with Government canals, the patel, on a regular settlement being made, shall be entitled to remission of the revenue of the village in accordance with following scales:—

Expenditure.	Terms for which revenue to be remitted.	Rs.
Not exceeding Rs. 500	... One year for each	... 100.
Exceeding " 500	... One year for each	... 100.
For the 1st " 500	... do.	... 200.
Rs. 501 to " 1,500	... do.	... 300.
Over " 1,500	...	...

In calculating the remission under this rule fractions exceeding one half shall count as a whole sum and fractions not exceeding a half shall be neglected.

Illustration.

On an expenditure of Rs. 3,150 the revenue will be remitted for fifteen years.

			Rs.
Five years for	...	...	500.
Do.	...	...	1,000.
Do.	...	...	1,500.
Nil for remaining	..	...	150.

6. The expenditure under Rule 5 shall be ascertained by the following Revenue Officers:—

- (i) For expenditure not exceeding Rs. 500.
A Tahsildar or an Assistant Settlement Officer.
- (ii) For expenditure exceeding Rs. 500.

A Sub-Divisional Officer or an Assistant Settlement Officer, provided that in the case of expenditure exceeding Rs. 1,000 the estimate shall be subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner or the Settlement Officer, as the case may be, and in the case of expenditure exceeding Rs. 5,000, of the Commissioner.

Appointment of a co-sharer to be jointly responsible for the land revenue.

Notification
No. 3, dated Nag.
pur, the 23rd April
1920.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 227, Sub-section (2), clause (u) (iv), and with reference to Section 214 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, II of 1917, the Financial Commissioner has been pleased to make the following rules for the appointment of a co-sharer to the primarily responsible for the land revenue:—

1. When a survey number is held by two or more persons as co-sharers and the co-sharers are agreed as to the raiyat to be primarily responsible for the land revenue, the Deputy Commissioner shall appoint that raiyat to be so responsible.

Provided that, if the raiyat selected by the co-sharers is or becomes, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, unsuitable any other co-sharer may be appointed in his stead.

2. If the co-sharers are not agreed as to the person to be held primarily responsible for the land revenue, the Deputy Commissioner shall select the raiyat whom he considers most suitable. The raiyat so selected shall ordinarily be one whose share in the survey number is not less than that of other share-holder.

3. The primary responsibility of the raiyat so appointed for the payment of land revenue shall not cease by reason of any change in or the death of any of the other co-sharers.

4. When the person primarily responsible for the payment of the land revenue dies or loses his interest in the survey number, the Deputy Commissioner shall appoint another co-sharer in his place subject to the provision of Rules 1 and 2.

Assessment on encroachments.

Notification
No. 4, dated Nag.
pur, the 23rd April
1920.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 227, Sub-section (2), clause (u) (iv), read with Section 217, Sub-section (1), clause (b), of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, II of 1917, the Financial Commissioner has been pleased to make the following rule regarding the assessment of sums payable in respect of land not assessed to land revenue which is occupied in raiyatwari villages without authority:—

(1) Any person who occupies without authority land in raiyatwari village which is not assessed to land revenue shall be assessed as follows:—

(a) If the land is occupied for agricultural purposes, he shall be assessed to an annual land revenue not exceeding double the amount calculated according to the acreage rates adopted at the current settlement.

(b) If the land is occupied for non-agricultural purposes, he shall pay a premium calculated as under, and annual land revenue calculated at the rate of 1 anna in the rupee on the amount of the premium:—

Rs. 1 per 100 square feet for the first 2,500 square feet.

Rs. 0-8-0 per 100 square feet for the second 2,500 square feet.

Rs. 0-4-0 per 100 square feet for the area in excess of 5,000 square feet.

Procedure for the relinquishment of survey numbers.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 215, sub-section (i), of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, II of 1917, the Financial Commissioner has been pleased to prescribe the following procedure for the relinquishment of survey numbers by raiyats :—

Notification No. 24, dated Nagpur, the 5th December 1917.

1. A raiyat wishing to relinquish his survey number may present a written notice of his intention to the Tahsildar at the Tahsili in person or send it to the Tahsildar by post or may present it in person to the patwari or to the patel of the village.
2. Every notice for relinquishment shall on receipt by the patel or patwari be forwarded immediately for the information of the Tahsildar.
3. The Tahsildar shall forward every notice, whether received by him direct or through the patel or patwari under the preceding rules, to the patwari of the village for the correction of village papers and the patwari shall thereafter return the notice to the Tahsildar.
4. In the case of illiterate raiyats the patwari of the village shall write out such notices of relinquishment without any charge.

PART II.—CLAUSES SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE NOTIFICATIONS REPRODUCED ABOVE.

Conduct of Patel.

1. The patel will manage the village to the best of his ability and try to keep the raiyats contented, and to improve and extend the village cultivation.
2. He will do his best to collect and pay into the treasury all amounts due to Government from the raiyats on account of land revenue, cesses, commutation dues and any other items that the Deputy Commissioner by general or special order direct.

Applications for Survey numbers.

3. Persons who wish to take up survey numbers may personally present their applications to the Tahsildar or may submit an application to the Tahsildar by post or may submit an application to the patwari. They should petition if the allotment certificate is not received by them within three months. The patwari will on application point out to any raiyat the boundaries of his survey number.

Maintenance of boundary marks.

4. In accordance with condition 3 of Notification No. 162/502, dated 23rd of April 1920, reproduced above, every raiyat shall assist the patel in the maintenance of the following boundary marks.

Trijunction stations.

Position and names of villages concerned.

Boundary marks.

Description and khasra numbers where situated.

Maintenance of traverse stations.

5. The responsibility for the maintenance of the interior traverse stations listed below shall lie with the raiyats to whom the survey numbers have been allotted.

Khasra No.	Number of traverse station in Khasra number.
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But the patel and raiyats are jointly responsible for the upkeep of traverse stations in the minhai areas and unoccupied survey numbers.

Grazing.

6. In addition to the cattle mentioned in condition 8 of the Notification last quoted, resident raiyats and such non-resident raiyats as have been released from the conditions of residence who own not more than 6 sheep and goats, including kids and lambs, will be allowed to graze them free within the limits of the village. But owners of flock of sheep and goats will be required to pay grazing dues for more than this number.

Village servants and agricultural labourers will be allowed to graze 4 heads of cattle and 4 sheep or goats free within the village area.

7. The following villages have grazing rights in the unoccupied numbers and minhai areas of this village :—

This village has grazing rights in the unoccupied numbers and minhai areas of the following villages:—

Planting of trees.

8. Any raiyat may plant trees in his holding provided that if he abandons the holding he loses the trees also and he has no right to transfer the trees or dispose of them apart from the holding. Any person may plant trees in the village waste with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, but he shall have no power to transfer these trees, and if he leaves the village and ceases to hold land in it he shall lose his right to the trees.

9. Raiyats have no right to produce of the following kinds grown or found anywhere within the unoccupied areas of this village. Any such produce, excepting lac, growing or found in occupied survey numbers may be used by the occupier.

Harra, Lac, Gum, Honey and Horns of wild animals

10. The people of this village are followed to make use of the minhai areas in the villages below in respect of the classes of produce noted against each.

The people of the following villages are allowed to make use of the minhai areas of this village in respect of the classes of produce noted against each.

Village Servants.

11. The Kotwar is authorised to collect the following dues in this village. He also holds the service holding noted below revenue free.

Improvements.

12. Any raiyat may improve his holding provided that the construction of the work does not interfere with the cultivation of any other land. Provided also that if he gives up his holding he shall have no claim in respect of the improvement.

Irrigation.

13. The village is irrigable from the following Government tanks:—

Irrigation Department.	Raiyatwari tanks.	Other Government tanks.
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Allotment of water from Irrigation Department tanks will be made by the panchayat who will from time to time be appointed by and may be dismissed by the Deputy Commissioner, Irrigation from the two latter classes of tanks is allowed free under the general control of the Tahsildar. But Government has the right to assess at irrigable rates the fields commanded by these tanks.

Cultivation on the banks or in the beds of any public tanks is not permitted without the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner.

Right to hides.

14. The hides of all cattle dying in this village are the property of the owner of the dead animal who is responsible for disposing of the carcass; should he so wish he may hand over the hide or a sum of (amount to be fixed as per Settlement Officer's or Deputy Commissioner's order according to the custom in the particular village) annas in lieu of it to the kotwar who shall then be responsible for disposing of the carcass. Provided that the Deputy Commissioner where infectious cattle disease is rife, may order that all animals dying of any such disease to be buried without the removal of their hides.

Garden crops in river or nala beds.

15. Hot weather cultivation of garden crops in the bed of nalas is permitted on application to the patel at such rates as may be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner for the district.

Guest house.

16. The patel will maintain a small house for travellers if required to do so.

Abadi.

17. The khasra numbers noted below are set aside as abadi:—

(a) Numbers. , Area

Should any raiyat or raiyats establish an abadi in an unoccupied survey number, they will be liable for rent of that survey number, unless the Deputy Commissioner, on their application, orders the number to be recorded as minhai abadi.

Whenever an abadi site is deserted and the land cultivated, it will be entered as and occupied survey number and assessed to revenue

Manure.

18. Manure found in occupied holdings or baris is the property of the occupier, manure found anywhere else in the village land is the property of the first person to find and remove it.

Rights of way.

19. The following numbers are subject to rights of way. A cart road across them shall be kept open to traffic at all seasons of the year or when the crops are off the ground or in the fair weather as the case may be.

Permanent ways, temporary or seasonal paths.	Khasra numbers.	Remarks.

Raiyats shall have rights to carry agricultural cattle, carts and implements by the boundaries of survey numbers in the village in order to plough their lands and carry crops.

Wells.

20. There is a Government well in this village intended for nistar purposes. It can be used for irrigation only on such conditions as the Deputy Commissioner may determine. The raiyats and patel agree to carry out such ordinary repairs as the Deputy Commissioner may require.

21. There are also private wells for nistar purposes. The list of all wells in the village is given below:—

Details of wells.

Government wells.	Khasra number of	Remarks.
	Private wells with the name of the possessor.	

APPENDIX III.

No. 734, dated Chanda, the 24th October 1922.

From—Mr. G. V. KANE, Assistant Settlement Officer, Nazul, Chanda,

To—The Commissioner of Settlements, Central Provinces, Nagpur.

[Through the Settlement Officer, Chanda (West), and the Commissioner,
Nagpur Division.]

I have the honour to submit my final report on the nazul assessment work of the Chanda town, in compliance with paragraph 9 of the Appendix B to the Nazul Settlement Instructions issued under notification no. 16—48, dated the 12th January 1920, under section 98 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, II of 1917.

2. The survey made and maps prepared in 1903 and 1911-12 were, as shown in paragraph 3 of Central Provinces Administration resolution no. 1246-XII, dated the 22nd January 1920 (Revenue and Scarcity Department), incomplete, and it was considered necessary to have a complete and accurate record of the whole area of the Chanda nazul and to put the management on a uniform basis. The Chief Commissioner therefore, proposed to have a new settlement made by the Settlement Officer, Chanda, and he gave notice of his intention to do so in paragraph 4 of the resolution.

Traverse survey was made in 1917-18, and the internal survey started in June 1919 was finished in April 1920. The maps prepared at this resurvey are on a scale of 64" to a mile for the whole of the civil station consisting of 13 blocks, for 9 out of 17 blocks, in Jatpura no. 1 and for 25 out of 33 blocks in Babupeth, and on a scale of 128" to a mile for the remaining 88 blocks. The total nazul area has been divided into 7 mohallas sub-divided into 135 blocks as shown below:—

Name of mohalla.	Number of blocks.
(1) Civil station ..	13
(2) Jatpura no. 1 ...	17
(3) " no. 2 ...	17
(4) Balajipura ...	20
(5) Samadhipura including Dadmahal ...	13
(6) Bhanapeth including Kotwali and Ganjpura ...	22
(7) Babupeth ...	33

The total area, as found on resurvey, comes to 112,515,158 square feet or 2,583 acres. This figure excludes 158,15 acres acquired by local bodies and the Great Indian Peninsula and Bengal-Nagpur Railway Companies.

3. I started the enquiry on the 17th May 1920 and completed attestation by the 20th May 1921. During attestation I found changes in very many plots. These were in most cases encroachments on the area recorded in the year 1911-12. Certain cases showed smaller areas than were actually recorded. The figures and maps of 1911-12 were taken as the basis for enquiry and assessment proposals made accordingly. These having been sanctioned, I announced the assessment by January 1922. A large number of objections were filed by the plot holders immediately after announcement, who said that the land said to have been encroached upon belonged to them and that if there were any real encroachments on the nazul land, they would willingly give them up rather than pay any premium or ground rent. This fact was brought to the notice of the Commissioner of Settlements by the Settlement Officer, Chanda. At his visit in February 1922, the Commissioner of Settlements examined the records and the work done and was satisfied that the areas of the survey of 1911-12, which were taken as the basis for finding out encroachments, were not reliable. The areas over 0.05 of an acre were recorded in decimals of an acre, and the scale of 1911-12 maps was 64" to a mile or half the present scale: consequently there was a great scope for inaccurate calculation by an acre comb in the case of sites of houses and court yards of irregular shape. He felt certain that many of the objections showed true grievances. He gave orders to condone encroachments freely and, specially in doubtful cases, to allow the plot holders to continue to hold encroached land on ground rent only and to apply the "low caste quarter rate" freely except in the case of sites lying along the main road and the high land to the east of the road. Accordingly a second spot enquiry into the encroachments was made and encroachments were dealt with, with great care and condoned totally or assessed to ground rent only or to premium and rent or to half premium and rent according to their individual merits. Fresh assessment proposals were submitted to the Settlement Officer for sanction. These having been duly sanctioned, assessment was announced by the 30th June 1922.

4. The resurvey disclosed large discrepancies between areas mentioned in the khazras of 1911-12 and those found out by actual survey on the ground. Many of the discrepancies were found to be due merely to different methods adopted for calculating areas. In many plots there were large discrepancies in the two areas, though the external boundaries of plots in the two maps practically tallied. Such discrepancies are referred to

encroachments on their neighbours' lands, and these were at the first enquiry treated as encroachments on nazul land by mistake. Such encroachments have in the second enquiry been treated as "private encroachments." Apart from these, there were numerous genuine encroachments, which were conclusively proved as such by the enquiry on the spot and by the comparison of the old and new maps. All apparent or real encroachments have therefore finally been dealt with as follows :—

- (a) *Paper encroachments.*—These have been condoned altogether (not assessed to premium or ground rent).
- (b) *Private encroachments.*—These have been ignored (not assessed to premium or ground rent) having been made on lands in possession of neighbours.
- (c) *Petty encroachments.*—These are of 100 square feet or above according to the sizes of plots concerned and have been condoned altogether (not assessed to premium or ground rent).
- (d) *Genuine encroachments.*—These have been dealt with on their merits, *i.e.*, they are assessed to premia and ground rent. Some of these have been allowed to continue on payment of ground rent only, as directed by the Commissioner of Settlements. The rates applied are Rs. 4 and Rs. 2 per 100 square feet according to situation. Encroachments in the civil station were assessed to Rs. 5 as ground rent and to Rs. 40 as premium per acre, as sanctioned by the Commissioner of Settlements in his letter no. 336/1, dated the 15th February 1921. Encroachments on agricultural plots or *baris* have been assessed at rates sanctioned for raiyatwari mauza Chanda under the orders conveyed in letter no. 1489/1, dated the 2nd July 1921, from the Commissioner of Settlements.

5. In addition to these, there were numerous cases in which certain lands were recorded as nazul in the survey of 1911-12, simply because they lay vacant then and no enquiry or attestation was made. These have been in the possession of plot holders since before 1892 and 1903 and were recorded in the names of the plot holders in previous khasras. In such cases lands have been released and recorded in the names of the owners as exempt.

6. The total number of paper encroachments condoned is 597—covering an area of 217,271 square feet, *i.e.*, 498 acres and 303 square feet.

7. The total number of private encroachments ignored is 504—covering an area of 188,140 square feet, *i.e.*, 431 acres and 384 square feet.

8. Total number of petty encroachments condoned and not assessed is 496—covering an area of 76,578 square feet, *i.e.*, 175 acres and 318 square feet. Thus an area of 481,989 square feet, *i.e.*, 1106 acres and 213 square feet of encroachments in possession of holders, has remained with them unassessed to either premium or ground rent.

9. The total number of encroachments condoned but assessed at ordinary rates is 469—covering an area of 1,093,939 square feet, *i.e.*, 2511 acres and 143 square feet.

10. No revenue has been made immediately payable for 1,735 plots, having an area of 59,030,276 square feet, *i.e.*, 1,35515 acres and 36 square feet, as they have not been taken up by anybody yet.

11. The area held rent free by the District Council, the Municipal Committee, hospitals, temples, sarais, private individuals, charitable institutions, roads, etc., is 37,182,840 square feet, *i.e.*, 85360 acres.

12. The total area included in current existing leases is as under :—

	Acres.
(a) Area leased out for building purposes	... 4199
(b) Area under cultivation	... 29608
	<hr/>
Total	... 33807

There are agricultural 197 plots in the nazul area, the rent of which was revised in 1909-10 by the Deputy Commissioner. The question regarding the revision of the rents of these plots was referred to the Commissioner of Settlements who, in his letter no. 1489, dated the 2nd July 1921, ordered not to revise the rents, as there was no justification for doing so after so short a term as 12 years but to extend the term of leases to make them coincide with that of the nazul settlement. The rents were therefore not revised, but the term of the leases has been shown as extended in the khasras.

13. No leases have been taken out since the revision, though all holders of plots have been advised that they will be issued if desired. In accordance with letter no. 1892, dated the 11th September 1920, from the Commissioner of Settlements, the entries in the khasra will be considered as full titles. No old leases have also been renewed, and as explained above the term of all existing leases has been shown to have been extended in the khasra. The public appeared to be quite apathetic in the matter of taking out new leases. This apathy is certainly not for want of knowledge, as the announcement proceedings were regularly attended.

14. In 1903 the khasra was not written for about six months after survey and during this period some people built their houses on nazul plots without any permission. The number of such plots was 64. No assessment was made on these plots till 1914, when the Municipal Committee under the Deputy Commissioner's orders, dated the 17th February 1914, assessed them with nominal rents. No leases were however issued. These rents have been revised by the order of the Settlement Commissioner, dated the 2nd February 1921, without levying any premium.

15. The total amount of premia assessed on encroachments is Rs. 2,591-2-0, of which Rs. 2,215-2-0 have been paid up. A list of people who have to pay the balance of Rs. 378 has been forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, with the request to have it collected through the Tahsildar.

16. The total amount immediately payable as ground rent has been assessed at Rs. 2,785-4-0 plus an amount of Rs. 3,196-10-7 on the plots in possession of Municipal Committee, as sanctioned in Secretariat letters no. C/30-1548-XII, of the 10th October 1922, and no. 296-1 of the 7th July 1923. If compared with the present demand of Rs. 1,587-2-0, there is an increase of Rs. 4,394-12-7.

17. The total revenue immediately payable on account of mango and other fruit-bearing trees has been assessed at Rs. 1,896-2-0 in compliance with the instructions in paragraph 6 of resolution no. 1246-A/XII, dated the 22nd January 1920. This assessment gives an increase of Rs. 1,394-6-9 over the present figures of Rs. 501-11-3.

18. The term of settlement has been fixed in accordance with the orders conveyed in the resolution for a period of 30 years from the 1st April 1922 to the 31st March 1952.

19. The cost of resurvey and enquiry, etc., was Rs. 40,610-8-0 as under:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1. Laying down of traverse marks	...	13,586	8	0
2. Survey	... ..	5,644	0	0
3. Enquiry and assessment	... ..	21,722	0	0
Total	... ..	40,952	8	0

It comes to 7 pies per 100 square feet, i.e., Rs. 15-11-7 per acre, excluding the area acquired by railway companies and local bodies.

G. V. KANE,
Nazul Assistant Settlement Officer.

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